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THE
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POETICAL WORKS

OF
WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.,

INCLUDING THE HYMNS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM
MADAME GUION, MILTON, ETC.,

AND
ADAM; A SACRED DRAMA;
FROM THE ITALIAN OF GIO. BATTISTA ANDREINI

WITH A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR,

BY THE
REV. H. STEBBING, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES,
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is the only edition of Cowper which contains the whole of
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MEMOIR
OF
WILLIAM COWPER.

THE misfortunes of high-minded, but suffering genius, have the strongest of all claims upon our sympathies. Men of fine intellect are more exposed than any other class to the attacks of adversity, because they are less ready at providing the means of defence. They have a trust, a strong and powerful trust, in their own peculiar sources of happiness. The bright creations of their imagination keep them in a gay and summer Eden of delight, and they rest contented in the luxury of their thoughts, till the coldness of the world in which they are rouses them to a sense of loneliness or dependence. That which other men are only in their youth, men of genius are to their latest days, living on hopes which are not to be fulfilled, and dreaming on things which do not exist. But it is to the spirit that thus wanders, and mistakes the assurance of its own thoughts for the substance of existence, that the world owes its best means of felicity, and humanity its noblest developement. Conquerors and princes when they suffer, suffer only as men, but the sensitive and imaginative author feels the stings of misfortune like the being of another world, like one who was destined to be a teacher upon earth, but has found his calling neglected and despised—a spirit too noble to change its nature, but too weak not to feel the bitterness of its fate. The adversities to which men of talent are exposed, are always thus afflicting, and in most cases destructive of their very being, but there is a species of evil to which more than one child of genius has been subjected, that throws a still darker cloud upon their path, and invests them with a gloom which makes all other afflictions seem light and tolerable. To have the mind itself made prisoner

—the faculties that delight in their free and unhesitating course bound up in a dark and heavy melancholy—and the thoughts converted into hideous shapes the moment they rise in the soul—This is to suffer indeed—to pay a price for genius which would be far too high for any other possession.

The life of Cowper is a melancholy chapter in the history of the human mind. But it is fraught with interest of a peculiar kind, and when rightly considered gives rise to a train of reflections which, painful as they may be, leave an impression on the mind partaking more of the nature of tranquillized sorrow than of despondency.

This great and afflicted poet was born at Berkhamstead, November 26th, 1731. His father was rector of that place, and Chaplain to his Majesty George the Second. The family of the Cowpers was one of the oldest in the kingdom, and numbered among its members several men distinguished for their virtues and their talents. The great uncle and grandfather of the poet had been both raised to the peerage for their distinguished legal abilities, and the latter, who died in the year 1728, united in himself the offices of Chief Justice of Chester, and of a judge in the court of Common Pleas. The subject of our memoir was from his earliest youth a prey to ill health, and gave signs, it is said, in infancy of that nervous sensibility which, as his years increased, gradually assumed the character of a morbid melancholy. This natural tendency of his constitution was considerably strengthened by its being unfortunately deemed necessary to send him, at a very early age, to a distance from home. Delicate as he was, both in mind and person, neither a school nor a boarding-house was likely to improve his health, or give greater elasticity to his spirits. He had not a sufficient stock of either, to meet the quick demand that is made for them, amid a set of joyous and robust boys, and his little depressed heart shrunk back, in mere self-defence, against his unsympathising companions. 'I have been,' said he, in after years still remembering the miseries of his

youth, 'all my life subject to inflammations of the eye, and in my boyish days had specks on both, that threatened to cover them. My father, alarmed for the consequences. sent me to a female oculist of great renown at that time, in whose house I abode two years, but to no good purpose. From her I went to Westminster school, where, at the age of fourteen, the small-pox seized me, and proved the better oculist of the two, for it delivered me from them all ;' but it did not render him better qualified to bear with a good grace the bitter annoyances to which he was subject, and we find him declaring that his timidity made him a constant object of persecution to his unfeeling school-fellows.

Cowper remained at Westminster till he was eighteen, and, notwithstanding the unfitness of his character for a public school, left it with the reputation of an excellent and accomplished classic. But the whole of his early life appears to have been misdirected, not, as Mr. Hayley says, by a perverse destiny ; but by a most culpably erroneous judgment in those who had the superintendence of his education. It must have been evident to the most inconsiderate observer, that the only chance he had of gaining strength, or of possessing a sufferable existence, was his being allowed to pass his life in tranquillity and retirement. But, in defiance of every warning, which all the eighteen years of his life had given, he was devoted to the study of the law, and made to place his hopes of fortune on the exercise of a profession which must every hour do violence to his character. Notwithstanding his unfitness for the pursuit, he was immediately on leaving Westminster articulated to Mr. Chapman, a solicitor, in whose house he resided for three years, gaining the love of every one around him by the gentleness of his manners, and amiable temper, but still suffering deeply from that incipient melancholy which was secretly ruining his mind.

Having completed the term for which he was articulated to Mr. Chapman, he took chambers in the Temple for the purpose of finishing his studies as a

barrister, but which design, as might have been expected, he never accomplished. It was now, however, that he began to assume the character of a literary man, and having formed an intimacy with the parties who conducted the *Connoisseur*, he contributed several papers to that periodical, which were admired for the superior talent they exhibited. He also commenced the constant practice of versification, and produced a variety of translations, several of which it is believed were published anonymously in the different periodicals of the time.

It is also to the same era, perhaps, we may refer the rapid growth of that ardent attachment to his beautiful and accomplished cousin, which gave rise to so many distressful feelings in the bosoms of both these amiable beings. Theodora Jane Cowper was, if tradition is to be believed, in every way worthy of the poet's love, but her father, Ashley Cowper, considered the relationship between his daughter and nephew, as too close to admit of their union, and after a long struggle with the parent's feelings on the subject, and between love and filial obedience, they resigned the hopes which, it appears, they had long and warmly cherished. It is impossible to say how far this might not contribute to Cowper's inherent melancholy. It certainly served to exercise his muse, and the verses which he wrote to his cousin before their fate was quite decided, exhibit all that thoughtful humour and that gaiety which seems imbued with a sense of its transiiveness, and is therefore deeper and more precious, which forms an essential feature of his poetry. We almost think we hear the dejected and middle-aged man in one of his gayer moods in the following stanzas, which shew that his passion was returned with equal warmth.

WRITTEN IN A QUARREL.

The Delivery of it prevented by a Reconciliation.

Think, Delia, with what cruel haste
Our fleeting pleasures move,
Nor heedless thus in sorrow waste
The moments due to love.

WILLIAM COWPER.

7

Be wise, my fair, and gently treat
The few that are our friends;
Think, thus abused, what sad regret
Their speedy flight attends.

Sure in those eyes I loved so well
And wish'd so long to see,
Anger I thought could never dwell,
Or anger aim'd at me.

No bold offence of mine I knew
Should e'er provoke your hate;
And early taught to think you true,
Still hoped a gentler fate.

With kindness bless the present hour,
Or, oh! we meet in vain!
What can we do in absence more
Than suffer and complain?

Fated to ills beyond redress,
We must endure our woe;
The days allow'd us to possess,
'Tis madness to forego.

There is the same delicacy of thought and expression in the following, written it would seem on a similar occasion as the preceding verses.

This evening, Delia, you and I
Have managed most delightfully,
For with a frown we parted:
Having contrived some trifle that
We both may be much troubled at,
And sadly disconcerted.

Yet well as each perform'd their part,
We might perceive it was but art;
And that we both intended
To sacrifice a little ease;
For all such petty flaws as these
Are made but to be mended.

B

You knew, Dissembler! all the while,
How sweet it was to reconcile
After this heavy pelt;
That we should gain by this allay
When next we met, and laugh away
The care we never felt.

Happy! when we but seek t' endure
A little pain, then find a cure
By double joy required;
For friendship, like a severed bone,
Improves and joins a stronger tone
When aptly reunited.

Time, however, gradually convinced the lovers
that they hoped in vain, and with what a heavy and
sickening heart the delicate-minded Cowper watched
the fading vision of happiness depart may be imagined
from these verses.

Hope, like the short-lived ray, that gleams awhile
Through wintry skies, upon the frozen waste,
Cheers e'en the face of misery to a smile;
But soon the momentary pleasure's past.

How oft, my Delia! since our last farewell,
(Years that have roll'd since that distressful hour,)
Grieved, I have said, When most our hopes prevail,
Our promised happiness is less secure.

Oft I have thought the scene of trouble closed,
And hoped once more to gaze upon your charms;
As oft some dire mischance has interposed,
And snatch'd th'expected blessing from my arms.

The seaman thus, his shatter'd vessel lost,
Still vainly strives to shun the threat'ning death;
And while he thinks to gain the friendly coast,
And drops his feet, and feels the sands beneath:

Borne by the wave, steep sloping from the shore,
Back to th' inclement deep again he beats
The surge aside, and seems to tread secure;
And now the reflux wave his baffled toil defeats.

Had you, my love, forbade me to pursue
My fond attempt, disdainfully retired,
And with proud scorn compell'd me to subdue
Th' ill-fated passion by yourself inspired ;

Then haply to some distant spot removed,
Hopeless to gain, unwilling to molest
With fond entreaties whom I dearly loved,
Despair or absence had redeem'd my rest.

But now sole partner in my Delia's heart,
Yet doom'd far off in exile to complain,
Eternal absence cannot ease my smart,
And hope subsists but to prolong my pain.

Oh then, kind Heaven ! be this my latest breath ;
Here end my life, or make it worth my care ;
Absence from whom we love is worse than death,
And frustrate hope severer than despair.

But to proceed : a period was now approaching in Cowper's life which presented the peculiarities of his character in their strongest light. Possessing connexions from which any other individual would confidently have looked for powerful patronage, he was only desirous of obtaining some situation which would enable him, should he gain the object of his wishes, to marry with a prospect of support, and at the same time save him from pursuing the more toilsome road of his profession. In conformity with these wishes, the interest of his friends was employed to this purpose, and they succeeded in obtaining for him, in his thirty-first year, the offices of Reading Clerk, and Clerk of the Private Committees to the House of Lords. There are few persons, however nervous, whose timidity would prevent them from performing the slight duties of these offices, but to Cowper they presented an idea of publicity and exposure. He would be obliged to read aloud before several persons, and he shrunk with terror from the performance of duties which would thus bring him out of his self-retirement. His friends, therefore, finding it would be of no avail to press him into this situation, obtained

him the appointment of Clerk of the Journals. The state of his feelings while these circumstances were passing was painful in the extreme, and caused at last so fearful an agitation of mind, that his acquaintance began to apprehend the most serious consequences. Unfortunately, a dispute occurring in Parliament on some contested point, it became necessary that he should, notwithstanding the nature of his present office, appear at the Bar of the House of Lords. After the struggle which he had already undergone, this was too much for his diseased nervous system to contend with, and the friends who were to accompany him to the House found him in so melancholy a condition of despondency on the day appointed, that they advised him to relinquish any further contest with his apprehensions.

The situation, accordingly, on which he had placed many hopes of prosperity, and to which he looked as alone likely to provide him with a fit provision for marrying, was given up; but it is distressing to know that it was not resigned till the delicate and suffering mind of Cowper was almost irretrievably ruined by the anxiety he had experienced. From this period his intellect gave signs of disorder, and it was deemed advisable to place him under the care of Doctor Cotton, a physician at St. Alban's, and a man of great talent and virtue. By the kindness and professional skill of this gentleman, the afflicted condition of the poet was considerably alleviated, and in the course of six or seven months his mind began to recover from the fearful depression it had suffered.

We must here not pass over without observation, the opinion which has been often brought forward, that the principal cause of Cowper's melancholy lay in his religion. A more unreasonable supposition could hardly be started. The whole tendency of his character, in youth, led to the afflictions he suffered in after years. He was weak in his physical constitution, timid in his temper, quick and sensitive in his feelings, and had a morbidness of temperament which gave to his fears a constant and substantial gloom. Many other men have suffered from too great sensi-

bility, from irritation or delicacy of mind, but no one, perhaps, ever experienced like Cowper the miseries of such a constitution, united with a heavy gloom of melancholy which rendered them permanent. It was not as the air changed, or with the capriciousness of an invalid, that he was gay or melancholy. The blood at his heart was infected with disease, and it required a change as well in his physical as mental constitution to relieve his distress. Every thing which we know of the life of this amiable man tends to convince us that no abstract opinions of any kind could reasonably be assigned as the cause of his gloom, either at the period of which we are now speaking, or at any other. His melancholy, indeed, might strongly influence his religious belief; it might embitter the waters of life even as they were poured out fresh into his cup—it might make him think of God as of man with terror, and imagine that the dark shadow of his earthly fate was thrown far as he could see over the abyss of futurity; but it could do no more. Religion never clogs the veins, nor distempers the intellect, and when its revelations are made a subject of unnatural fear, it is after the mind has learned to see shapes of terror wherever it turns; when the sun and stars are as fraught with signs, as the scriptures with declarations, of destruction.

Nothing can more forcibly depict the state of the sufferer's mind, or the nature of his melancholy, than the following letters; the first, exhibiting the broken-hearted humility which had been converted by disease into terror. The second, the tenderness of a noble soul examining mysteries to discover its own condemnation. On being asked to compose some hymns, he writes:

‘ Ask possibilities, and they shall be performed; but ask no hymns from a man suffering by despair as I do. I could not sing the Lord’s Song were it to save my life, banished as I am, not to a strange land, but to a remoteness from his presence, in comparison with which the distance from east to west is no distance, is vicinity and cohesion. I dare not, either in prose or verse, allow myself to express a frame of

mind which I am conscious does not belong to me, least of all can I venture to use the language of absolute resignation, lest, only counterfeiting, I should for that very reason be taken strictly at my word, and lose all my remaining comfort. Can there not be found among those translations of Madame Guion, somewhat that might serve the purpose? I should think there might. Submission to the will of Christ, my memory tells me, is a theme that pervades them all. If so, your request is performed already; and if any alteration in them should be necessary, I will with all my heart make it. I have no objection to giving the graces of the foreigner an English dress, but insuperable ones to all false pretences and affected exhibitions of what I do not feel.'

The next is a still more melancholy evidence of his unconquerable gloom.

'I rejoice that you and yours reached London safe, especially when I reflect that you performed the journey on a day so fatal, as I understand, to others travelling the same road. I found those comforts in your visit which have formerly sweetened all our interviews, in part restored. I knew you; knew you for the same shepherd who was sent to lead me out of the wilderness into the pasture where the chief shepherd feeds his flock, and felt my sentiments of affectionate friendship for you the same as ever. But one thing was still wanting, and that thing the crown of all. I shall find it in God's time, if it be not lost for ever. When I say this, I say it trembling; for at what time soever comfort shall come, it will not come without its attendant evil; and whatever good thing may occur in the interval, I have sad forebodings of the event, having learned, by experience, that I was born to be persecuted with peculiar fury, and assuredly believing, that such as my lot has been, it will be so to the end. This belief is connected in my mind with an observation I have often made, and is, perhaps, founded, in great part, upon it; that there is a certain *style* of dispensations maintained by Providence in the dealings of God with every man, which, however the incidents of his life may vary, and though

he may be thrown into many different situations, is never exchanged for another.'

As the mind of Cowper regained some degree of tranquillity, the dread with which his religious feelings had inspired him, was gradually changed into a humble and comforting trust in the Divine goodness. Shortly after this improvement in his mental state, he was induced, by the persuasions of his brother, a clergyman, resident at Cambridge, to make his home at Huntingdon, at which place he accordingly took a lodging, and determined upon leading a life of quiet and retirement. His removal to Huntingdon took place in June, 1765, and was followed by the formation of a strict and affectionate friendship with the family of Mr. Unwin. It was under the roof of this clergyman that Cowper found the greatest comfort of his existence, which though subjected to the distressing disorders of his constitution, was rendered comparatively happy by the solicitous attention of affection. He has forcibly described, in one of his letters to his cousin, Lady Hesketh, the pleasure he felt on first forming an intimacy with these friends of his solitude. 'Since I wrote the above,' says he, 'I met Mrs. Unwin in the street, and went home with her. She and I walked together near two hours in the garden, and had a conversation, which did me more good than I should have received from an audience of the first prince in Europe; that woman is a blessing to me, and I never see her without being the better for her company. I am treated in the family as if I was a near relation, and have been repeatedly invited to call upon them at all times. You know what a shy fellow I am: I cannot prevail with myself to make so much use of this privilege, as I am sure they intend I should; but, perhaps, this awkwardness will wear off hereafter. It was my earnest request, before I left St. Alban's, that whenever it might please Providence to dispose of me, I might meet with such an acquaintance as I find in Mrs. Unwin. How happy it is to believe with a steadfast assurance that our petitions are heard, even while we are making them.

His acquaintance with this amiable woman and her family was, as we have seen, quickly ripened into an ardent friendship, but the melancholy death of Mr. Unwin, which was occasioned by a fall from his horse, made it necessary that the widow and her son and daughter should find another residence, and Olney being fixed on, Cowper removed thither with his affectionate friends. At his new place of abode he became acquainted with the Reverend Mr. Newton, and spent with him many of the hours which he devoted to the tranquillizing contemplation of religious truth. The manner in which he passed his time in this retreat is an interesting exemplification of the goodness of his nature. The charity of his heart furnished him with his chief employment. To his own means of doing good, the estimation in which he was held added the benevolence of others, and he was appointed by more than one wealthy person who admired his goodness, to administer their alms. It is, however, to be doubted, as his friend and biographer, Mr. Hayley, justly observes, whether the life he was then leading was not too recluse for the state of his mind. But for a long period during his residence at Olney, he appears to have been tranquil, and with his peculiarly constituted nature, as free as he could be from depression. There cannot, perhaps, be a better proof of his improved health than the knowledge, that he had about this time to suffer many severe trials in the afflictions of his brother and other parts of his family. The former, after a long illness, fell a victim to the disease, and the subject of our memoir lost in him a most kind and affectionate as well as beloved relative. On looking at the correspondence of Cowper during this period, we find little which could induce us to believe, that either enthusiasm or melancholy had been the consequence of his deep and fervent piety. The account which he gives of his brother's death is calm and thoughtful—exhibiting only the sublime feelings of a man who had just conquered the regrets of nature, by a contemplation of divine truth.

It was not till several months after the loss of his

brother, that Cowper's mind relapsed into its former depression. Hitherto it had been not only composed, but to a certain degree active. At Mr. Newton's request, he composed the sixty-eight hymns which appear with his initials in the Olney Collection, and had originally intended to contribute more, but was prevented by the sickness to which we have alluded, and which commenced its afflicting attacks in the year 1773. The patient and devoted kindness, with which Mrs. Uuwin attended him during this season of helplessness, affords an affecting picture of female friendship. Through the many years that his illness lasted, his gentle nurse watched over him with an unwearying constancy, which Cowper himself likened to that of a mother, and in doing this he gave all that the human heart can give in gratitude for attention.

For more than a year the malady continued at its height, but after that time his health had an appearance of improvement, and he began to employ himself in taming the three hares which are celebrated in the account he gave of his pursuits. But it was not till the year 1780, that we find him regaining sufficient command over himself, to trust his faculties with literary exertions, which it is extraordinary were nearly all subsequent to the alarming attack of which we are speaking. In the year above-mentioned he read considerably, and composed the *Nightingale* and the *Glow-Worm*, and towards its termination began to write with the serious intention of appearing before the public as an author. This determination, however, he kept known to himself alone, but proceeded steadily with his work, and in March 1781, '*Table Talk*,' '*The Progress of Error*,' '*Truth*,' and '*Expostulation*' were ready for the press. The publication of these was undertaken by Mr. Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-Yard, and the following season they were ushered into the world, with the additional compositions of '*Hope*,' '*Charity*,' '*Conversation*,' and '*Retirement*.'

About the period to which we now allude Cowper became acquainted with Lady Austen, and to her suggestion is owing the existence of the '*Task*,' and

that admirable piece of humour 'John Gilpin.' The greater part of the former was completed in February 1784, and in October it was sent to press. The accounts which are given of his situation at this period afford a refreshing contrast to the details which describe his condition both in the earlier and later portions of his existence. In the society of a few select friends he now divided his time between the pleasures of conversation and the gently exciting labour of composition. His mind thus gradually assumed a more cheerful cast, and was, perhaps, in the healthiest state which it was capable of attaining.

Shortly after the completion of the above named works he began the translation of Homer, a production which, whatever merit it possesses, was better adapted to furnish the poet with amusement than add to his popularity. To be admired in his own naked sublimity, Homer must be read by the scholar, and in his own language; to engage the attention of readers of a different description he must be changed in form and spirit as well as language.

In 1787, a slight attack of his old complaint made it necessary that he should intermit his pursuits, but it passed off without seriously affecting him, and he shortly after resumed his work of translating, which was completed on the 25th August, 1790. He was employed about the same time on an edition of Milton, and soon after became acquainted with his well-known biographer, Mr. Hayley, of whom he uniformly spoke with the warmest affection.

Under these circumstances, his spirits continued to hold good till the year 1794, when his mind began rapidly to sink into its most melancholy state of despondency. The health of his watchful friend, Mrs. Unwin, had also undergone an alarming change, and the united weight of time and sickness had brought her to the last stage of helpless and imbecile old age. Mr. Hayley and his other affectionate acquaintances continued to visit him and use every means to restore his health, but their solicitude was vain, and he continued sunk in a melancholy which could neither be removed nor alleviated. It was at

length determined to try the experiment of a change of air, and his amiable relative, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, took upon himself the charge of conducting him into Norfolk. While residing at Dunham Lodge, and afterwards at Mundsley, his spirits with slight exceptions continued in the same state, and though an occasional glimpse of hope now and then encouraged his desponding friends, they at length saw the gradual and certain approaches of decay under the most distressing circumstances in which death can visit an intellectual and reasoning being. Cowper had continued to compose several minor pieces of poetry, and to employ himself occasionally in reading during some time past, but in January, 1800, his strength began rapidly to decline, and on the 25th of April of the same year, he yielded up his gentle and suffering spirit.

Morality never found in genius a more devoted advocate than Cowper, nor has moral wisdom, in its plain and severe precepts, been ever more successfully combined with the delicate spirit of poetry than in his works. The austerity of tone in which virtue arraigns the conscience is so strongly in contrast with the soft and lulling voice of fancy, that we rarely expect to see them in harmony. Even when the muses were worshipped as divinities, and men received laws and religion from their lips, they only gained their authority by veiling themselves in the rich robes of ancient fable, and submitting the pure and essential glory of truth, to creations in which men might find their passions as well as their spirit interested. Their lessons were taught by the side of magic fountains, or in the green bowers of leafy solitudes—they were heard amid the singing of birds, the sighing of the lover's lute, and the mystic voices of a thousand attendant ministers of delight. Thus they were worshipped because they gave new beauty to the world by the light they breathed upon its surface, and they were hearkened to because they adapted themselves as well to the weakness as to the good of man's mind; and, in telling of the majesty of nature, and of the might

that lies hidden in the bosom of truth, invested him with the attributes of its divinity. The moral, didactic verses of antiquity are almost too plain and destitute of grace to be received as pretty. The writings of Lucretius are philosophical, and have, therefore, a splendour about them which belongs to a source different to that from which the ethical poet derives his materials of ornament. It is in modern times only that morality, as such, has been successfully invested with the grace of poetry. But extensive as has been the popularity of the writers, who have succeeded in this species of composition, their number is less than that of any other class. Nor is it difficult to trace the causes of this circumstance. Poetry naturally deals in dreams and shadows, which, bright and faithful images of reality as they may be, are still but dreams and shadows.—Let it take only the actual substance of things—the present and living forms of the earth uninvested with the sunny and glorifying atmosphere of imagination—and it loses the property which makes it poetry. A mind, therefore, which is unendowed with that strange faculty by which the airy nothingnesses of an ideal world are moulded into form—or with that power, equally strange, by which it can subliminate the things of earth, till they make a part of its own ethereal creation—an intellect ungifted with these faculties can never possess the proper materials of poetry. But it need not be said that the mind they inspire is not likely to employ itself on subjects incapable of being invested with the charm which it can bestow on others more adapted to its endowments; nor need it scarcely more to be observed, that a simple lesson of morality is not a subject on which such a mind is naturally likely to exert its powers. Whatever is plain and obvious to honest reason—whatever has been matter of instruction for centuries, and is of so fixed a character that it can neither be changed nor modified by imagination, can only be made a part of poetry by incorporation with matter more shadowy and ethereal, and more completely under the dominion of the poet's mind.

And here again we find an obstacle to the successful production of ethical poetry. Although it is very possible for an imaginative writer to blend moral precepts with his inventions, it is, it must be confessed, far more agreeable to the true and proper nature of poetry, to teach virtue and inculcate its sublime truths, by an appeal from the imagination to the imagination—by presenting characters already made beautiful by the action of noble principle, instead of naked principles out of which to invent the characters. And so powerful, indeed, is the action of the imagination where it exists, that it will seldom suffer the mind to operate independently of its influence. It takes possession of the thoughts, whether they spring from the head or the heart—whether they are born in reason or passion, and it is only when the poet has a singular self-possession—a rare union of poetical feeling with the energy of cool thought, that he willingly and deliberately subjects his mind to the composition of moral verse.

Among the few, the very few, who have possessed that gift of a spirit full of the sweetness and the music of poetry, with this pure morality of purpose, is Cowper. The mind of this admirable writer was marked with the genuine traits which distinguish a poetical from other minds. He is, it is true, not to be compared with the great masters of the art, whose lofty and creative imaginations place them in a sphere of their own, but he had a power of collecting the scenes and harmonies of nature into the focus of his own heart, and of embling them there with light and grace. He had an intensity and delicacy of feeling which made him perceive what is most beautiful in the complicated character of humanity, and he had that intuitive sense of the mind's action, which enabled him to present to others the objects and sentiments which influence with the greatest strength. By these qualities of his intellect, by the tenderness of his heart, and the extreme susceptibility of his nature, he was possessed of all the qualities, with the exception of a powerful imagination, which form the character of a poet; and in

being denied the stronger excitements of fancy, he seems to have been formed by Providence to produce the works he composed. He was endowed with all the powers which a poet could want who was to be the moralist of the world—the reprove, but not the satirist, of men—the teacher of simple truths, which were to be rendered gracious without endangering their simplicity.

ORIGINAL PREFACE TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

WHEN an author, by appearing in print, requests an audience of the public, and is upon the point of speaking for himself, whoever presumes to step before him with a preface and to say, 'Nay, but hear me first,' should have something worthy of attention to offer, or he will be justly deemed officious and impertinent. The judicious reader has probably, upon other occasions, been beforehand with me in this reflection; and I am not very willing it should now be applied to me, however I may seem to expose myself to the danger of it. But the thought of having my own name perpetuated in connexion with the name in the title-page is so pleasing and flattering to the feelings of my heart, that I am content to risk something for the gratification.

This preface is not designed to commend the Poems to which it is prefixed. My testimony would be insufficient for those who are not qualified to judge properly for themselves, and unnecessary to those who are. Besides, the reasons which render it improper and unseemly for a man to celebrate his own performances, or those of his nearest relatives, will have some influence in suppressing much of what he might otherwise wish to say in favour of a *friend*, when that friend is indeed an *alter idem*, and excites almost the same emotions of sensibility and affection as he feels for himself.

It is very probable these Poems may come into the hands of some persons, in whom the sight of the author's name will awaken a recollection of incidents and scenes, which through length of time they had almost forgotten. They will be reminded of one, who was once the companion of their chosen hours, and who set out with them in early life in the paths which lead to literary honours, to influence, and affluence, with equal prospects of success. But he was suddenly and powerfully withdrawn from those pursuits, and he left them without regret;

yet not till he had sufficient opportunity of counting the cost, and of knowing the value of what he gave up. If happiness could have been found in classical attainments, in an elegant taste, in the exertions of wit, fancy, and genius, and in the esteem and converse of such persons, as in these respects were most congenial with himself, he would have been happy: but he was not. He wondered (as thousands in a similar situation still do) that he should continue dissatisfied, with all the means apparently conducive to satisfaction within his reach: but in due time the cause of his disappointment was discovered to him—he had lived without God in the world. In a memorable hour the wisdom which is from above visited his heart. Then he felt himself a wanderer, and then he found a guide. Upon this change of views, a change of plan and conduct followed of course. When he saw the *busy* and the *gay* world in its true light, he left it with as little reluctance as a prisoner, when called to liberty, leaves his dungeon. Not that he became a Cynic or an Ascetic—a heart filled with love to God will assuredly breathe benevolence to men. But the turn of his temper inclining him to rural life, he indulged it; and the providence of God, evidently preparing his way and marking out his retreat, he retired into the country. By these steps the good hand of God, unknown to me, was providing for me one of the principal blessings of my life; a friend and a counsellor, in whose company for almost seven years, though we were seldom seven successive waking hours separated, I always found new pleasure: a friend who was not only a comfort to myself, but a blessing to the affectionate poor people, among whom I then lived.

Some time after inclination had thus removed him from the hurry and the bustle of life, he was still more secluded by a long indisposition, and my pleasure was succeeded by a proportionable degree of anxiety and concern. But a hope that the God whom he served would support him under his affliction and at length vouchsafe him a happy deliverance, never forsook me. The desirable crisis, I trust, now clearly approaching. The dawn, the

presage of returning day, is already arrived. He is again enabled to resume his pen, and some of the first fruits of his recovery are here presented to the public. In his principal subjects the same acumen which distinguished him in the early period of his life is happily employed in illustrating and enforcing the truths of which he received such deep and unalterable impressions in his maturer years. His satire, if it may be called so, is benevolent (like the operations of the skilful and humane surgeon, who wounds only to heal), dictated by a just regard for the honour of God, and indignant grief excited by the profligacy of the age, and a tender compassion for the souls of men.

His favourite topics are least insisted on in the piece entitled 'Table Talk;' which therefore, with some regard to the prevailing taste, and that those, who are governed by it, may not be discouraged at the very threshold from proceeding farther, is placed first. In most of the larger Poems which follow, his leading design is more explicitly avowed and pursued. He aims to communicate his own perceptions of the truth, beauty, and influence of the religion of the Bible—a religion, which however discredited by the misconduct of many, who have not renounced the Christian name, proves itself, when rightly understood and cordially embraced, to be the grand *desideratum*, which alone can relieve the mind of man from painful and unavoidable anxieties, inspire it with stable peace and solid hope, and furnish those motives and prospects, which, in the present state of things, are absolutely necessary to produce a conduct worthy of a rational creature, distinguished by a vastness of capacity, which no assemblage of earthly good can satisfy, and by a principle and preintimation of immortality.

At a time when hypothesis and conjecture in philosophy are so justly exploded, and little is considered as deserving the name of knowledge, which will not stand the test of experiment, the very use of the term *experimental* in religious concerns, is by too many unhappily rejected with disgust. But we well know, that they, who

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affect to despise the inward feelings which religious persons speak of, and to treat them as enthusiasm and folly, have inward feelings of their own, which, though they would, they cannot suppress. We have been too long in the secret ourselves, to account the proud, the ambitious, or the voluptuous happy. We must lose the remembrance of what we once were, before we can believe that a man is satisfied with himself, merely because he endeavours to appear so. A smile upon the face is often but a mask worn occasionally, and in company, to prevent, if possible, a suspicion of what at the same time is passing in the heart. We know that there are people who seldom smile when they are alone, who therefore are glad to hide themselves in a throng from the violence of their own reflections, and who, while by their looks and their language they wish to persuade us they are happy, would be glad to change their conditions with a dog. But in defiance of all their efforts, they continue to think, forebode, and tremble. This we know, for it has been our own state, and therefore we know how to commiserate it in others.—From this state the Bible relieved us: when we were led to read it with attention, we found *ourselves* described. We learnt the causes of our inquietude—we were directed to a method of relief—we tried, and we were not disappointed.

Deus nobis hac otia fecit.

We were now certain, that the Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. It has reconciled us to God and to ourselves, to our duty and our situation. It is the balm and cordial of the present life, and a sovereign antidote against the fear of death.

Sed hactenus hac. Some smaller pieces upon less important subjects close the volume. Not one of them, I believe, was written with a view to publication, but I was unwilling they should be omitted.

JOHN NEWTON.

Charles Square, Hoxton
February 18, 1782.

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TABLE TALK.

'Si te forte meæ gravis uret sarcina chartæ,
Abjicito.'—*Hor. Lib. i. Epist. 13.*

A. You told me, I remember, glory, built
On selfish principles, is shame and guilt ;
The deeds, that men admire as half divine,
Stark naught, because corrupt in their design.
Strange doctrine this ! that without scruple tears
The laurel that the very lightning spares ;
Brings down the warrior's trophy to the dust,
And eats into his bloody sword like rust.

B. I grant that, men continuing what they are,
Fierce, avaricious, proud, there must be war :
And never meant the rule should be applied
To him that fights with justice on his side.

Let laurels, drench'd in pure Parnassian dews,
Reward his memory, dear to every muse,
Who, with a courage of unshaken root,
In honour's field advancing his firm foot,
Plants it upon the line that Justice draws,
And will prevail or perish in her cause.
'Tis to the virtues of such men, man owes
His portion in the good that Heaven bestows.
And when recording History displays
Feats of renown, though wrought in ancient days,
Tells of a few stout hearts, that fought and died,
Where duty placed them, at their country's side ;
The man, that is not moved with what he reads,
That takes not fire at their heroic deeds,
Unworthy of the blessings of the brave,
Is base in kind, and born to be a slave.

But let eternal infamy pursue
The wretch to nought but his ambition true :
Who, for the sake of filling with one blast
The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste.
Think yourself station'd on a towering rock,
To see a people scatter'd like a flock,
Some royal mastiff panting at their heels,
With all the savage thirst a tiger feels ;

Then view him self-proclaim'd in a gazette,
 Chief monster that has plagued the nations yet.
 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplaced,
 Those ensigns of dominion, how disgraced!
 The glass that bids man mark the fleeting hour,
 And Death's own scythe, would better speak his power.
 Then grace the bony phantom in their stead,
 With the king's shoulder-knot and gay cockade:
 Clothe the twin brethren in each other's dress,
 The same their occupation and success.

A. 'Tis your belief the world was made for man;
 Kings do but reason on the self-same plan:
 Maintaining yours, you cannot theirs condemn,
 Who think, or seem to think, man made for them.

B. Seldom, alas! the power of logic reigns
 With much sufficiency in royal brains;
 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone,
 Wanting its proper base to stand upon.
 Man made for kings! those optics are but dim,
 That tell you so—say, rather, they for him.
 That were indeed a king-ennobling thought,
 Could they or would they reason as they ought
 The diadem, with mighty projects lined,
 To catch renown by ruining mankind,
 Is worth, with all its gold and glittering store,
 Just what the toy will sell for and no more.

Oh! bright occasions of dispensing good,
 How seldom used, how little understood
 To pour in Virtue's lap her just reward;
 Keep Vice restrain'd behind her double guard;
 To quell the faction that affronts the throne,
 By silent magnanimity alone;
 To nurse with tender care the thriving arts;
 Watch every beam Philosophy imparts;
 To give Religion her unbridled scope,
 Nor judge by statute a believer's hope;
 With close fidelity and love unfeign'd,
 To keep the matrimonial bond unstain'd;
 Covetous only of a virtuous praise;
 His life a lesson to the land he sways;
 To touch the sword with conscientious awe,
 Nor draw it but when duty bids him draw;

To sheathe it in the peace-restoring close,
 With joy beyond what victory bestows ;—
 Bless'd country, where these kingly glories shine !
 Bless'd England, if this happiness be thine !

A. Guard what you say ; the patriotic tribe
 Will sneer and charge you with a bribe.—B. A bribe ?
 The worth of his three kingdoms I defy,
 To lure me to the baseness of a lie :
 And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
 The lie that flatters I abhor the most.
 Those arts be theirs, who hate his gentle reign ;
 But he that loves him has no need to feign.

A. Your smooth eulogium to one crown address'd,
 Seems to imply a censure on the rest.

B. Quevedo, as he tells his sober tale,
 Ask'd when in hell to see the royal jail ;
 Approved their method in all other things :
 But where, good sir, do you confine your kings ?
 There—said the guide—the group is full in view.
 Indeed ?—replied the don—there are but few.
 His black interpreter the charge disdain'd—
 Few, fellow ?—there are all that ever reign'd.
 Wit, undistinguishing, is apt to strike
 The guilty and not guilty both alike :
 I grant the sarcasm is too severe,
 And we can readily refute it here ;
 While Alfred's name, the father of his age,
 And the sixth Edward's, grace the historic page.

A. Kings then, at last, have but the lot of all :
 By their own conduct they must stand or fall.

B. True. While they live, the courtly laureate pays
 His quit-rent ode, his peppercorn of praise ;
 And many a dunce whose fingers itch to write,
 Adds as he can his tributary mite.
 A subject's faults a subject may proclaim,
 A monarch's errors are forbidden game !
 Thus, free from censure, overawed by fear,
 And praised for virtues, that they scorn to wear,
 The fleeting forms of majesty engage
 Respect, while stalking o'er life's narrow stage ;
 Then leave their crimes for history to scan,
 And ask, with busy scorn, Was this the man ?

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon
 Obsequious from the cradle to the throne;
 Before whose infant eyes the flatterer bows,
 And binds a wreath about their baby brows,
 Whom education stiffens into state,
 And death awakens from that dream too late.

Oh! if Servility, with supple knees,
 Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please;
 If smooth Dissimulation, skill'd to grace
 A devil's purpose with an angel's face;
 If smiling peeresses, and simpering peers,
 Encompassing his throne a few short years;
 If the gilt carriage and the pamper'd steed,
 That wants no driving and disdains the lead;
 If guards, mechanically form'd in ranks,
 Playing, at beat of drum, their martial pranks,
 Shouldering and standing as if struck to stone,
 While condescending majesty looks on!—
 If monarchy consist in such base things,
 Sighing, I say again, I pity kings!

To be suspected, thwarted, and withstood,
 E'en when he labours for his country's good;
 To see a band, call'd patriot, for no cause
 But that they catch at popular applause,
 Careless of all the anxiety he feels,
 Hook disappointment on the public wheels;
 With all their flippant fluency of tongue,
 Most confident, when palpably most wrong;—
 If this be kingly, then farewell for me
 All kingship; and may I be poor and free!

To be the Table Talk of clubs up-stairs,
 To which th' unwash'd artificer repairs
 To indulge his genius after long fatigue,
 By diving into cabinet intrigue
 (For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,
 To him is relaxation and mere play);
 To win no praise when well-wrought plans prevail
 But to be rudely censured when they fail;
 To doubt the love his favourites may pretend,
 And in reality to find no friend;
 If he indulge a cultivated taste,
 His galleries with the works of art well grace'd
 To hear it call'd extravagance and waste;

If these attendants, and if such as these
Must follow royalty, then welcome ease ;
However humble and confined the sphere,
Happy the state, that has not these to fear.

A. Thus men, whose thoughts contemplative have
On situations, that they never felt, [dwelt
Start up sagacious, cover'd with the dust
Of dreaming study and pedantic rust,
And prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were hand and glove.
Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares ;
They have their weight to carry, subjects theirs ;
Poets, of all men, ever least regret
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.
Could you contrive the payment, and rehearse
The mighty plan, oracular, in verse,
No bard, howe'er majestic, old or new,
Should claim my fix'd attention more than you.

B. Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay
To turn the course of Helicon that way ;
Nor would the Nine consent the sacred tide
Should purl amidst the traffic of Cheapside,
Or tinkle in 'Change Alley, to amuse
The leathern ears of Stock-jobbers and Jews.

A. Vouchsafe, at least, to pitch the key of rhyme
To themes more pertinent, if less sublime.
When ministers and ministerial arts ;
Patriots, who love good places at their hearts ;
When admirals, extoll'd for standing still,
Or doing nothing with a deal of skill ;
Generals who will not conquer when they may,
Firm friends to peace, to pleasure, and good pay ;
When Freedom, wounded almost to despair,
Though Discontent alone can find out where ;
When themes like these employ the poet's tongue,
I hear as mute as if a siren sung.
Or tell me, if you can, what power maintains
A Briton's scorn of arbitrary chains :
That were a theme might animate the dead,
And move the lips of poets cast in lead.

B. The cause, though worth the search, may yet
Conjecture and remark, however shrewd. [elude

They take perhaps a well-directed aim,
 Who seek it in his climate and his frame.
 Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here
 With stern severity deals out the year.
 Winter invades the spring, and often pours
 A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers;
 Unwelcome vapours quench autumnal beams,
 Ungenial blasts attending curl the streams:
 The peasants urge their harvest, ply the fork
 With double toil, and shiver at their work;
 Thus with a rigour, for his good design'd,
 She rears her favourite man of all mankind.
 His form robust and of elastic tone,
 Proportion'd well, half muscle and half bone,
 Supplies with warm activity and force
 A mind well-lodged, and masculine of course
 Hence Liberty, sweet Liberty inspires
 And keeps alive his fierce but noble fires,
 Patient of constitutional control,
 He bears it with meek manliness of soul;
 But, if Authority grow wanton, woe
 To him that treads upon his free-born toe;
 One step beyond the boundary of the laws
 Fires him at once in Freedom's glorious cause
 Thus proud Prerogative, not much revered,
 Is seldom felt, though sometimes seen and heard.
 And in his cage, like parrot fine and gay,
 Is kept to strut, look big, and talk away.

Born in a climate softer far than ours,
 Not form'd like us, with such Herculean powers,
 The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk,
 Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk,
 Is always happy, reign whoever may,
 And laughs the sense of misery far away;
 He drinks his simple beverage with a gust,
 And, feasting on an onion and a crust,
 We never feel the alacrity and joy
 With which he shouts and carols *Vive le Roi!*
 Fill'd with as much true merriment and glee,
 As if he heard his king say—Slave, be free.

Thus happiness depends, as Nature shews,
 Less on exterior things than most suppose.

Vigilant over all that he has made
 Kind Providence attends with gracious aid;
 Bids equity throughout his works prevail,
 And weighs the nations in an even scale;
 He can encourage Slavery to a smile,
 And fill with discontent a British isle.

A. Freeman and slave then, if the case be such,
 Stand on a level; and you prove too much:
 If all men indiscriminately share
 His fostering power, and tutelary care,
 As well be yoked by Despotism's hand,
 As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land.

B. No. Freedom has a thousand charms to shew,
 That slaves, howe'er contented, never know.
 The mind attains, beneath her happy reign,
 The growth that nature meant she should attain;
 The varied fields of science, ever new,
 Opening and wider opening on her view,
 She ventures onward with a prosperous force,
 While no base fear impedes her in her course.
 Religion, richest favour of the skies,
 Stands most reveal'd before the freeman's eyes?
 No shades of superstition blot the day,
 Liberty chases all that gloom away;
 The soul emancipated, unoppress'd,
 Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best,
 Learns much; and to a thousand listening minds
 Communicates with joy the good she finds:
 Courage in arms, and ever prompt to shew
 His manly forehead to the fiercest foe;
 Glorious in war, but for the sake of peace,
 His spirits rising as his toils increase,
 Guards well what arts and industry have won,
 And Freedom claims him for her first-born son.
 Slaves fight for what were better cast away—
 The chain that binds them, and a tyrant's sway:
 But they that fight for freedom, undertake
 The noblest cause mankind can have at stake—
 Religion, virtue, truth, whate'er we call
 A blessing—freedom is the pledge of all.
 O Liberty! the prisoner's pleasing dream,
 The poet's muse, his passion, and his theme;

Genius is thine, and thou art Fancy's nurse;
 Lost without thee the ennobling powers of verse,
 Heroic song from thy free touch acquires
 Its clearest tone, the rapture it inspires:
 Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air,
 And I will sing, if Liberty be there;
 And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet,
 In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat.

A. Sing where you please; in such a cause I grant
 An English poet's privilege to rant;
 But is not Freedom—at least is not ours
 Too apt to play the wanton with her powers,
 Grow freakish, and, o'erleaping every mound,
 Spread anarchy and terror all around?

B. Agreed. But would you sell or slay your horse
 For bounding and curvetting in his course?
 Or if, when ridden with a careless rein,
 He break away and seek the distant plain?
 No. His high mettle, under good control,
 Gives him Olympic speed, and shoots him to the goal

Let Discipline employ her wholesome arts;
 Let magistrates alert perform their parts;
 Not skulk or put on a prudential mask,
 As if their duty were a desperate task;
 Let active laws apply the needful curb,
 To guard the peace, that Riot would disturb;
 And Liberty, preserved from wild excess,
 Shall raise no feuds for armies to suppress.
 When Tumult lately burst his prison-door,
 And set plebeian thousands in a roar;
 When he usurp'd Authority's just place,
 And dared to look his master in the face;
 When the rude rabble's watchword was—Destroy,
 And blazing London seem'd a second Troy;
 Liberty blush'd, and hung her drooping head,
 Beheld their progress with the deepest dread;
 Blush'd, that effects like these she should produce,
 Worse than the deeds of galley-slaves broke loose.
 She loses in such storms her very name,
 And fierce Licentiousness should bear the blame.

Incomparable gem! thy worth untold; [sold;
 Cheap though blood-bought, and thrown away when

May no foes ravish thee, and no false friend
Betray thee, while professing to defend!
Prize it, ye ministers, ye monarchs spare;
Ye patriots guard it with a miser's care.

A. Patriots, alas! the few that have been found
Where most they flourish, upon English ground,
The country's need have scantily supplied,
And the last left the scene, when Chatham died.

B. Not so—the virtue still adorns our age,
Though the chief actor died upon the stage.
In him Demosthenes was heard again:
Liberty taught him her Athenian strain;
She cloth'd him with authority and awe,
Spoke from his lips, and in his looks gave law.
His speech, his form, his action, full of grace,
And all his country beaming in his face
He stood as some inimitable hand
Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand.
No sycophant or slave, that dared oppose
Her sacred cause, but trembled when he rose;
And every venal stickler for the yoke
Felt himself crush'd at the first word he spoke.

Such men are raised to station and command,
When providence means mercy to a land.
He speaks, and they appear; to him they owe
Skill to direct, and strength to strike the blow;
To manage with address, to seize with power,
The crisis of a dark decisive hour:
So Gideon earn'd a victory not his own;
Subserviency his praise, and that alone.

Poor England! thou art a devoted deer,
Beset with every ill but that of fear.
Thee nations hunt; all mark thee for a prey;
They swarm around thee, and thou stand'st at bay.
Undaunted still, though wearied and perplex'd,
Once Chatham saved thee; but who saves thee next?
Alas! the tide of pleasure sweeps along
All that should be the boast of British song.
'Tis not the wreath, that once adorn'd thy brow,
The prize of happier times, will serve thee now.
Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race
Patterns of every virtue, every grace,

Confess'd a God; they kneel'd before they fought
 And praised him in the victories he wrought.
 Now from the dust of ancient days bring forth
 Their sober zeal, integrity, and worth;
 Courage, ungraced by these, affronts the skies,
 Is but the fire without the sacrifice.

The stream that feeds the well-spring of the heart
 Not more invigorates life's noblest part,
 Than virtue quickens, with a warmth divine,
 The powers that Sin has brought to a decline.

A. The inestimable Estimate of Brown
 Rose like a paper kite, and charm'd the town;
 But measures, plann'd and executed well,
 Shifted the wind that raised it, and it fell.
 He trod the very self-same ground you tread,
 And Victory refuted all he said.

B. And yet his judgment was not framed amiss;
 Its error, if it err'd, was merely this—
 He thought the dying hour already come,
 And a complete recovery struck him dumb.

But that effeminacy, folly, lust,
 Enervate and enfeeble, and needs must;
 And that a nation, shamefully debased,
 Will be despised, and trampled on at last,
 Unless sweet Penitence her powers renew,
 Is truth, if history itself be true.
 There is a *time*, and Justice marks the date,
 For long-forbearing Clemency to wait;
 That hour elapsed, the incurable revolt
 Is punish'd, and down comes the thunderbolt.
 If Mercy *then* put by the threatening blow,
 Must she perform the same kind office *now*?
 May she! and, if offended Heaven be still
 Accessible, and prayer prevail, she will.
 'Tis not, however, insolence and noise,
 The tempest of tumultuary joys,
 Nor is it yet despondence and dismay
 Will win her visits, or engage her stay;
 Prayer only, and the penitential tear,
 Can call her smiling down, and fix her *here*.

But when a country (one that I could name)
 In prostitution sinks the sense of shame:

When infamous Venality, grown bold,
 Writes on his bosom, *to be let or sold* ;
 When Perjury, that Heaven-defying vice,
 Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price ;
 Stamps God's own name upon a lie just made,
 To turn a penny in the way of trade ;
 When Avarice starves (and never hides his face)
 Two or three millions of the human race,
 And not a tongue inquires, how, where, or when,
 Though conscience will have twinges now and then ;
 When profanation of the sacred cause
 In all its parts, times, ministry, and laws,
 Bespeaks a land, once Christian, fallen and lost.
 In all, that wars against that title most ;
 What follows next, let cities of great name,
 And regions long since desolate proclaim.
 Nineveh, Babylon, and ancient Rome,
 Speak to the present times, and times to come ;
 They cry aloud, in every careless ear,
 Stop, while you may ; suspend your mad career ;
 O learn from our example and our fate,
 Learn wisdom and repentance, ere too late !

Not only Vice disposes and prepares
 The mind that slumbers sweetly in her snares,
 To sweep to Tyranny's usurp'd command,
 And bend her polish'd neck beneath his hand
 (A dire effect by one of Nature's laws,
 Unchangeably connected with its cause) ;
 But Providence himself will intervene,
 To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.
 All are his instruments ; each form of war,
 What burns at home, or threatens from afar,
 Nature in arms, her elements at strife,
 The storms that overset the joys of life,
 Are but his rods to scourge a guilty land,
 And waste it at the bidding of his hand.
 He gives the word, and mutiny soon roars
 In all her gates, and shakes her distant shores ;
 The standards of all nations are unfurl'd ;
 She has one foe, and that one foe the world ;
 And, if he doom that people with a frown,
 And mark them with a seal of wrath press'd down

Obduracy takes place : callous and tough,
 The reprobated race grows judgment-proof ;
 Earth shakes beneath them, and Heaven roars above ;
 But nothing scares them from the course they love.
 To the lascivious pipe and wanton song
 That charm down fear, they frolic it along,
 With mad rapidity and unconcern,
 Down to the gulf, from which is no return.
 They trust in navies, and their navies fail—
 God's curse can cast away ten thousand sail !
 They trust in armies, and their courage dies ;
 In wisdom, wealth, in fortune, and in lies :
 But all they trust in withers, as it must,
 When He commands, in whom they place no trust
 Vengeance at last pours down upon their coast
 A long despised, but now victorious, host ;
 Tyranny sends the chain, that must abridge
 The noble sweep of all their privilege ;
 Gives Liberty the last, the mortal shock ;
 Slips the slave's collar on, and snaps the lock.

A. Such lofty strains embellish what you teach :
 Mean you to prophesy, or but to preach ?

B. I know the mind, that feels indeed the fire
 The muse imparts, and can command the lyre,
 Acts with a force, and kindles with a zeal,
 Whate'er the theme, that others never feel.
 If human woes her soft attention claim,
 A tender sympathy pervades the frame ;
 She pours a sensibility divine
 Along the nerve of every feeling line.
 But if a deed, not tamely to be borne,
 Fire indignation and a sense of scorn,
 The strings are swept with such a power, so loud,
 The storm of music shakes the astonish'd crowd.
 So when remote futurity is brought
 Before the keen inquiry of her thought,
 A terrible sagacity informs
 The poet's heart ; he looks to distant storms ;
 He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers ;
 And, arm'd with strength surpassing human powers
 Seizes events as yet unknown to man,
 And darts his soul into the dawning plan.

Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name
Of prophet and of poet was the same ;
Hence British poets too the priesthood shared,
And every hallow'd Druid was a bard.
But no prophetic fires to me belong ;
I play with syllables, and sport in song.

A. At Westminster, where little poets strive
To set a distich upon six and five,
Where Discipline helps opening buds of sense,
And makes his pupils proud with silver pence,
I was a poet too ; but modern taste
Is so refined, and delicate, and chaste,
That verse, whatever fire the fancy warms,
Without a creamy smoothness has no charms.
Thus, all success depending on an ear,
And thinking I might purchase it too dear,
If sentiment were sacrificed to sound,
And truth cut short to make a period round,
I judg'd a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.

B. Thus reputation is a spur to wit,
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.
Give me the line that ploughs its stately course
Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force
That, like some cottage beauty, strikes the heart,
Quite unindebted to the tricks of art.
When Labour and when Dulness, club in hand,
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's stand,
Beating alternately in measured time,
The clock-work tintinabulum of rhyme,
Exact and regular the sounds will be ;
But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me.

From him, who rears a poem lank and long,
To him who strains his all into a song ;
Perhaps some bonny Caledonian air,
All birks and braes, though he was never there ;
Or, having whelp'd a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains ;
A prologue interdash'd with many a stroke—
An art contrived to advertise a joke,
So that the jest is clearly to be seen
Not in the words—but in the gap between :

Manner is all in all, whate'er is writ,
The substitute for genius, sense, and wit.

To dally much with subjects mean and low
Proves that the mind is weak, or makes it so:
Neglected talents rust into decay,
And every effort ends in push-pin play.
The man, that means success, should soar above
A soldier's feather, or a lady's glove;
Else, summoning the muse to such a theme,
The fruit of all her labour is whipp'd cream.
As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—
Stoop'd from its highest pitch to pounce a wren.
As if the poet, purposing to wed,
Should carve himself a wife in gingerbread.

Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appear'd,
And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard:
To carry Nature lengths unknown before,
To give a Milton birth, ask'd ages more.
Thus Genius rose and set at order'd times,
And shot a dayspring into distant climes,
Ennobling every region that he chose;
He sunk in Greece, in Italy he rose;
And, tedious years of Gothic darkness pass'd,
Emerged all splendour, in our isle at last.
Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main,
Then shew far off their shining plumes again.

A. Is genius only found in epic lays?
Prove this, and forfeit all pretence to praise.
Make their heroic powers your own at once,
Or candidly confess yourself a dunce.

B. These were the chief: each interval of night
Was graced with many an undulating light.
In less illustrious bards his beauty shone
A meteor, or a star; in these, the sun.

The nightingale may claim the topmost bough,
While the poor grasshopper must chirp below.
Like him unnoticed, I, and such as I,
Spread little wings, and rather skip than fly;
Perch'd on the meagre produce of the land,
An ell or two of prospect we command;
But never peep beyond the thorny bound,
Or oaken fence, that hems the paddock round.

In Eden, ere yet innocence of heart
Had faded, poetry was not an art :
Language above all teaching, or, if taught,
Only by gratitude and glowing thought,
Elegant as simplicity, and warm
As ecstasy, unmanacled by form ;
Not prompted, as in our degenerate days,
By low ambition and the thirst of praise ;
Was natural as is the flowing stream,
And yet magnificent—a God the theme !
That theme on Earth exhausted, though above
'Tis found as everlasting as his love.
Man lavish'd all his thoughts on human things—
The feats of heroes, and the wrath of kings,
But still, while Virtue kindled his delight,
The song was moral, and so far was right.
'Twas thus, till Luxury seduced the mind
To joys less innocent, as less refined ;
Then Genius danc'd a bacchanal ; he crown'd
The brimming goblet, seized the thyrsus, bound
His brows with ivy, rush'd into the field
Of wild imagination, and there reel'd,
The victim of his own lascivious fires,
And, dizzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires.
Anacreon, Horace, play'd in Greece and Rome
This bedlam part ; and others nearer home.
When Cromwell fought for power, and while he
The proud protector of the power he gain'd, [reign'd
Religion, harsh, intolerant, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe,
Drew a rough copy of the Christian face,
Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace ;
The dark and sullen humour of the time
Judged every effort of the muse a crime ;
Verse, in the finest mould of fancy cast,
Was lumber in an age so void of taste.
But when the second Charles assumed the sway,
And arts revived beneath a softer day,
Then, like a bow long forced into a curve,
The mind, released from too constrained a nerve,
Flew to its first position with a spring,
That made the vaulted roofs of Pleasure ring.

His court, the dissolute and hateful school
 Of Wantonness, where vice was taught by rule,
 Swarm'd with a scribbling herd, as deep inlaid
 With brutal lust, as ever Circe made.
 From these a long succession, in the rage
 Of rank obscenity, debauch'd their age;
 Nor ceased, till, ever anxious to redress
 The abuses of her sacred charge, the press,
 The muse instructed a well-nurtured train
 Of abler votaries to cleanse the stain,
 And claim the palm for purity of song,
 That Lewdness had usurp'd and worn so long.
 Then decent Pleasantry and sterling Sense,
 That neither gave nor would endure offence,
 Whipp'd out of sight, with satire just and keen,
 The puppy pack, that had defiled the scene.

In front of these came Addison. In him.
 Humour in holiday and slightly trim
 Sublimity, and attic taste combined,
 To polish, furnish, and delight the mind.
 Then Pope, as harmony itself exact,
 In verse well disciplined, complete, compact,
 Gave virtue and morality a grace,
 That, quite eclipsing Pleasure's painted face,
 Levied a tax of wonder and applause,
 E'en on the fools that trampled on their laws.
 But he (his musical finesse was such,
 So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
 Made poetry a mere mechanic art;
 And every warbler has his tune by heart.
 Nature imparting her satiric gift,
 Her serious mirth, to Arbuthnot and Swift,
 With droll sobriety they raised a smile
 At Folly's cost, themselves unmoved the while.
 That constellation set, the world in vain
 Must hope to look upon their like again.

A. Are we then left—B. Not wholly in the dark
 Wit now and then, struck smartly, shews a spark,
 Sufficient to redeem the modern race
 From total night and absolute disgrace.
 While servile trick and imitative knack
 Confine the million in the beaten track,

Perhaps some courser, who disdains the road,
Snuffs up the wind, and flings himself abroad.

Contemporaries all surpass'd, see one,
Short his career indeed, but ably run;
Churchill, himself unconscious of his powers,
In penury consumed his idle hours!
And, like a scatter'd seed at random sown,
Was left to spring by vigour of his own.
Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot,
He laid his head in Luxury's soft lap,
And took, too often, there his easy nap.
If brighter beams than all he threw not forth,
'Twas negligence in him, not want of worth.
Surly, and slovenly, and bold, and coarse,
Too proud for art, and trusting in mere force,
Spendthrift alike of money and of wit,
Always at speed, and never drawing bit,
He struck the lyre in such a careless mood,
And so disdain'd the rules he understood,
The laurel seem'd to wait on his command,
He snatch'd it rudely from the Muses' hand.
Nature, exerting an unwearied power,
Forms, opens, and gives scent to every flower;
Spreads the fresh verdure of the fields, and leads
The dancing Naiads through the dewy meads;
She fills profuse ten thousand little throats
With music, modulating all their notes;
And charms the woodland scenes, and wilds unknown
With artless airs and concerts of her own:
But seldom (as if fearful of expense)
Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence—
Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought,
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought;
Fancy, that, from the bow that spans the sky,
Brings colours, dipp'd in heaven, that never die;
A soul exalted above earth, a mind
Skill'd in the characters that form mankind;
And, as the Sun in rising beauty dress'd,
Looks to the westward from the dappled east,
And marks, whatever clouds may interpose,
Ere yet his race begins, its glorious close;

An eye like his to catch the distant goal;
 Or, ere the wheels of verse begin to roll,
 Like his to shed illuminating rays
 On every scene and subject it surveys:
 Thus graced, the man asserts a poet's name,
 And the world cheerfully admits the claim.

Pity Religion has so seldom found
 A skilful guide into poetic ground!
 The flowers would spring where'er she deign'd to
 And every muse attend her in her way. [stray
 Virtue indeed meets many a rhyming friend,
 And many a compliment politely penn'd;
 But, unattired in that becoming vest
 Religion weaves for her, and half undress'd,
 Stands in the desert, shivering and forlorn,
 A wintry figure, like a wither'd thorn.
 The shelves are full, all other themes are sped;
 Hackney'd and worn to the last flimsy thread,
 Satire has long since done his best; and cursed
 And loathsome Ribaldry has done his worst;
 Fancy has sported all her powers away
 In tales, in trifles, and in children's play;
 And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,
 Whate'er we write, we bring forth nothing new.
 Twere new indeed to see a bard all fire,
 Touch'd with a coal from Heaven, assume the lyre
 And tell the world, still kindling as he sung,
 With more than mortal music on his tongue,
 That He, who died below, and reigns above,
 Inspires the song, and that his name is Love
 For, after all, if merely to beguile,
 By flowing numbers and a flowery style,
 The tedium that the lazy rich endure,
 Which now and then sweet poetry may cure
 Or, if to see the name of idle self,
 Stamp'd on the well-bound quarto, grace the shelf
 To float a bubble on the breath of Fame,
 Prompt his endeavour and engage his aim;
 Debased to servile purposes of pride,
 How are the powers of genius misapplied!
 The gift, whose office is the Giver's praise,
 To trace him in his word, his works, his ways.



Then spread the rich discovery, and invite
Mankind to share in the divine delight;
Distorted from its use and just design,
To make the pitiful possessor shine.
To purchase, at the fool-frequented fair
Of vanity, a wreath for self to wear,
Is profanation of the basest kind—
Proof of a trifling and a worthless mind.

A. Hail Sternhold, then; and Hopkins, hail—
B. Amen.

If flattery, folly, lust, employ the pen;
If acrimony, slander, and abuse,
Give it a charge to blacken and traduce;
Though Butler's wit, Pope's numbers, Prior's ease,
With all that fancy can invent to please,
Adorn the polish'd periods as they fall,
One madrigal of theirs is worth them all.

A. 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe,
To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.

B. No matter—we could shift when they were not;
And should, no doubt, if they were all forgot.

THE

PROGRESS OF ERROR.

Si quid loquar audiendum.—Hor. Lib. iv. Od. 2.

SING, muse (if such a theme, so dark, so long,
May find a muse to grace it with a song),
By what unseen and unsuspected arts
The serpent Error twines round human hearts;
Tell where she lurks, beneath what flowery shades,
That not a glimpse of genuine light pervades,
The poisonous, black, insinuating worm
Successfully conceals her loathsome form.
Take, if ye can, ye careless and supine,
Counsel and caution from a voice like mine!
Truths, that the theorist could never reach,
And observation taught me, I would teach.

Not all, whose eloquence the fancy fills,
Musical as the chime of tinkling rills,

Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend,
Can trace her mazy windings to their end ;
Discern the fraud beneath the specious lure,
Prevent the danger or prescribe the cure.
The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,
Falls soporific on the listless ear ;
Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display
Shines as it runs, but grasp'd at slips away.

Placed for his trial on this bustling stage,
From thoughtless youth to ruminating age,
Free in his will to choose or to refuse,
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse ;
Else, on the fatalist's unrighteous plan,
Say to what bar amenable were man ?
With naught in charge, he could betray no trust ;
And, if he fell, would fall because he must ;
If Love reward him, or if Vengeance strike,
His recompense in both unjust alike.
Divine authority within his breast
Brings every thought, word, action to the test ;
Warns him or prompts, approves him or restrains,
As Reason or as Passion takes the reins.
Heaven from above, and Conscience from within,
Cries in his startled ear—Abstain from sin !
The world around solicits his desire,
And kindles in his soul a treacherous fire ;
While, all his purposes and steps to guard,
Peace follows Virtue as its sure reward ;
And Pleasure brings as surely in her train
Remorse, and Sorrow, and vindictive Pain.

Man, thus endued with an elective voice,
Must be supplied with objects of his choice ;
Where'er he turns, enjoyment and delight,
Or present, or in prospect, meet his sight ;
Those open on the spot their honey'd store ;
These call him loudly to pursuit of more.
His unexhausted mine the sordid vice
Avarice shews, and virtue is the price.
Here various motives his ambition raise—
Power, pomp and splendour, and the thirst of praise ;
There Beauty woos him with expanded arms ;
E'en Bacchanalian madness has its charms.

Nor these alone, whose pleasures less refined
Might well alarm the most unguarded mind,
Seek to supplant his inexperienced youth,
Or lead him devious from the path of truth;
Hourly allurements on his passions press,
Safe in themselves, but dangerous in the excess.

Hark! how it floats upon the dewy air!
O what a dying, dying close was there!
'Tis harmony from yon sequester'd bower,
Sweet harmony, that soothes the midnight hour!
Long ere the charioteer of day had run
His morning course, the enchantment was begun;
And he shall gild yon mountain's height again,
Ere yet the pleasing toil becomes a pain.

Is this the rugged path, the steep ascent,
That virtue points to? Can a life thus spent
Lead to the bliss she promises the wise,
Detach the soul from earth, and speed her to the
skies?

Ye devotees to your adored employ,
Enthusiasts, drunk with an unreal joy,
Love makes the music of the bless'd above,
Heaven's harmony is universal love;
And earthly sounds, though sweet and well combined,
And lenient as soft opiates to the mind,
Leave Vice and Folly unsubdued behind.

Gray dawn appears; the sportsman and his train
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain;
'Tis he, the Nimrod of the neighbouring lairs;
Save that his scent is less acute than theirs,
For persevering chase, and headlong leaps,
True beagle as the stanchest hound he keeps.
Charged with the folly of his life's mad scene,
He takes offence, and wonders what you mean;
The joy, the danger, and the toil o'erpay—
'Tis exercise, and health, and length of days.
Again impetuous to the field he flies,
Leaps every fence but one, there falls and dies;
Like a slain deer, the tumbrel brings him home
Unmiss'd but by his dogs and by his groom.

Ye clergy, while your orbit is your place,
Lights of the world, and stars of human race;

But if eccentric ye forsake your sphere,
 Prodigies ominous, and view'd with fear;
 The comet's baneful influence is a dream;
 Yours, real and pernicious in the extreme.
 What then!—are appetites and lusts laid down,
 With the same ease that man puts on his gown?
 Will Avarice and Concupiscence; iver place, [Grace?
 Charm'd by the sounds—Your Reverence, or Your
 No. But his own engagement binds him fast;
 Or, if it does not, brands him to the last
 What atheists call him—a designing knave,
 A mere church juggler, hypocrite, and slave.
 Oh, laugh or mourn with me the rueful jest,
 A cassock'd huntsman, and a fiddling priest;
 He from Italian songsters takes his cue:
 Set Paul to Music, he shall quote him too.
 He takes the field, the master of the pack
 Cries—Well done, saint! and claps him on the back
 Is this the path of sanctity? Is this
 To stand a waymark in the road to bliss?
 Himself a wanderer from the narrow way,
 His silly sheep, what wonder if they stray?
 Go, cast your orders at your bishop's feet,
 Send your dishonour'd gown to Moumouth street!
 The sacred function in your hands is made—
 Sad sacrilege! no function, but a trade!

Occiduus is a pastor of renown,
 When he has pray'd and preach'd the sabbath down,
 With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
 Quavering and semiquavering care away.
 The full concerto swells upon your ear;
 All elbows shake. Look in, and you would swear
 The Babylonian tyrant with a nod
 Had summon'd them to serve his golden god.
 So well that though† the employment seems to suit,
 Psalter and sackbut, dulcimer and flute.
 O fie! 'tis evangelical and pure:
 Observe each face, how sober and demure!
 Ecstasy sets her stamp on every mien
 Chins fallen, and not an eye-ball to be seen.
 Still I insist, though music heretofore
 Has charm'd me much (not e'en Occiduus more),

Love, joy, and peace, make harmony more meet
 For sabbath evenings, and perhaps as sweet.
 Will not the sickliest sheep of every flock
 Resort to this example as a rock;
 There stand and justify the foul abuse
 Of sabbath-hours with plausible excuse?
 If apostolic gravity be free
 To play the fool on Sundays, why not we?
 If he the tinkling harpsichord regards
 As inoffensive, what offence in cards?
 Strike up the fiddles, let us all be gay;
 Laymen have leave to dance if parsons play.

Oh Italy!—thy sabbaths will be soon
 Our sabbaths, closed with mummary and buffoon.
 Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene,
 Ours parcell'd out, as thine have ever been
 God's worship and the mountebank between.
 What says the prophet? Let that day be bless'd
 With holiness and consecrated rest.
 Pastime and business both it should exclude,
 And bar the door the moment they intrude:
 Nobly distinguish'd above all the six
 By deeds, in which the world must never mix.
 Hear him again. He calls it a delight,
 A day of luxury observed aright,
 When the glad soul is made Heaven's welcome
 guest,

Sits banqueting, and God provides the feast.
 But triflers are engaged, and cannot come;
 Their answer to the call is,—*Not at home.*

O the dear pleasures of the velvet plain,
 The painted tablets, dealt and dealt again!
 Cards, with what rapture, and the polish'd die
 The yawning chasm of indolence supply!
 Then to the dance, and make the sober moon
 Witness of joys that shun the sight of noon.
 Blame, cynic, if you can, quadrille or ball,
 The snug close party, or the splendid hall,
 Where Night, down-stooping from her ebon throne
 Views constellations brighter than her own.
 'Tis innocent and harmless and refined,
 The balm of care, Elysium of the mind.

Innocent! Oh, if venerable Time
Slain at the foot of Pleasure be no crime,
Then, with his silver beard and magic wand
Let Comus rise archbishop of the land;
Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe,
Grand metropolitan of all the tribe.

Of manners rough, and coarse athletic cast,
The rank debauch suits Clodio's filthy taste.
Rufillus, exquisitely form'd by rule,
Not of the moral but the dancing school,
Wonders at Clodio's follies, in a tone
As tragical, as others at his own.
He cannot drink five bottles, bilk the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more;
But he can draw a pattern, make a tart
And has the ladies' etiquette by heart.
Go, fool! and, arm in arm with Clodio, plead
Your cause before a bar you little dread;
But know, the law, that bids the drunkard die,
Is far too just to pass the trifier by.
Both baby-featured, and of infant size,
View'd from a distance, and with heedless eyes,
Folly and Innocence are so alike,
The difference, though essential, fails to strike.
Yet Folly ever has a vacant stare,
A simpering countenance, and a trifling air;
But Innocence, sedate, serene, erect,
Delights us, by engaging our respect.
Man, Nature's guest, by invitation sweet,
Receives from her both appetite and treat,
But if he play the glutton and exceed,
His benefactress blushes at the deed;
For Nature, nice, as liberal to dispense,
Made nothing but a brute the slave of sense.
Daniel ate pulse by choice—example rare!
Heaven bless'd the youth, and made him fresh and fair.
Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan:
He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy;
Turtle and venison all his thoughts employ;
Prepares for meals as jockeys take a sweat,
Oh nauseous!—an emetic for a whet

Will Providence o'erlook the wasted good?
Temperance were no virtue if he could.

That pleasures, therefore, or what such we call,
Are hurtful, is a truth confess'd by all;
And some, that seem to threaten virtue less,
Still hurtful in the abuse, or by th' excess.

Is man then only for his torment placed
The centre of delights he may not taste?
Like fabled Tantalus, condemn'd to hear
The precious stream still purling in his ear,
Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet cursed
With prohibition, and perpetual thirst?
No, wrangler—destitute of shame and sense,
The precept, that enjoins him abstinence,
Forbids him none but the licentious joy,
Whose fruit, though fair, tempts only to destroy.
Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid
In every bosom where her nest is made,
Hatch'd by the beams of Truth, denies him rest,
And proves a raging scorpion in his breast.
No pleasure? Are domestic comforts dead?
Are all the nameless sweets of friendship fled?
Has time worn out, or fashion put to shame
Good sense, good health, good conscience, and good
All these belong to virtue, and all prove [fame?
That virtue has a title to your love.
Have you no touch of pity, that the poor
Stand starved at your inhospitable door.
Or if yourself too scantily supplied
Need help, let honest industry provide.
Earn, if you want; if you abound, impart:
These both are pleasures to the feeling heart.
No pleasure? Has some sickly eastern waste
Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast?
Can British Paradise no scenes afford
To please her sated and indifferent lord?
Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run
Quite to the lees? And has religion none?
Brutes capable would tell you 'tis a lie,
And judge you from the kennel and the sty.
Delights like these, ye sensual and profane,
Ye are bid, begg'd, besought to entertain;

Call'd to these crystal streams, do ye turn off
Obscene to swill and wallow at a trough?
Envy the beast, then, on whom Heav'n bestows
Your pleasures, with no curses in the close.

Pleasure admitted in undue degree
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free.
'Tis not alone the grape's enticing juice
Unnerves the moral powers, and mars their use;
Ambition, avarice, and the lust of fame,
And woman, lovely woman, does the same.
The heart, surrender'd to the ruling power
Of some ungovern'd passion every hour,
Finds by degrees the truths, that once bore sway,
And all their deep impressions, wear away;
So coin grows smooth, in traffic current pass'd,
Till Cæsar's image is effaced at last.

The breach, though small at first, soon opening wide
In rushes folly with a full-moon tide,
Then welcome errors of whatever size,
To justify it by a thousand lies.
As creeping ivy clings to wood or stone,
And hides the ruin that it feeds upon;
So sophistry cleaves close to, and protects
Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects:
Mortals, whose pleasures are their only care,
First wish to be imposed on, and then are:
And, lest the fulsome artifice should fail,
Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil.
Not more industrious are the just and true,
To give to Virtue what is Virtue's due—
The praise of wisdom, comeliness, and worth,
And call her charms to public notice forth—
Than Vice's mean and disingenuous race,
To hide the shocking features of her face.
Her form with dress and lotion they repair;
Then kiss their idol, and pronounce her fair.

The sacred implement I now employ
Might prove a mischief, or at best a toy;
A trifle, if it move but to amuse;
But, if to wrong the judgment and abuse,
Worse than a poniard in the basest hand
It stabs at once the morals of a land.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,
Footing it in the dance that fancy leads :
Ye novelists, who mar what ye would mend,
Snivelling and drivelling folly without end ;
Whose corresponding misses fill the ream
With sentimental frippery and dream,
Caught in a delicate soft silken net,
By some lewd earl, or rakehell baronet :
Ye pimps, who, under virtue's fair pretence,
Steal to the closet of young Innocence,
And teach her, unexperienced yet and green,
To scribble as you scribbled at fifteen ;
Who, kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire ;
Though all your engineering proves in vain,
The dribbling stream ne'er puts it out again.
O that a verse had power, and could command
Far, far away, these flesh-flies of the land ;
Who fasten without mercy on the fair,
And suck, and leave a craving maggot there !
Howe'er disguised the inflammatory tale,
And cover'd with a fine-spun specious veil ;
Such writers, and such readers, owe the gust
And relish of their pleasure all to lust.

But the muse, eagle-pinion'd, has in view
A quarry more important still than you ;
Down, down the wind she swims, and sails away,
Now stoops upon it, and now grasps the prey.

Petronius ! all the Muses weep for thee ;
But every tear shall scald thy memory :
The Graces too, while Virtue at their shrine
Lay bleeding under that soft hand of thine,
Felt each a mortal stab in her own breast,
Abhor'd the sacrifice, and cursed the priest.
Thou polish'd and high-finish'd foe to truth,
Graybeard corrupter of our listening youth,
To purge and skim away the filth of vice,
That so refined it might the more entice,
Then pour it on the morals of thy son ;
To taint *his* heart, was worthy of *thine own* !
Now, while the poison all high life pervades,
Write, if thou canst, one letter from the shades ;

One, and one only, charged with deep regret
That thy worse part, thy principles, live yet:
One sad epistle thence may cure mankind
Of the plague spread by bundles left behind.

'Tis granted, and no plainer truth appears,
Our most important are our earliest years;
The mind, impressible and soft, with ease
Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees,
And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clew
That education gives her, false or true.
Plants raised with tenderness are seldom strong;
Man's coltish disposition asks the thong;
And without discipline, the favourite child,
Like a neglected forester, runs wild.
But we, as if good qualities would grow
Spontaneous, take but little pains to sow;
We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek;
Teach him to fence and figure twice a week;
And having done, we think, the best we can,
Praise his proficiency, and dub him man.

From school to Cam or Isis, and thence home;
And thence with all convenient speed to Rome.
With reverend tutor clad in habit lay,
To tease for cash, and quarrel with all day;
With memorandum-book for every town,
And every post, and where the chaise broke down,
His stock a few French phrases got by heart
With much to learn, but nothing to impart;
The youth, obedient to his sire's commands,
Sets off a wanderer into foreign lands.
Surprised at all they meet, the gosling pair,
With awkward gait, stretch'd neck, and silly stare
Discover huge cathedrals, built with stone,
And steeples towering high, much like our own;
But shew peculiar light, by many a grin
At popish practices observed within.

Ere long, some bowing, smirking, smart abbé
Remarks two loiterers, that have lost their way;
And being always primed with *politesse*
For men of their appearance and address,
With much compassion undertakes the task,
To tell them more than they have wit to ask;

Points to inscriptions wheresoe'er they tread,
Such as, when legible, were never read;
But being canker'd now, and half worn out,
Craze antiquarian brains with endless doubt;
Some headless hero, or some Cæsar shews—
Defective only in his Roman nose;
Exhibits elevations, drawings, plans,
Models of Herculanean pots and pans;
And sells them medals, which, if neither rare
Nor ancient, will be so, preserved with care.

Strange the recital! from whatever cause
His great improvement and new light he draws,
The squire, once bashful, is shamefaced no more,
But teems with powers he never felt before;
Whether increased momentum, and the force,
With which from clime to clime he sped his course
(As axles sometimes kindle as they go),
Chafed him, and brought dull nature to a glow;
Or whether clearer skies and softer air,
That make Italian flowers so sweet and fair,
Freshening his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded genially and spread the man;
Returning, he proclaims by many a grace,
By shrugs and strange contortions of his face,
How much a dunce, that has been sent to roam,
Excels a dunce that has been kept at home.

Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace:
We slight the precious kernel of the stone,
And toil to polish its rough coat alone.
A just deportment, manners graced with ease,
Elegant phrase, and figure form'd to please.
Are qualities that seem to comprehend
Whatever parents, guardians, schools intend:
Hence an unfurnish'd and a listless mind,
Though busy, trifling; empty, though refined;
Hence all that interferes, and dares to clash
With indolence and luxury, is trash:
While learning, once the man's exclusive pride,
Seems verging fast towards the female side.
Learning itself, received into a mind
By nature weak, or viciously inclined,

Serves but to lead philosophers astray,
Where children would with ease discern the way.
And of all arts sagacious dupes invent,
To cheat themselves and gain the world's assent,
The worst is—Scripture warp'd from its intent.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleased
If Tom be sober, and the wheels well greased ;
But if the rogue have gone a cup too far,
Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar,
It suffers interruption and delay,
And meets with hindrance in the smoothest way.
When some hypothesis, absurd and vain,
Has fill'd with all its fumes a critic's brain,
The text, that sorts not with his darling whim,
Though plain to others, is obscure to him.
The will made subject to a lawless force,
All is irregular and out of course ;
And Judgment drunk, and bribed to lose his
way,

Winks hard, and talks of darkness at noon-day.

A critic on the sacred book should be
Candid and learn'd, dispassionate and free :
Free from the wayward bias bigots feel,
From Fancy's influence, and intemperate zeal :
But, above all (or let the wretch refrain,
Nor touch the page he cannot but profane),
Free from the domineering power of lust ;
A lewd interpreter is never just.

How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
Thou god of our idolatry, the Press ?
By thee religion, liberty, and laws,
Exert their influence, and advance their cause :
By thee worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befel,
Diffused, make earth the vestibule of hell ;
Thou fountain, at which drink the good and wise ;
Thou ever-bubbling spring of endless lies :
Like Eden's dread probationary tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from thee.

No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest,
Till half mankind were like himself possess'd.
Philosophers, who darken and put out
Eternal truth by everlasting doubt ;

Church quacks, with passions under no command,
 Who fill the world with doctrines contraband,
 Discoverers of they know not what, confined
 Within no bounds—the blind that lead the blind ;
 To streams of popular opinion drawn,
 Deposit in those shallows all their spawn.
 The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around
 Poisoning the waters where their swarms abound,
 Scorn'd by the nobler tenants of the flood,
 Minnows and gudgeons gorge th' unwholesome food
 The propagated myriads spread so fast,
 E'en Leuwenhoeck himself would stand aghast,
 Employ'd to calculate the enormous sum,
 And own his crab-computing powers o'ercome.
 Is this hyperbole ? The world well known,
 Your sober thoughts will hardly find it one.

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
 From every hair-brain'd proselyte he makes ;
 And therefore prints. Himself but half-deceived,
 Till others have the soothing tale believed.
 Hence comment after comment, spun as fine
 As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line :
 Hence the same word, that bids our lusts obey,
 Is misapplied to sanctify their sway.
 If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend,
 Hebrew or Syriac shall be forced to bend :
 If languages and copies all cry, No—
 Somebody proved it centuries ago.
 Like trout pursued, the critic in despair
 Darts to the mud, and finds his safety there.
 Women, whom custom has forbid to fly
 The scholar's pitch (the scholar best knows why)
 With all the simple and unletter'd poor,
 Admire his learning, and almost adore.
 Whoever errs, the priest can ne'er be wrong,
 With such fine words familiar to his tongue.
 Ye ladies! (for, indifferent in your cause,
 I should deserve to forfeit all applause,)
 Whatever shocks or gives the least offence
 To virtue, delicacy, truth, or sense
 (Try the criterion, 'tis a faithful guide),
 Nor has, nor can have, Scripture on its side.

None but an author knows an author's cares,
Or Fancy's fondness for a child she bears.
Committed once into the public arms,
The baby seems to smile with added charms.
Like something precious ventured far from shore
'Tis valued for the danger's sake the more.
He views it with complacency supreme,
Solicits kind attention to his dream;
And daily more enamour'd of the cheat,
Kneels, and asks Heaven to bless the dear deceit.
So one, whose story serves at least to shew
Men loved their own productions long ago,
Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife,
Nor rested till the gods had given it life.
If some mere driveller suck the sugar'd fib,
One that still needs his leading-string and bib,
And praise his genius, he is soon repaid
In praise applied to the same part—his head:
For 'tis a rule, that holds for ever true,
Grant me discernment, and I grant it you.

Patient of contradiction as a child,
Affable, humble, diffident, and mild;
Such was Sir Isaac, and such Boyle and Locke:
Your blunderer is as sturdy as a rock.
The creature is so sure to kick and bite,
A muleteer's the man to set him right.
First Appetite enlists him Truth's sworn foe,
Then obstinate Self-will confirms him so.
Tell him he wanders, that his error leads
To fatal ills; that though the path he treads
Be flowery, and he see no cause of fear,
Death and the pains of hell attend him there
In vain; the slave of arrogance and pride,
He has no hearing on the prudent side.
His still refuted quirks he still repeats;
New-raised objections with new quibbles meets;
Till, sinking in the quicksand he defends,
He dies disputing, and the contest ends—
But not the mischiefs; they, still left behind,
Like thistle-seeds, are sown by every wind.

Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill;
Bend the straight rule to their own crooked will;

And with a clear and shining lamp supplied,
First put it out, then take it for a guide.
Halting on crutches of unequal size,
One leg by truth supported, one by lies;
They sidle to the goal with awkward pace,
Secure of nothing—but to lose the race.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these reciprocally those again.
The mind and conduct mutually imprint
And stamp their image in each other's mint.
Each, sire and dam, of an infernal race,
Begetting and conceiving all that's base.

None sends his arrow to the mark in view
Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue.
For though, ere yet the shaft is on the wing,
Or when it first forsakes the elastic string,
It err but little from the intended line,
It falls at last far wide of his design:
So he, who seeks a mansion in the sky,
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye;
That prize belongs to none but the sincere;
The least obliquity is fatal here.

With caution taste the sweet Circean cup:
He that sips often, at last drinks it up.
Habits are soon assumed; but when we strive
To strip them off, 'tis being flay'd alive.
Call'd to the temple of impure delight,
He that abstains, and he alone, does right,
If a wish wander that way, call it home;
He cannot long be safe whose wishes roam.
But, if you pass the threshold, you are caught;
Die then, if power Almighty save you not.
There hardening by degrees till double steel'd,
Take leave of nature's God, and God reveal'd;
Then laugh at all you trembled at before;
And joining the freethinker's brutal roar,
Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—
That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense;
If clemency, revolted by abuse,
Be damnable, then damn'd without excuse.

Some dream that they can silence when they will
The storm of passion, and say, *Peace, be still:*

But '*Thus far and no farther*,' when address'd
 To the wild wave, or wilder human breast,
 Implies authority that never can,
 That never ought to be the lot of man.
 But muse forbear; long flights forbode a fall;
 Strike on the deep-toned chord the sum of all.

Hear the just law—the judgment of the skies!
 He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies:
 And he that *will* be cheated to the last,
 Delusions strong as hell shall bind him fast.
 But if the wand'rer his mistake discern,
 Judge his own ways, and sigh for a return,
 Bewilder'd once, must he bewail his loss
 For ever and for ever? No—the cross!
 There, and there only (though the Deist rave
 And Atheist, if earth bear so base a slave);
 There, and there only is the power to save.
 There no delusive hope invites despair;
 No mockery meets you, no deception there.
 The spells and charms, that blinded you before,
 All vanish there, and fascinate no more.

I am no preacher, let this hint suffice—
 The cross once seen is death to every vice:
 Else he that hung there suffer'd all his pain,
 Bled, groan'd, and agonized, and died, in vain.

TRUTH.

Pensantur trutina.—Hor. Lib. II. Epist. 1.

MAN, on the dubious waves of error toss'd,
 His ship half founde'r'd, and his compass lost,
 Sees, far as human optics may command,
 A sleeping fog, and fancies it dry land;
 Spreads all his canvass, every sinew plies,
 Pants for 't, aims at it, enters it, and dies!
 Then farewell all self-satisfying schemes,
 His well-built systems, philosophic dreams;
 Deceitful views of future bliss farewell!—
 He reads his sentence at the flames of hell.

Hard lot of man—to toil for the reward
 Of virtue, and yet lose it! Wherefore hard?

He that would win the race must guide his horse
 Obedient to the customs of the course ;
 Else, though unequall'd to the goal he flies,
 A meaner than himself shall gain the prize.
 Grace leads the right way : if you choose the wrong
 Take it and perish ; but restrain your tongue ;
 Charge not, with light sufficient, and left free,
 Your wilful suicide on God's decree.

O how unlike the complex works of man,
 Heaven's easy, artless, unencumber'd plan !
 No meretricious graces to beguile,
 No clustering ornaments to clog the pile ;
 From ostentation as from weakness free,
 It stands like the cerulean arch we see,
 Majestic in its own simplicity.
 Inscribed above the portal, from afar
 Conspicuous, as the brightness of a star,
 Legible only by the light they give,
 Stand the soul-quickenings words—*Believe and live*
 Too many, shock'd at what should charm them

most,

Despise the plain direction, and are lost.
 Heaven on such terms ! (they cry with proud disdain,)
 Incredible, impossible, and vain !—
 Rebel, because 'tis easy to obey ;
 And scorn, for its own sake, the gracious way.
 These are the sober, in whose cooler brains
 Some thought of immortality remains ;
 The rest, too busy or too gay to wait
 On the sad theme, their everlasting state,
 Sport for a day, and perish in a night,
 The foam upon the waters not so light.

Who judg'd the Pharisee ? What odious cause
 Exposed him to the vengeance of the laws ?
 Had he seduced a virgin, wrong'd a friend,
 Or stabb'd a man to serve some private end ?
 Was blasphemy his sin ? Or did he stray
 From the strict duties of the sacred day ?
 Sit long and late at the carousing board ?
 (Such were the sins with which he charged his Lord.)
 No—the man's morals were exact ; what then ?
 'Twas his ambition to be seen of men ;

His virtues were his pride; and that one vice
Made all his virtues gewgaws of no price;
He wore them as fine trappings for a show,
A praying, synagogue-frequenting beau.

The self-applauding bird, the peacock, see—
Mark what a sumptuous pharisee is he!
Meridian sunbeams tempt him to unfold
His radiant glories, azure, green and gold:
He treads as if, some solemn music near,
His measured step were govern'd by his ear:
And seems to say—Ye meaner fowl, give place,
I am all splendour, dignity and grace!

Not so the pheasant on his charms presumes,
Though he too has a glory in his plumes.
He, Christian-like, retreats with modest mien
To the close copse, or far-sequester'd green,
And shines without desiring to be seen.
The plea of works, as arrogant and vain,
Heaven turns from with abhorrence and disdain,
Not more affronted by avow'd neglect,
Than by the mere dissembler's feign'd respect.
What is all righteousness that men devise?
What—but a sordid bargain for the skies?
But Christ as soon would abdicate his own,
As stoop from heaven to sell the proud a throne.

His dwelling a recess in some rude rock,
Book, beads, and maple-dish, his meagre
stock;

In shirt of hair and weeds of canvass dress'd,
Girt with a bell-rope that the pope has bless'd;
Adust with stripes told out for every crime,
And sore tormented long before his time;
His prayer preferr'd to saints that cannot aid;
His praise postponed, and never to be paid;
See the sage hermit, by mankind admired,
With all that bigotry adopts inspired,
Wearing out life in his religious whim,
Till his religious whimsy wears out him.
His works, his abstinence, his zeal allow'd,
You think him humble—God accounts him proud,
High in demand, though lowly in pretence
Of all his conduct this the genuine sense—

My penitential stripes, my streaming blood,
Have purchased heaven, and prove my title good.

Turn eastward now, and Fancy shall apply
To your weak sight her telescopic eye.
The Bramin kindles on his own bare head
The sacred fire, self-torturing his trade;
His voluntary pains, severe and long,
Would give a barbarous air to British song;
No grand inquisitor could worse invent,
Than he contrives to suffer, well content.

Which is the saintlier worthy of the two?
Past all dispute, yon anchorite say you.
Your sentence and mine differ. What's a name?
I say the Bramin has the fairer claim.
If sufferings Scripture nowhere recommends,
Devised by self to answer selfish ends,
Give saintship, then all Europe must agree
Ten starveling hermits suffer less than he.

The truth is (if the truth may suit your ear
And prejudice have left a passage clear),
Pride has attain'd its most luxuriant growth,
And poison'd every virtue in them both.
Pride may be pamper'd while the flesh grows lean;
Humility may clothe an English dean;
That grace was Cowper's—his, confess'd by all—
Though placed in golden Durham's second stall.
Not all the plenty of a bishop's board
His palace, and his lackeys, and 'My Lord,'
More nourish pride, that condescending vice,
Than abstinence, and beggary, and lice;
It thrives in misery, and abundant grows:
In misery fools upon themselves impose.

But why before us Protestants produce
An Indian mystic, or a French recluse?
Their sin is plain; but what have we to fear,
Reform'd and well instructed? You shall hear.

Yon ancient prude, whose wither'd features shew
She might be young some forty years ago,
Her elbows pinion'd close upon her hips,
Her head erect, her fan upon her lips,
Her eye-brows arch'd, her eyes both gone astray
To watch yon amorous couple in their play,

With bony and unkerchief'd neck defies
 The rude inclemency of wintry skies,
 And sails with lappet-head, and mincing airs
 Duly at clink of bell to morning prayers.
 To thrift and parsimony much inclined,
 She yet allows herself that boy behind ;
 The shivering urchin, bending as he goes,
 With slipshod heels and dewdrop at his nose ;
 His predecessor's coat advanced to wear,
 Which future pages yet are doom'd to share,
 Carries her Bible tuck'd beneath his arm,
 And hides his hands to keep his fingers warm.

She, half an angel in her own account,
 Doubts not hereafter with the saints to mount ;
 Though not a grace appears on strictest search,
 But that she fasts, and *item*, goes to church.
 Conscious of age, she recollects her youth,
 And tells, not always with an eye to truth,
 Who spann'd her waist, and who, where'er he came
 Scrawl'd upon glass Miss Bridget's lovely name ;
 Who stole her slipper, fill'd it with tokay,
 And drank the little bumper every day.
 Of temper as envenom'd as an asp,
 Censorious, and her every word a wasp ;
 In faithful memory she records the crimes,
 Or real, or fictitious, of the times ;
 Laughs at the reputations she has torn,
 And holds them dangling at arm's length in scorn.

Such are the fruits of sanctimonious pride,
 Of malice fed while flesh is mortified :
 Take, madam, the reward of all your prayers
 Where hermits and where Bramins meet with theirs ;
 Your portion is with them.—Nay, never frown,
 But, if you please, some fathoms lower down.

Artist attend—your brushes and your paint—
 Produce them—take a chair—now draw a saint.
 Oh, sorrowful and sad ! the streaming tears
 Channel her cheeks—a Niobe appears !
 Is this a saint ? Throw tints and all away—
 True piety is cheerful as the day—
 Will weep indeed, and heave a pitying groan
 For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.

What purpose has the King of saints in view
 Why falls the Gospel like a gracious dew ?
 To call up plenty from the teeming earth,
 Or curse the desert with a tenfold dearth
 Is it that Adam's offspring may be saved
 From servile fear or be the more enslaved ?
 To loose the links that gall'd mankind before,
 Or bind them faster on, and add still more ?
 The freeborn Christian has no chains to prove
 Or, if a chain, the golden one of love :
 No fear attends to quench his glowing fires,
 What fear he feels his gratitude inspires.
 Shall he, for such deliverance freely wrought,
 Recompense ill ? He trembles at the thought.
 His master's interest and his own combined
 Prompt every movement of his heart and mind .
 Thought, word, and deed his liberty evince ;
 His freedom is the freedom of a prince.

Man's obligations infinite, of course
 His life should prove that he perceives their force
 His utmost he can render is but small—
 The principle and motive all in all.
 You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly rogue,
 From top to toe the Geta now in vogue,
 Genteel in figure, easy in address,
 Moves without noise, and swift as an express,
 Reports a message with a pleasing grace,
 Expert in all the duties of his place ;
 Say, on what hinge does his obedience move ?
 Has he a world of gratitude and love ?
 No, not a spark—'tis all mere sharper's play ;
 He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay ;
 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her,
 Tom quits you, with—Your most obedient, Sir.

The dinner served, Charles takes his usual stand.
 Watches your eye, anticipates command ;
 Sighs if perhaps your appetite should fail ;
 And if he but suspects a frown, turns pale ;
 Consults all day your interest and your ease,
 Richly rewarded if he can but please ;
 And, proud to make his firm attachment known,
 To save your life would nobly risk his own.

Now which stands highest in your serious thought !
Charles, without doubt, say you—and so he ought ;
One act that from a thankful heart proceeds,
Excels ten thousand mercenary deeds.

Thus heaven approves as honest and sincere,
The work of generous love and filial fear
But with averted eyes the omniscient Judge
Scorns the base hireling, and the slavish drudge.

Where dwell these matchless saints?—old Curio
E'en at your side, sir, and before your eyes, [cries.
The favour'd few—th' enthusiasts you despise.
And pleased at heart, because on holy ground
Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found,
Reproach a people with his single fall,
And cast his filthy garment at them all.
Attend!—an apt similitude shall shew
Whence springs the conduct that offends you so.

See where it smokes along the sounding plain,
Blown all aslant, a driving, dashing rain,
Peal upon peal redoubling all around,
Shakes it again and faster to the ground
Now flashing wide, now glancing as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away.
Ere yet it came the trav'ler urged his steed,
And hurried, but with unsuccessful speed ;
Now drench'd throughout, and hopeless of his case.
He drops the rein, and leaves him to his pace.
Suppose, unlook'd-for in a scene so rude,
Long hid by interposing hill or wood,
Some mansion, neat and elegantly dress'd,
By some kind hospitable heart possess'd,
Offer him warmth, security, and rest ;
Think with what pleasure, safe and at his ease
He hears the tempest howling in the trees ;
What glowing thanks his lips and heart employ,
While danger past is turn'd to present joy !
So fares it with the sinner when he feels
A growing dread of vengeance at his heels ;
His conscience like a glassy lake before,
Lash'd into foaming waves, begins to roar ;
The law grown clamorous, though silent long,
Arraigns him—charges him with every wrong—

Asserts the rights of his offended Lord,
 And death or restitution is the word :
 The last impossible, he fears the first,
 And, having well deserved, expects the worst.
 Then welcome refuge and a peaceful home ;
 Oh for a shelter from the wrath to come !
 Crush me, ye rocks ! ye falling mountains hide,
 Or bury me in ocean's angry tide.—
 The scrutiny of those all-seeing eyes
 I dare not—And you need not, God replies ;
 The remedy you want I freely give ;
 The Book shall teach you—read, believe, and live !
 'Tis done—the raging storm is heard no more.
 Mercy receives him on her peaceful shore :
 And Justice, guardian of the dread command,
 Drops the red vengeance from his willing hand.
 A soul redeem'd demands a life of praise ;
 Hence the complexion of his future days,
 Hence a demeanour holy and unspeck'd,
 And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.
 — Some lead a life unblamable and just,
 Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust ;
 They never sin—or if (as all offend)
 Some trivial slips their daily walks attend,
 The poor are near at hand, the charge is small,
 A slight gratuity atones for all.
 For though the pope has lost his interest here,
 And pardons are not sold as once they were,
 No papist more desirous to compound,
 Than some grave sinners upon English ground.
 That plea refuted, other quirks they seek—
 Mercy is infinite, and man is weak ;
 The future shall obliterate the past,
 And heaven no doubt shall be their home at last.
 Come then—a still small whisper in your ear—
 He has no hope who never had a fear ;
 And he that never doubted of his state,
 He may perhaps—perhaps he may—too late.
 The path to bliss abounds with many a snare ;
 Learning is one, and wit, however rare.
 The Frenchman, first in literary fame
 (Mention him if you please. Voltaire ?—The same),

With spirit, genius, eloquence, supplied,
 Lived long, wrote much, laugh'd heartily, and died
 The Scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew
Bon mots to gall the Christian and the Jew;
 An infidel in health, but what when sick?
 Oh—then a text would touch him at the quick:
 View him at Paris in his last career,
 Surrounding throngs the demigod revere;
 Exalted on his pedestal of pride,
 And fumed with frankincense on every side,
 He begs their flattery with his latest breath,
 And smother'd in't at last, is praised to death.
 Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
 Pillow and bobbins all her little store;
 Content though mean, and cheerful if not gay,
 Shuffling her threads about the livelong day,
 Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night
 Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light;
 She, for her humble sphere by nature fit,
 Has little understanding, and no wit,
 Receives no praise; but, though her lot be such
 (Toilsome and indigent), she renders much;
 Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true—
 A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew;
 And in that charter reads with sparkling eyes
 Her title to a treasure in the skies.

O happy peasant! O unhappy bard!
 His the mere tinsel, her's the rich reward;
 He praised perhaps for ages yet to come,
 She never heard of half a mile from home:
 He lost in errors his vain heart prefers,
 She safe in the simplicity of her's.

Not many wise, rich, noble, or profound
 In science, win one inch of heavenly ground.
 And is it not a mortifying thought
 The poor should gain it, and the rich should not?
 No--the voluptuaries, who ne'er forget
 One pleasure lost, lose heaven without regret;
 Regret would rouse them, and give birth to prayer;
 Prayer would add faith, and faith would fix them
 Not that the Former of us all in this, [there
 Or aught he does, is govern'd by caprice

The supposition is replete with sin,
And bears the brand of blasphemy burnt in.
Not so—the silver trumpet's heavenly call
Sounds for the poor, but sounds alike for all;
Kings are invited, and, would kings obey.
No slaves on earth more welcome were than they:
But royalty, nobility, and state,
Are such a dead preponderating weight,
That endless bliss (how strange soe'er it seem)
In counterpoise, flies up and kicks the beam.
'Tis open, and ye cannot enter—Why?
Because ye will not, Conyers would reply—
And he says much that many may dispute,
And cavil at with ease, but none refute.
O bless'd effect of penury and want,
The seed sown there, how vigorous is the plant
No soil like poverty for growth divine,
As leanest land supplies the richest wine.
Earth gives too little, giving only bread,
To nourish pride, or turn the weakest head:
To them the sounding jargon of the schools
Seems what it is—a cap and bell for fools:
The light they walk by, kindled from above,
Shews them the shortest way to life and love:
They, strangers to the controversial field,
Where deists, always foil'd, yet scorn to yield,
And never check'd by what impedes the wise,
Believe, rush forward, and possess the prize.
Envy, ye great, the dull unletter'd small:
Ye have much cause for envy—but not all.
We boast some rich ones whom the Gospel sway:
And one who wears a coronet and prays;
Like gleanings of an olive-tree they shew,
Here and there one upon the topmost bough.
How readily upon the Gospel plan,
That question has its answer—What is man?
Sinful and weak, in every sense a wretch;
An instrument, whose chords upon the stretch,
And strain'd to the last screw that he can bear,
Yield only discord in his Maker's ear:
Once the bless'd residence of truth divine,
Glorious as Solyma's interior shrine,

Where, in his own oracular abode,
Dwelt visibly the light-creating God ;
But made long since, like Babylon of old,
A den of mischiefs never to be told :
And she, once mistress of the realms around,
Now scatter'd wide, and no where to be found,
As soon shall rise and re-ascend the throne,
By native power and energy her own,
As Nature, at her own peculiar cost,
Restore to man the glories he has lost.
Go—bid the winter cease to chill the year,
Replace the wandering comet in his sphere,
Then boast (but wait for that unhop'd-for hour)
The self-restoring arm of human power.
But what is man in his own proud esteem ?
Hear him—himself the poet and the theme :
A monarch cloth'd with majesty and awe,
His mind his kingdom, and his will his law ;
Grace in his mien, and glory in his eyes,
Supreme on earth, and worthy of the skies,
Strength in his heart, dominion in his nod,
And, thunderbolts excepted, quite a god !
So sings he, charm'd with his own mind and form
The song magnificent—the theme a worm !
Himself so much the source of his delight,
His Maker has no beauty in his sight.
See where he sits, contemplative and fix'd,
Pleasure and wonder in his features mix'd,
His passions tamed, and all at his control,
How perfect the composure of his soul !
Complacency has breath'd a gentle gale
O'er all his thoughts, and swell'd his easy sail :
His books well trimm'd, and in the gayest style,
Like regimental coxcombs, rank and file,
Adorn his intellects as well as shelves,
And teach him notions splendid as themselves :
The Bible only stands neglected there,
Though that of all most worthy of his care ;
And like an infant troublesome awake,
Is left to sleep for peace and quiet sake.
What shall the man deserve of human kind,
Whose happy skill and industry combined

Shall prove (what argument could never yet)
 The Bible an imposture and a cheat?
 The praises of the libertine profess'd,
 The worst of men, and curses of the best.
 Where should the living, weeping o'er his woes
 The dying, trembling at the awful close;
 Where the betray'd, forsaken, and oppress'd,
 The thousands whom the world forbids to rest;
 Where should they find (those comforts at an end
 The Scripture yields), or hope to find, a friend?
 Sorrow might muse herself to madness, then,
 And, seeking exile from the sight of men,
 Bury herself in solitude profound,
 Grow frantic with her pangs, and bite the ground.
 Thus often Unbelief, grown sick of life,
 Flies to the tempting pool, or felon knife.
 The jury meet, the coroner is short,
 And lunacy the verdict of the court.
 Reverse the sentence, let the truth be known,
 Such lunacy is ignorance alone;
 They knew not, what some bishops may not know
 That Scripture is the only cure of woe;
 That field of promise, how it flings abroad
 Its odour o'er the Christian's thorny road!
 The soul, reposing on assured relief,
 Feels herself happy amidst all her grief,
 Forgets her labour as she toils along,
 Weeps tears of joy, and bursts into a song.

But the same word, that, like the polish'd share
 Ploughs up the roots of a believer's care,
 Kills too the flowery weeds, where'er they grow,
 That bind the sinner's Bacchanalian brow.
 Oh that unwelcome voice of heavenly love,
 Sad messenger of mercy from above!
 How does it grate upon his thankless ear,
 Crippling his pleasures with the cramp of fear!
 His will and judgment at continual strife,
 That civil war imbitters all his life;
 In vain he points his powers against the skies,
 In vain he closes or averts his eyes,
 Truth will intrude—she bids him yet beware;
 And shakes the sceptic in the scorner's chair.

Though various foes against the Truth combine,
Pride above all opposes her design ;
Pride, of a growth superior to the rest,
The subtlest serpent with the loftiest crest,
Swells at the thought, and, kindling into rage,
Would hiss the cherub Mercy from the stage.

And is the soul indeed so lost—she cries,
Fallen from her glory, and too weak to rise ?
Torpid and dull beneath a frozen zone,
Has she no spark that may be deem'd her own ?
Grant her indebted to what zealots call
Grace undeserved, yet surely not for all—
Some beams of rectitude she yet displays,
Some love of virtue, and some power to praise ;
Can lift herself above corporeal things,
And soaring on her own unborrow'd wings,
Possess herself of all that's good or true,
Assert the skies, and vindicate her due.
Past indiscretion is a venial crime,
And if the youth, unmellow'd yet by time,
Bore on his branch, luxuriant then and rude,
Fruits of a blighted size, austere and crude,
Maturer years shall happier stores produce,
And meliorate the well-concocted juice.
Then conscious of her meritorious zeal,
To Justice she may make her bold appeal,
And leave to Mercy, with a tranquil mind,
The worthless and unfruitful of mankind.
Hear then how Mercy, slighted and defied,
Retorts the affront against the crown of Pride

Perish the virtue, as it ought, abhorr'd,
And the fool with it who insults his Lord.
Th' atonement, a Redeemer's love has wrought,
Is not for you—the righteous need it not.
Seest thou yon harlot, wooing all she meets,
The worn-out nuisance of the public streets
Herself from morn to night, from night to morn
Her own abhorrence and as much your scorn ?
The gracious shower, unlimited and free,
Shall fall on her, when heaven denies it thee
Of all that wisdom dictates, this the drift,
That man is dead in sin, and life a gift.

Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,
 Mere fallacy, or foolishness, or both ?
 Ten thousand sages lost in endless woe,
 For ignorance of what they could not know ?
 That speech betrays at once a bigot's tongue,
 Charge not a God with such outrageous wrong.
 Truly not I—the partial light men have,
 My creed persuades me, well employ'd, may save ;
 While he that scorns the noon-day beam, perverse,
 Shall find the blessing unimproved a curse.
 Let heathen worthies, whose exalted mind
 Left sensuality and dross behind,
 Possess for me their undisputed lot,
 And take unenvied the reward they sought ;
 But still in virtue of a Saviour's plea,
 Not blind by choice, but destined not to see.
 Their fortitude and wisdom were a flame
 Celestial, though they knew not whence it came,
 Derived from the same source of light and grace,
 That guides the Christian in his swifter race ;
 Their judge was conscience, and her rule their law ;
 That rule, pursued with reverence, and with awe,
 Led them, however faltering, faint, and slow,
 From what they knew, to what they wish'd to know.
 But let not him, that shares a brighter day,
 Traduce the splendour of a noontide ray,
 Prefer the twilight of a darker time,
 And deem his base stupidity no crime :
 The wretch who slights the bounty of the skies,
 And sinks while favour'd with the means to rise,
 Shall find them rated at their full amount ;
 The good he scorn'd all carried to account.
 Marshalling all his terrors as he came,
 Thunder, and earthquake, and devouring flame,
 From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law,
 Life for obedience, death for every flaw.
 When the great Sovereign would his will express,
 He gives a perfect rule ; what can he less ?
 And guards it with a sanction as severe
 As vengeance can inflict, or sinners fear :
 Else his own glorious rights he would disclaim,
 And man might safely trifle with his name.

He bids him glow with unremitting love
 To all on earth, and to himself above;
 Condemns the injurious deed, the slanderous tongue,
 The thought that meditates a brother's wrong:
 Brings not alone the more conspicuous part,
 His conduct, to the test, but tries his heart.

Hark! universal nature shook and groan'd,
 'Twas the last trumpet—see the Judge enthroned:
 Rouse all your courage at your utmost need,
 Now summon every virtue, stand and plead.
 What! silent? Is your boasting heard no more?
 That self-renouncing wisdom, learn'd before,
 Had shed immortal glories on your brow,
 That all your virtues cannot purchase now.

All joy to the believer! He can speak—
 Trembling yet happy, confident yet meek.
 Since the dear hour, that brought me to thy foot,
 And cut up all my follies by the root,
 I never trusted in an arm but thine,
 Nor hoped, but in thy righteousness divine:
 My prayers and alms, imperfect and defiled,
 Were but the feeble efforts of a child;
 Howe'er perform'd, it was their brightest part
 That they proceeded from a grateful heart;
 Cleansed in thine own all-purifying blood,
 Forgive their evil, and accept their good;
 I cast them at thy feet—my only plea
 Is what it was, dependence upon thee;
 While struggling in the vale of tears below,
 That never fail'd, nor shall it fail me now.
 Angelic gratulations rend the skies,
 Pride falls unpitied, never more to rise,
 Humility is crown'd, and Faith receives the prize.

EXPOSTULATION.

'Tantane, tam patiens, nullo certamine tolli
 Dona sines!—*Virg.*

WHY weeps the muse for England? What appears
 In England's case, to move the muse to tears?
 From side to side of her delightful isle
 Is she not cloth'd with a perpetual smile?

Can Nature add a charm, or Art confer
A new-found luxury not seen in her?
Where under heaven is pleasure more pursued,
Or where does cold reflection less intrude?
Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn,
Pour'd out from Plenty's overflowing horn:
Ambrosial gardens, in which Art supplies
The fervour and the force of Indian skies;
Her peaceful shores, where busy Commerce waits
To pour his golden tide through all her gates;
Whom fiery suns, that scorch the russet spice
Of eastern groves, and oceans floor'd with ice,
Forbid in vain to push his daring way
To darker climes, or climes of brighter day;
Whom the winds waft where'er the billows roll,
From the world's girdle to the frozen pole;
The chariots bounding in her wheel-worn streets,
Her vaults below, where every vintage meets;
Her theatres, her revels, and her sports;
The scenes to which not youth alone resorts,
But age, in spite of weakness and of pain,
Still haunts, in hope to dream of youth again;
All speak her happy: let the muse look round
From east to west, no sorrow can be found:
Or only what, in cottages confined,
Sighs unregarded to the passing wind.
Then wherefore weep for England? What appears
In England's case, to move the muse to tears?
The prophet wept for Israel; wish'd his eyes
Were fountains fed with infinite supplies:
For Israel dealt in robbery and wrong;
There were the scorner's and the slanderer's tongue;
Oaths, used as playthings or convenient tools,
As interest biass'd knaves, or fashion fools;
Adultery, neighing at his neighbour's door;
Oppression, labouring hard to grind the poor;
The partial balance, and deceitful weight;
The treacherous smile, a mask for secret hate;
Hypocrisy, formality in prayer,
And the dull service of the lip were there.
Her women, insolent, and self-caress'd,
By vanity's unwearied finger dress'd,

Forgot the blush, that virgin fears impart
To modest cheeks, and borrow'd one from art;
Were just such trifles, without worth or use,
As silly pride and idleness produce;
Curl'd, scented, furbelow'd, and flounced around,
With feet too delicate to touch the ground,
They stretch'd the neck, and roll'd the wanton eye,
And sigh'd for every fool that flutter'd by.
He saw his people slaves to every lust,
Lewd, avaricious, arrogant, unjust;
He heard the wheels of an avenging God
Groan heavily along the distant road;
Saw Babylon set wide her two-leaved brass
To let the military deluge pass;
Jerusalem a prey, her glory soil'd,
Her princes captive, and her treasures spoil'd;
Wept till all Israel heard his bitter cry,
Stamp'd with his foot, and smote upon his thigh:
But wept, and stamp'd, and smote his thigh in vain
Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain,
And sounds prophetic are too rough to suit
Ears long accusom'd to the pleasing lute;
They scorn'd his inspiration and his theme,
Pronounced him frantic, and his fears a dream:
With self-indulgence wing'd the fleeting hours,
Till the foe found them, and down fell their towers.

Long time Assyria bound them in her chain,
Till penitence had purged the public stain,
And Cyrus, with relenting pity moved,
Return'd them happy to the land they loved;
There, proof against prosperity, awhile
They stood the test of her insuaring smile,
And had the grace in scenes of peace to shew
The virtue they had learn'd in scenes of woe.
But man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long immunity from grief and pain;
And after all the joys that Plenty leads,
With tiptoe step Vice silently succeeds.

When he that ruled them with a shepherd's rod,
In form a man, in dignity a god,
Came, not expected in that humble guise,
To sift and search them with unerring eyes,

He found, conceal'd beneath a fair outside,
The filth of rottenness, and worm of pride;
Their piety a system of deceit,
Scripture employ'd to sanctify the cheat;
The Pharisee the dupe of his own art,
Self-idolized, and yet a knave at heart.

When nations are to perish in their sins,
'Tis in the church the leprosy begins;
The priest, whose office is with zeal sincere
To watch the fountain, and preserve it clear,
Carelessly nods and sleeps upon the brink,
While others poison what the flock must drink;
Or, waking at the call of lust alone,
Infuses lies and errors of his own;
His unsuspecting sheep believe it pure;
And, tainted by the very means of cure,
Catch from each other a contagious spot,
The foul fore-runner of a general rot.
Then Truth is hush'd, that Heresy may preach;
And all is trash, that Reason cannot reach:
Then God's own image on the soul impress'd
Becomes a mockery, and a standing jest;
And faith, the root whence only can arise
The graces of a life that wins the skies,
Loses at once all value and esteem,
Pronounced by graybeards a pernicious dream
Then Ceremony leads her bigots forth,
Prepared to fight for shadows of no worth,
While truths, on which eternal things depend,
Find not, or hardly find, a single friend:
As soldiers watch the signal of command,
They learn to bow, to kneel, to sit, to stand;
Happy to fill religion's vacant place,
With hollow form, and gesture, and grimace.

Such, when the teacher of his church was there
People and priest, the sons of Israel were;
Stiff in the letter, lax in the design
And import, of their oracles divine;
Their learning legendary, false, absurd
And yet exalted above God's own word;
They drew a curse from an intended good,
Puff'd up with gifts they never understood.

He judged them with as terrible a frown,
As if not love, but wrath, had brought him down ;
Yet he was gentle as soft summer airs,
Had grace for others' sins, but none for theirs ;
Through all he spoke a noble plainness ran—
Rhetoric is artifice, the work of man ;
And tricks and turns, that fancy may devise,
Are far too mean for Him that rules the skies.
The astonish'd vulgar trembled when he tore
The mask from faces never seen before ;
He stripp'd the impostors in the noon-day sun,
Shew'd that they follow'd all they seem'd to shun ,
Their prayers made public, their excesses kept
As private as the chambers where they slept ;
The temple and its holy rites profaned
By mummeries, he that dwelt in it disdain'd ,
Uplifted hands, that at convenient times
Could act extortion and the worst of crimes,
Wash'd with a neatness scrupulously nice,
And free from every taint but that of vice.
Judgement, however tardy, mends her pace
When Obstinacy once has conquer'd Grace.
They saw distemper heal'd, and life restored,
In answer to the fiat of his word ;
Confess'd the wonder, and with daring tongue
Blasphemed the authority from which it sprung.
They knew by sure prognostics seen on high,
The future tone and temper of the sky ;
But, grave dissemblers ! could not understand
That Sin let loose speaks Punishment at hand.

Ask now of history's authentic page,
And call up evidence from every age ;
Display with busy and laborious hand
The blessings of the most indebted land ;
What nation will you find, whose annals prove
So rich an interest in Almighty love ?
Where dwell they now, where dwelt in ancient day
A people planted, water'd, bless'd as they ?
Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim
The favours pour'd upon the Jewish name ;
Their freedom purchased for them at the cost
Of all their hard oppressors val'd most ;

Their title to a country not their own
 Made sure by prodigies till then unknown ;
 For them the states they left made waste and void ;
 For them the states to which they went destroy'd ;
 A cloud to measure out their march by day,
 By night a fire to cheer the gloomy way ;
 That moving signal summoning, when best,
 Their host to move, and when it stay'd to rest.
 For them the rocks dissolved into a flood ;
 The dews condensed into angelic food,
 Their very garments sacred, old yet new,
 And Time forbid to touch them as he flew ;
 Streams, swell'd above the bank, enjoin'd to stand,
 While they pass'd through to their appointed land
 Their leader arm'd with meekness, zeal, and love,
 And graced with clear credentials from above ;
 Themselves secured beneath the Almighty wing ,
 Their God, their captain,* lawgiver, and king ;
 Crown'd with a thousand victories, and at last
 Lords of the conquer'd soil—there rooted fast ;
 In peace possessing what they won by war,
 Their name far publish'd, and revered as far ;
 Where will you find a race like theirs, endow'd
 With all that man e'er wish'd, or Heaven bestow'd ?

They, and they only, amongst all mankind,
 Received the transcript of the Eternal Mind ;
 Were trusted with his own engraven laws,
 And constituted guardians of his cause ;
 Theirs were the prophets, theirs the priestly call,
 And theirs by birth the Saviour of us all.
 In vain the nations, that had seen them rise
 With fierce and envious, yet admiring, eyes,
 Had sought to crush them, guarded as they were
 By power divine, and skill that could not err.
 Had they maintain'd allegiance firm and sure,
 And kept the faith immaculate and pure,
 Then the proud eagles of all-conquering Rome
 Had found one city not to be o'ercome ;
 And the twelve standards of the tribes unfurl'd
 Had bid defiance to the warring world.

* Vide Joshua, v. 14.

But grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds
As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds,
Cured of the golden calves, their fathers' sin,
They set up self, that idol god within ;
View'd a Deliv'rer with disdain and hate,
Who left them still a tributary state ;
Seized fast his hand, held out to set them free
From a worse yoke, and nail'd it to the tree ;
There was the consummation and the crown,
The flower of Israel's infamy full blown ;
Thence date their sad declension and their fall,
Their woes not yet repeal'd, thence date them all.

Thus fell the best instructed in her day,
And the most favour'd land, look where we may
Philosophy indeed on Grecian eyes
Had pour'd the day, and clear'd the Roman skies .
In other climes perhaps creative Art,
With power surpassing theirs, perform'd her part,
Might give more life to marble, or might fill
The glowing tablets with a juster skill,
Might shine in fable, and grace idle themes
With all th' embroidery of poetic dreams ;
'Twas theirs alone to dive into the plan
That Truth and Mercy had reveal'd to man ;
And while the world beside, that plan unknown,
Deified useless wood, or senseless stone
They breath'd in faith their well-directed prayers,
And the true God, the God of truth, was theirs.

Their glory faded, and their race dispersed,
The last of nations now, though once the first ;
They warn and teach the proudest, would they learn
Keep wisdom or meet vengeance in your turn :
If we escaped not, if Heaven spared not us,
Peel'd, scatter'd, and exterminated thus :
If Vice received her retribution due,
When we were visited, what hope for you ?
When God arises, with an awful frown,
To punish lust, or pluck presumption down ;
When gifts perverted, or not duly prized,
Pleasure o'ervalued, and his grace despised,
Provoke the vengeance of his righteous hand,
To pour down wrath upon a thankless land ;

He will be found impartially severe,
Too just to wink, or speak the guilty clear.

Oh, Israel, of all nations most undone !
Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone ;
Thy temple, once thy glory, fallen and razed,
And thou a worshipper e'en where thou may'st ;
Thy services, once holy, without spot,
Mere shadows now, their ancient pomp forgot ;
Thy Levites, once a consecrated host,
No longer Levites, and their lineage lost,
And thou thyself, o'er every country sown,
With none on earth that thou canst call thine
own ;

Cry aloud, thou that sittest in the dust,
Cry to the proud, the cruel, and unjust ;
Knock at the gates of nations, rouse their fears ;
Say wrath is coming, and the storm appears ;
But raise the shrillest cry in British ears.

What ails thee, restless as the waves that roar,
And fling their foam against thy chalky shore ?
Mistress, at least while Providence shall please,
And trident-bearing queen of the wide seas—
Why, having kept good faith, and often shewn
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none ?
Thou that hast set the persecuted free,
None interposes now to succour thee.
Countries indebted to thy power, that shine
With light derived from thee, would smother thine :
Thy very children watch for thy disgrace—
A lawless brood, and curse thee to thy face.
Thy rulers load thy credit, year by year,
With sums Peruvian mines could never clear
As if, like arches built with skilful hand,
The more 'twere press'd the firmer it would stand.

The cry in all thy ships is still the same
Speed us away to battle and to fame.
Thy mariners explore the wide expanse,
Impatient to descry the flags of France ;
But, though they fight as thine have ever fought,
Return ashamed without the wreaths they sought.
Thy senate is a scene of civil jar,
Chaos of contrarieties at war ;

Where sharp and solid, phlegmatic and light,
Discordant atoms meet, ferment, and fight ;
Where Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To disconcert what Policy has plann'd ;
Where Policy is busied all night long
In setting right what Faction has set wrong ;
Where flails of oratory thrash the floor,
That yields them chaff and dust, and nothing **more**
Thy rack'd inhabitants repine, complain,
Tax'd till the brow of Labour sweats in vain .
War lays a burden on the reeling state,
And peace does nothing to relieve the weight :
Successive loads succeeding broils impose,
And sighing millions prophesy the close.

Is adverse Providence, when ponder'd well,
So dimly writ, or difficult to spell,
Thou canst not read with readiness and ease
Providence adverse in events like these ?
Know then that heavenly wisdom on this ball
Creates, gives birth to, guides, consummates all ;
That, while laborious and quick-thoughted man
Snuffs up the praise of what he seems to plan,
He first conceives, then perfects his design,
As a mere instrument in hands divine :
Blind to the working of that secret power,
That balances the wings of every hour,
The busy trifler dreams himself alone,
Frames many a purpose, and God works his own.
States thrive or wither as moons wax and wane,
E'en as his will and his decrees ordain ;
While honour, virtue, piety, bear sway,
They flourish ; and, as these decline, decay :
In just resentment of his injured laws,
He pours contempt on them and on their cause ;
Strikes the rough thread of error right athwart
The web of every scheme they have at heart ;
Bids rottenness invade and bring to dust
The pillars of support, in which they trust,
And do his errand of disgrace and shame
On the chief strength and glory of the frame.
None ever yet impeded what he wrought,
None bars him out from his most secret thought ;

Darkness itself before his eye is light,
And hell's close mischief naked in his sight.

Stand now and judge thyself—Hast thou incurr'd
His anger, who can waste thee with a word,
Who poises and proportions sea and land,
Weighing them in the hollow of his hand,
And in whose awful sight all nations seem
As grasshoppers, as dust, a drop, a dream ?
Hast thou (a sacrilege his soul abhors)
Claim'd all the glory of thy prosperous wars ?
Proud of thy fleets and armies, stolen the gem
Of his just praise, to lavish it on them ?
Hast thou not learn'd, what thou art often told,
A truth still sacred, and believed of old,
That no success attends on spears and swords
Unbless'd, and that the battle is the Lord's ?
That courage is his creature ; and dismay
The post, that at his bidding speeds away,
Ghastly in feature, and his stammering tongue
With doleful rumour and sad presage hung,
To quell the valour of the stoutest heart,
And teach the combatant a woman's part ?
That he bids thousands fly when none pursue,
Saves as he will by many or by few,
And claims for ever, as his royal right,
The event and sure decision of the fight ?

Hast thou, though suckled at fair Freedom's breast,
Exported slavery to the conquer'd east ?
Pull'd down the tyrants India served with dread,
And raised thyself a greater, in their stead ?
Gone thither arm'd and hungry, return'd full ;
Fed from the richest veins of the Mogul,
A despot big with power obtain'd by wealth,
And that obtain'd by rapine and by stealth ?
With Asiatic vices stored thy mind,
But left their virtues and thine own behind ?
And, having truck'd thy soul, brought home the fee,
To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee ?

Hast thou by statute shoved from its design
The Saviour's feast, his own bless'd bread and wine,
And made the symbols of atoning grace
An office-key, a picklock to a place,

That infidels may prove their title good
 By an oath dipp'd in sacramental blood ?
 A blot that will be still a blot, in spite
 Of all that grave apologists may write ;
 And though a bishop toil to cleanse the stain,
 He wipes and scours the silver cup in vain.
 And hast thou sworn on every slight pretence,
 Till perjuries are common as bad pence,
 While thousands, careless of the damning sin,
 Kiss the book's outside, who ne'er look'd within ?

Hast thou, when Heaven has cloth'd thee with dis-
 And, long provoked, repaid thee to thy face [grace.
 (For thou hast known eclipses, and endured
 Dimness and anguish, all thy beams obscured,
 When sin has shed dishonour on thy brow ;
 And never of a sabler hue than now),
 Hast thou, with heart perverse and conscience sear'd
 Despising all rebuke, still persevered,
 And having chosen evil, scorn'd the voice
 That cried, Repent !—and gloried in thy choice ?
 Thy fastings, when calamity at last
 Suggest the expedient of a yearly fast,
 What mean they ? Canst thou dream there is a power
 In lighter diet at a later hour,
 To charm to sleep the threatening of the skies,
 And hide past folly from all-seeing eyes ?
 The fast, that wins deliverance, and suspends
 The stroke, that a vindictive God intends,
 Is to renounce hypocrisy ; to draw
 Thy life upon the pattern of the law ;
 To war with pleasure, idolized before ,
 To vanquish lust, and wear its yoke no more.
 All fasting else, whate'er be the pretence,
 Is wooing mercy by renew'd offence.

Hast thou within the sin, that in old time
 Brought fire from heaven, the sex-abusing crime,
 Whose horrid perpetration stamps disgrace,
 Baboons are free from, upon human race ?
 Think on the fruitful and well-water'd spot,
 That fed the flocks and herds of wealthy Lot,
 Where Paradise seem'd still vouchsafed on earth,
 Burning and scorch'd into perpetual dearth.

Or, in his words who damn'd the base desire,
Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire :
Then Nature injured, scandalized, defiled,
Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd on, and smiled ;
Beheld with joy the lovely scene defaced,
And praised the wrath that laid her beauties waste.

Far be the thought from any verse of mine,
And farther still the form'd and fix'd design,
To thrust the charge of deeds that I detest,
Against an innocent, unconscious breast :
The man that dares traduce, because he can
With safety to himself, is not a man :
An individual is a sacred mark,
Not to be pierced in play, or in the dark ;
But public censure speaks a public foe,
Unless a zeal for virtue guide the blow.

The priestly brotherhood, devout, sincere,
From mean self-int'rest and ambition clear,
Their hope in Heaven, servility their scorn,
Prompt to persuade, expostulate, and warn,
Their wisdom pure, and given them from above,
Their usefulness ensured by zeal and love,
As meek as the man Moses, and withal
As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul,
Should fly the world's contaminating touch,
Holy and unpolluted :—are thine such ?
Except a few, with Eli's spirit bless'd,
Hophni and Phinehas may describe the rest.

Where shall a teacher look, in days like these.
For ears and hearts, that he can hope to please ?
Look to the poor—the simple and the plain
Will hear perhaps thy salutary strain :
Humility is gentle, apt to learn,
Speak but the word, will listen and return.
Alas ! not so : the poorest of the flock
Are proud, and set their faces as a rock ;
Denied that earthly opulence they choose,
God's better gift they scoff at and refuse.
The rich, the produce of a nobler stem,
Are more intelligent at least—try them.
Oh vain inquiry ! they without remorse
Are altogether gone a devious course,

Where beckoning Pleasure leads them, wildly stray ;
Have burst the bands, and cast the yoke away.

Now borne upon the wings of truth sublime,
Review thy dim original and prime.

This island, spot of unreclaim'd rude earth,
The cradle that received thee at thy birth,
Was rock'd by many a rough Norwegian blast,
And Danish howlings scared thee as they pass'd ;
For thou wast born amid the din of arms,
And suck'd a breast that panted with alarms.
While yet thou wast a grovelling puling chit,
Thy bones not fashion'd, and thy joints not knit,
The Roman taught thy stubborn knee to bow,
Though twice a Cæsar could not bend thee now :

His victory was that of orient light,
When the sun's shafts disperse the gloom of night.

Thy language at this distant moment shews
How much the country to the conqueror owes ;
Expressive, energetic, and refined,

It sparkles with the gems he left behind :

He brought thy land a blessing when he came ;

He found thee savage and he left thee tame ;

Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted hide

And grace thy figure with a soldier's pride ;

He sow'd the seeds of order where he went,

Improved thee far beyond his own intent ;

And while he ruled thee by the sword alone,

Made thee at last a warrior like his own.

Religion, if in heavenly truths attired,

Needs only to be seen to be admired ;

But thine, as dark as witcheries of the night,

Was form'd to harden hearts and shock the sight ;

Thy Druids struck the well-strung harps they bore

With fingers deeply dyed in human gore ;

And while the victim slowly bled to death,

Upon the rolling chords rung out his dying breath.

Who brought the lamp, that with awaking beams

Dispell'd thy gloom, and broke away thy dreams,

Tradition, now decrepit and worn out,

Babbler of ancient fables, leaves a doubt :

But still light reach'd thee ; and those gods of thine,

Woden and Thor, each tottering in his shrine,



Fell broken and defaced at his own door,
As Dagon in Philistia long before.
But Rome, with sorceries and magic wand,
Soon raised a cloud that darken'd every land;
And thine was smother'd in the stench and fog
Of Tiber's marshes and the papal bog.
Then priests, with bulls, and briefs, and shaven crowns,
And griping fists, and unrelenting frowns,
Legates and delegates, with powers from hell,
Though heavenly in pretension, fleeced thee well,
And to this hour, to keep it fresh in mind,
Some twigs of that old scourge are left behind.*
Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack,
Were train'd beneath his lash, and knew the smack;
And when he laid them on the scent of blood,
Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood.
Lavish of life, to win an empty tomb,
That proved a mint of wealth, a mine to Rome,
They left their bones beneath unfriendly skies,
His worthless absolution all the prize.
Thou wast the veriest slave in days of yore,
That ever dragg'd a chain, or tugg'd an oar;
Thy monarchs arbitrary, fierce, unjust,
Themselves the slaves of bigotry or lust,
Disdain'd thy counsels, only in distress
Found thee a goodly sponge for power to press.
Thy chiefs, the lords of many a petty fee,
Provoked and harass'd, in return plagued thee;
Call'd thee away from peaceable employ,
Domestic happiness and rural joy,
To waste thy life in arms, or lay it down
In causeless feuds and bickerings of their own
Thy parliaments adored on bended knees
The sov'reignty they were convened to please
Whate'er was ask'd, too timid to resist,
Complied with, and were graciously dismiss'd!
And if some Spartan soul a doubt express'd,
And, blushing at the tameness of the rest,
Dared to suppose the subject had a choice,
He was a traitor by the general voice.

* Which may be found at Doctors' Commons.

Oh slave! with powers thou didst not dare exert,
Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert;
It shakes the sides of splenetic Disdain,
Thou self-entitled ruler of the main,
To trace thee to the date when yon fair sea,
That clips thy shores, had no such charms for thee.
When other nations flew from coast to coast,
And thou hadst neither fleet nor flag to boast,
Kneel now, and lay thy forehead in the dust;
Blush, if thou canst; not petrified, thou must:
Act but an honest and a faithful part;
Compare what then thou wast with what thou art;
And God's disposing providence confess'd,
Obduracy itself must yield the rest—
Then thou art bound to serve him, and to prove,
Hour after hour, thy gratitude and love.

Has he not hid thee, and thy favour'd land,
For ages safe beneath his sheltering hand,
Given thee his blessing on the clearest proof,
Bid nations leagu'd against thee stand aloof,
And charged Hostility and Hate to roar
Where else they would, but not upon thy shore?
His power secured thee, when presumptuous Spain
Baptized her fleet invincible in vain.
Her gloomy monarch, doubtful and resign'd
To every pang that racks an anxious mind,
Ask'd of the waves, that broke upon his coast,
What tidings? and the surge replied—All lost!
And when the Stuart, leaning on the Scot,
Then too much fear'd, and now too much forgot,
Pierced to the very centre of the realm,
And hoped to seize his abdicated helm,
'Twas but to prove how quickly with a frown
He that had raised thee could have pluck'd thee down.
Peculiar is the grace by thee possess'd,
Thy foes implacable, thy land at rest;
Thy thunders travel over earth and seas,
And all at home is pleasure, wealth, and ease.
'Tis thus, extending his tempestuous arm,
Thy Maker fills the nations with alarm,
While his own heaven surveys the troubled scene,
And feels no change, unshaken and serene.

Freedom in other lands scarce known to shine,
 Pours out a flood of splendour upon thine ;
 Thou hast as bright an interest in her rays
 As ever Roman had in Rome's best days.
 True freedom is where no restraint is known,
 That Scripture, justice, and good sense disown,
 Where only vice and injury are tied,
 And all from shore to shore is free beside.
 Such freedom is—and Windsor's hoary towers
 Stood trembling at the boldness of thy powers,
 That won a nymph on that immortal plain
 Like her the fabled Phœbus woo'd in vain :
 He found the laurel only—happier you
 The unfading laurel, and the virgin too !*

Now think, if Pleasure have a thought to spare
 If God himself be not beneath her care ;
 If Business, constant as the wheels of time,
 Can pause an hour to read a serious rhyme ;
 If the new mail thy merchants now receive,
 Or expectation of the next, give leave ;
 Oh think ! if chargeable with deep arrears
 For such indulgence gilding all thy years,
 How much, though long neglected, shining yet,
 The beams of heav'nly truth have swell'd the debt :
 When persecuting zeal made royal sport
 With tortured innocence in Mary's court,
 And Bonner, blithe as shepherd at a wake,
 Enjoy'd the show and danced about the stake ;
 The sacred Book, its value understood,
 Received the seal of martyrdom in blood.
 Those holy men, so full of truth and grace,
 Seem to reflection of a different race ;
 Meek, modest, venerable, wise, sincere,
 In such a cause they could not dare to fear ;
 They could not purchase earth with such a prize
 Or spare a life too short to reach the skies.
 From them to thee convey'd along the tide,
 Their streaming hearts pour'd freely when they died :
 Those truths, which neither use nor years impair,
 Invite thee, woo thee, to the bliss they share.

* Alluding to the grant of Magna Charta, which was extorted from King John by the barons at Runnymede near Windsor.

What dotage will not vanity maintain?
 What web too weak to catch a modern brain?
 The moles and bats in full assembly find,
 On special search, the keen-eyed eagle blind.
 And did they dream, and art thou wiser now?
 Prove it—if better, I submit, and bow.
 Wisdom and goodness are twin-born, one heart
 Must hold both sisters, never seen apart.
 So then—as darkness overspread the deep,
 Ere Nature rose from her eternal sleep,
 And this delightful earth, and that fair sky,
 Leap'd out of nothing, call'd by the Most High;
 By such a change thy darkness is made light,
 Thy chaos order, and thy weakness might;
 And He, whose power mere nullity obeys,
 Who found thee nothing, form'd thee for his praise
 To praise him is to serve him, and fulfil,
 Doing and suffering his unquestion'd will;
 'Tis to believe what men inspired of old,
 Faithful, and faithfully inform'd unfold;
 Candid and just, with no false aim in view,
 To take for truth what cannot but be true;
 To learn in God's own school the Christian part,
 And bind the task assign'd thee to thine heart:
 Happy the man there seeking and there found
 Happy the nation where such men abound.

How shall a verse impress thee? by what name
 Shall I adjure thee not to court thy shame?
 By theirs, whose bright example unimpeach'd
 Directs thee to that eminence they reach'd,
 Heroes and worthies of days past, thy sires?
 Or his, who touch'd their hearts with hallow'd fires?
 Their names, alas! in vain reproach an age,
 Whom all the vanities they scorn'd engage!
 And His, that seraphs tremble at, is hung
 Disgracefully on every trifler's tongue,
 Or serves the champion in forensic war
 To flourish and parade with at the bar.
 Pleasure herself perhaps suggests a plea,
 If interest move thee, to persuade e'en thee;
 By every charm that smiles upon her face,
 By joys possess'd and joys still held in chase,

If dear society be worth a thought,
 And if the feast of freedom cloy thee not,
 Reflect that these, and all that seems thine own,
 Held by the tenure of his will alone,
 Like angels in the service of their Lord,
 Remain with thee, or leave thee at his word;
 That gratitude and temperance in our use
 Of what he gives, unsparing and profuse,
 Secure the favour and enhance the joy;
 That thankless waste and wild abuse destroy.
 But above all, reflect, how cheap soe'er
 Those rights, that millions envy thee, appear,
 And, though resolved to risk them, and swim down
 The tide of pleasure, heedless of His frown,
 That blessings truly sacred, and when given,
 Mark'd with the signature and stamp of Heaven,
 The word of prophecy, those truths divine,
 Which make that heaven, if thou desire it, thine
 (Awful alternative! believed, beloved,—
 Thy glory and thy shame if unimproved),
 Are never long vouchsafed, if push'd aside
 With cold disgust or philosophic pride!
 And that judiciously withdrawn, disgrace,
 Error, and darkness, occupy their place.

A world is up in arms, and thou, a spot
 Not quickly found, if negligently sought,
 Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small,
 Endur'st the brunt, and dar'st defy them all:
 And wilt thou join to this bold enterprise
 A bolder still, a contest with the skies?
 Remember, if He guard thee, and secure,
 Whoe'er assails thee, thy success is sure;
 But if He leave thee, though the skill and power
 Of nations sworn to spoil thee and devour,
 Were all collected in thy single arm,
 And thou could'st laugh away the fear of harm,
 That strength would fail, opposed against the push
 And feeble onset of a pigmy rush.

Say not (and if the thought of such defence
 Should spring within thy bosom, drive it thence),
 What nation amongst all my foes is free
 From crimes as base as any charged on me?

Their measure fill'd, they too shall pay the debt,
Which God, though long forborne, will not forget.
But know that wrath divine, when most severe,
Makes justice still the guide of his career,
And will not punish, in one mingled crowd,
Them without light, and thee without a cloud.

Muse, hang this harp upon yon aged beech,
Still murmuring with the solemn truths I teach;
And while at intervals a cold blast sings
Through the dry leaves, and pants upon the strings;
My soul shall sigh in secret, and lament
A nation scourged, yet tardy to repent.
I know the warning song is sung in vain;
That few will hear, and fewer heed the strain;
But if a sweeter voice, and one design'd
A blessing to my country and mankind,
Reclaim the wandering thousands, and bring home
A flock so scatter'd and so wont to roam,
Then place it once again between my knees;
The sound of truth will then be sure to please:
And truth alone, where'er my life be cast
In scenes of plenty, or the pining waste,
Shall be my chosen theme, my glory to the last.

HOPE.

. doccas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.—*Virg. Æn. 6.*

Ask what is human life—the sage replies,
With disappointment lowering in his eyes,
A painful passage o'er a restless flood,
A vain pursuit of fugitive false good,
A scene of fancied bliss and heartfelt care,
Closing at last in darkness and despair.
The poor, inured to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less,
And nowhere, but in feign'd Arcadian scenes,
Taste happiness, or know what pleasure means.
Riches are pass'd away from hand to hand,
As fortune, vice, or folly may command;

As in a dance the pair that take the lead
 Turn downward, and the lowest pair succeed,
 So shifting and so various is the plan,
 By which Heaven rules the mix'd affairs of man ;
 Vicissitude wheels round the motley crowd,
 The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud ;
 Business is labour, and man's weakness such,
 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much.
 The very sense of it foregoes its use,
 By repetition pall'd, by age obtuse.
 Youth lost in dissipation we deplore,
 Through life's sad remnant, what no sighs restore ;
 Our years, a fruitless race without a prize,
 Too many, yet too few to make us wise.

Dangling his cane about, and taking snuff,
 Lothario cries, What philosophic stuff—
 O querulous and weak !—whose useless brain
 Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain ;
 Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past,
 Whose prospect shews thee a disheartening waste ;
 Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
 And youth invigorate that frame again,
 Renew'd desire would grace with other speech
 Joys always prized, when placed within our reach.

For lift thy palsied head, shake off the gloom
 That overhangs the borders of thy tomb,
 See Nature gay, as when she first began
 With smiles alluring her admirer man ;
 She spreads the morning over eastern hills,
 Earth glitters with the drops the night distils ;
 The sun obedient at her call appears,
 To fling his glories o'er the robe she wears : sounds,
 Banks cloth'd with flowers, groves fill'd with sprightly
 The yellow tilth, green meads, rocks, rising grounds
 Streams edged with osiers, fattening every field,
 Where'er they flow, now seen and now conceal'd ;
 From the blue rim, where skies and mountains meet,
 Down to the very turf beneath thy feet,
 Ten thousand charms, that only fools despise,
 Or Pride can look at with indifferent eyes,
 All speak one language, all with one sweet voice
 Cry to her universal realm, Rejoice !

Man feels the spur of passions and desires,
And she gives largely more than he requires;
Not that his hours devoted all to Care,
Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair,
The wretch may pine, while to his smell, taste, sight
She holds a paradise of rich delight;
But gently to rebuke his awkward fear,
To prove that what she gives she gives sincere;
To banish hesitation, and proclaim
His happiness, her dear, her only aim.
'Tis grave Philosophy's absurdest dream,
That Heaven's intentions are not what they seem,
That only shadows are dispensed below,
And earth has no reality but woe.
Thus things terrestrial wear a different hue,
As Youth or Age persuades; and neither true.
So Flora's wreath through colour'd crystal seen
The rose or lily appears blue or green,
But still the imputed tints are those alone
The medium represents, and not their own.
To rise at noon, sit slipshod and undress'd,
To read the news, or fiddle, as seems best,
Till half the world comes rattling at his door,
To fill the dull vacuity till four;
And, just when evening turns the blue vault gray,
To spend two hours in dressing for the day;
To make the sun a bauble without use,
Save for the fruits his heavenly beams produce;
Quite to forget, or deem it worth no thought,
Who bids him shine, or if he shine or not;
Through mere necessity to close his eyes
Just when the larks and when the shepherds rise;
Is such a life, so tediously the same,
So void of all utility or aim,
That poor *Jonquil*, with almost every breath,
Sighs for his exit, vulgarly call'd death;
For he, with all his follies, has a mind
Not yet so blank, or fashionably blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way,
By which he reads, that life without a plan,
As useless as the moment it began,

Serves merely as a soil for discontent
To thrive in ; an encumbrance ere half spent.
Oh weariness beyond what asses feel,
That tread the circuit of the cistern wheel ;
A dull rotation, never at a stay,
Yesterday's face twin-image of to-day ;
While conversation, an exhausted stock,
Grows drowsy as the clicking of a clock.
No need, he cries, of gravity stuff'd out
With academic dignity devout,
To read wise lectures, vanity the text :
Proclaim the remedy, ye learned, next ;
For truth self-evident, with pomp impress'd,
Is vanity surpassing all the rest.

That remedy, not hid in deeps profound,
Yet seldom sought where only to be found,
While passion turns aside from its due scope
The inquirer's aim, that remedy is hope.
Life is His gift, from whom whate'er life needs,
With every good and perfect gift, proceeds ;
Bestow'd on man, like all that we partake,
Royally, freely, for his bounty's sake ;
Transient, indeed, as is the fleeting hour,
And yet the seed of an immortal flower ;
Design'd in honour of his endless love,
To fill with fragrance his abode above ;
No trifle, howsoever short it seem,
And, howsoever shadowy, no dream ;
Its value, what no thought can ascertain
Nor all an angel's eloquence explain ;
Men deal with life as children with their play,
Who first misuse, then cast their toys away ;
Live to no sober purpose, and contend
That their Creator had no serious end.
When God and man stand opposite in view,
Man's disappointment must of course ensue
The just Creator condescends to write,
In beams of inextinguishable light,
His names of wisdom, goodness, power, and love,
On all that blooms below or shines above ;
To catch the wandering notice of mankind,
And teach the world, if not perversely blind

His gracious attributes, and prove the share
 His offspring hold in his paternal care.
 If, led from earthly things to things divine,
 His creature thwart not his august design,
 Then praise is heard instead of reasoning pride
 And captious cavil and complaint subside.
 Nature, employ'd in her allotted place,
 Is handmaid to the purposes of Grace ;
 By good vouchsafed makes known superior good
 And bliss not seen by blessings understood :
 That bliss reveal'd in Scripture, with a glow
 Bright as the covenant-ensuring bow,
 Fires all his feelings with a noble scorn
 Of sensual evil, and thus Hope is born.

Hope sets the stamp of vanity on all
 That men have deem'd substantial since the fall,
 Yet has the wondrous virtue to educe
 From emptiness itself a real use :
 And while she takes, as at her father's hand
 What health and sober appetite demand,
 From fading good derives, with chemic art,
 That lasting happiness, a thankful heart.
 Hope, with uplifted foot, set free from earth,
 Pants for the place of her ethereal birth,
 On steady wings sails through th' immense abyss
 Plucks amaranthine joys from bowers of bliss,
 And crowns the soul, while yet a mourner here,
 With wreaths like those triumphant spirits wear.
 Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast
 The Christian vessel, and defies the blast.
 Hope! nothing else can nourish and secure
 His new-born virtues, and preserve him pure.
 Hope! let the wretch, once conscious of the joy,
 Whom now despairing agonies destroy,
 Speak, for he can, and none so well as he,
 What treasures centre, what delights in thee.
 Had he the gems, the spices, and the land
 That boasts the treasure, all at his command—
 The fragrant grove, th' inestimable mine,
 Were light, when weigh'd against one smile of thine
 Though clasp'd and cradled in his nurse's arms,
 He shines with all a chernub's artless charms,

HOPE.

W

Man is the genuine offspring of revolt,
 Stubborn and sturdy, as a wild ass' colt;
 His passions, like the watery stores that sleep
 Beneath the smiling surface of the deep,
 Wait but the lashes of a wintry storm,
 To frown and roar and shake his feeble form.
 From infancy through childhood's giddy maze,
 Froward at school and fretful in his plays,
 The puny tyrant burns to subjugate
 The free republic of the wip-gig state.
 If one, his equal in athletic frame,
 Or, more provoking still, of nobler name,
 Dare step across his arbitrary views,
 An Iliad, only not in verse, ensues:
 The little Greeks look trembling at the scales,
 Till the best tongue, or heaviest hand, prevails.
 Now see him launch'd into the world at large:
 If priest, supinely droning o'er his charge,
 Their fleece his pillow, and his weekly drawl,
 Though short, too long, the price he pays for all.
 If lawyer, loud whatever cause he plead,
 But proudest of the worst, if that succeed.
 Perhaps a grave physician, gathering fees,
 Punctually paid for lengthening out disease;
 No Cotton, whose humanity sheds rays,
 That make superior skill his second praise.
 If arms engage him, he devotes to sport
 His date of life so likely to be short;
 A soldier may be any thing, if brave,
 So may a tradesman if not quite a knave.
 Such stuff the world is made of; and mankind
 To passion, interest, pleasure, whim resign'd,
 Insist on, as if each were his own pope,
 Forgiveness, and the privilege of hope.
 But Conscience, in some awful, silent hour,
 When captivating lusts have lost their power,
 Perhaps when sickness, or some fearful dream,
 Reminds him of religion, hated theme!
 Starts from the down on which she lately slept,
 And tells of laws despised, at least not kept:
 Shews with a pointing finger, but no noise,
 A pale procession of past sinful joys;

All witnesses of blessings foully scorn'd,
 And life abused, and not to be suborn'd.
 Mark these, she says; these summon'd from afar.
 Begin their march to meet thee at the bar
 There find a Judge inexorably just,
 And perish there as all presumption must.

Peace be to those (such peace as earth can give)
 Who live in pleasure, dead e'en while they live;
 Born capable indeed of heavenly truth;
 But down to latest age, from earliest youth,
 Their mind a wilderness through want of care,
 The plough of wisdom never entering there.
 Peace (if insensibility may claim
 A right to the meek honours of her name)
 To men of pedigree, their noble race,
 Emulous always of the nearest place
 To any throne, except the throne of Grace.
 Let cottagers and unenlighten'd swains
 Revere the laws that deem that Heaven ordains;
 Resort on Sunday to the house of prayer,
 And ask, and fancy they find, blessings there.
 Themselves, perhaps, when weary they retreat
 T' enjoy cool nature in a country seat,
 T' exchange the centre of a thousand trades,
 For clumps and lawns, and temples and cascades,
 May now and then their velvet cushions take,
 And seem to pray for good example's sake;
 Judging, in charity, no doubt, the town
 Pious enough, and having need of none.
 Kind souls! to teach their tenantry to prize
 What they themselves, without remorse, despise:
 Nor hope have they, nor fear, of aught to come,
 As well for them had prophecy been dumb;
 They could have held the conduct they pursue,
 Had Paul of Tarsus lived and died a Jew,
 And truth, proposed to reasoners wise as they,
 Is a pearl cast—completely cast away.

They die—Death lends them, pleased, and as it
 sport,

All the grim honours of his ghastly court.
 Far other paintings grace the chamber now,
 Where late we saw the mimic landscape glow.

The busy heralds hang the sable scene
 With mournful 'scutcheons, and dim lamps between;
 Proclaim their titles to the crowd around,
 But they that wore them move not at the sound;
 The coronet, placed idly at their head,
 Adds nothing now to the degraded dead;
 And e'en the star, that glitters on the bier,
 Can only say—Nobility lies here.

Peace to all such—'twere pity to offend,
 By useless censure whom we cannot mend;
 Life without hope can close but in despair,
 'Twas there we found them, and must leave them

As when two pilgrims in a forest stray, [there
 Both may be lost, yet each in his own way;
 So fares it with the multitudes beguiled
 In vain Opinion's waste and dangerous wild;
 Ten thousand rove the brakes and thorns among,
 Some eastward, and some westward, and all wrong.
 But here, alas! the fatal difference lies,
 Each man's belief is right in his own eyes;
 And he that blames what they have blindly chose
 Incurs resentment for the love he shews.

Say, botanist, within whose province fall
 The cedar and the hyssop on the wall,
 Of all that deck the lanes, the fields, the bowers,
 What parts the kindred tribes of weeds and flowers?
 Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined,
 Distinguish every cultivated kind:
 The want of both denotes a meaner breed,
 And Chloe from her garland picks the weed.
 Thus hopes of every sort, whatever sect
 Esteem them, sow them, rear them and protect,
 If wild in nature, and not duly found,
 Gethsemane! in thy dear hallow'd ground,
 That cannot bear the blaze of Scripture light,
 Nor cheer the spirit, nor refresh the sight,
 Nor animate the soul to Christian deeds,
 (Oh, cast them from thee!) are weeds, arrant weeds.

Ethelred's house, the centre of six ways,
 Diverging each from each, like equal rays,
 Himself as bountiful as April rains,
 Lord paramount of the surrounding plains,

Would give relief of bed and board to none
 But guests that sought it in the appointed *One*
 And they might enter at his open door,
 E'en till his spacious hall would hold no more.
 He sent a servant forth by every road,
 To sound his horn, and publish it abroad,
 That all might mark—knight, menial, high, and
 low,

An ordinance it concern'd them much to know.
 If, after all, some headstrong hardy lout
 Would disobey, though sure to be shut out,
 Could he with reason murmur at his case,
 Himself sole author of his own disgrace !
 No! the decree was just and without flaw ;
 And he, that made, had right to make the law ;
 His sovereign power and pleasure unrestrain'd.
 The wrong was his who wrongfully complain'd

Yet half mankind maintain a churlish strife
 With Him, the Donor of eternal life,
 Because the deed by which his love confirms
 The largess he bestows, prescribes the terms.
 Compliance with his will your lot ensures,
 Accept it only, and the boon is yours.
 And sure it is as kind to smile and give,
 As with a frown to say, Do this, and live.
 Love is not pedlar's trumpery bought and sold :
 He *will* give freely, or he *will* withhold ;
 His soul abhors a mercenary thought,
 And him as deeply who abhors it not ;
 He stipulates, indeed, but merely this,
 That man will freely take an unbought bliss,
 Will trust him for a faithful generous part,
 Nor set a price upon a willing heart.
 Of all the ways that seem to promise fair,
 To place you where his saints his presence
 share,

This only can ; for this plain cause, express'd
 In terms as plain, Himself has shut the rest.
 But oh the strife, the bickering, and debate,
 The tidings of unpurchased Heaven create !
 The flirtd fan, the bridle and the toss,
 All speakers, yet all language at a loss.

From stuccoed walls smart arguments rebound;
 And beaus, adept in every thing profound,
 Die of disdain, or whistle off the sound.
 Such is the clamour of rooks, daws, and kites,
 The explosion of the levell'd tube excites,
 Where mouldering abbey-walls o'erhang the glade
 And oaks coeval spread a mournful shade;
 The screaming nations, hovering in mid air,
 Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there,
 And seem to warn him never to repeat
 His bold intrusion on their dark retreat

Adieu, Vinosa cries, ere yet he sips
 The purple bumper, trembling at his lips,
 Adieu to all morality! if grace
 Make works a vain ingredient in the case.
 The Christian hope is—Waiter, draw the cork—
 If I mistake not—Blockhead! with a fork!
 Without good works, whatever some may boast,
 Mere folly and delusion—Sir, your toast.
 My firm persuasion is, at least sometimes,
 That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his
 crimes

With nice attention, in a righteous scale,
 And save or damn as these or those prevail.
 I plant my foot upon this ground of trust,
 And silence every fear with—God is just.
 But if perchance on some dull drizzling day
 A thought intrude, that says, or seems to say,
 If thus the important cause is to be tried,
 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side:
 I soon recover from these needless frights,
 And God is merciful—sets all to rights.
 Thus between justice, as my prime support,
 And mercy, fled to as the last resort,
 I glide and steal along with heaven in view,
 And,—pardon me, the bottle stands with you.

I never will believe, the Colonel cries,
 The sanguinary schemes that some devise,
 Who make the good Creator on their plan
 A being of less equity than man.
 If appetite, or what divines call lust,
 Which men comply with, e'en because they must

Be punish'd with perdition, who is pure ?
 Then theirs, no doubt, as well as mine is sure.
 If sentence of eternal pain belong
 To every sudden slip and transient wrong,
 Then Heaven enjoins the fallible and frail
 A hopeless task, and damns them if they fail.
 My creed (whatever some creed-makers mean
 By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene)—
 My creed is, he is safe that does his best,
 And death's a doom sufficient for the rest.

Right, says an Ensign ; and, for aught I see,
 Your faith and mine substantially agree ;
 The best of every man's performance here
 Is to discharge the duties of his sphere.
 A lawyer's dealings should be just and fair,
 Honesty shines with great advantage there.
 Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest,
 A decent caution and reserve at least.
 A soldier's best is courage in the field,
 With nothing here that wants to be conceal'd.
 Manly deportment, gallant, easy, gay !
 A hand as liberal as the light of day.
 The soldier thus endow'd, who never shrinks,
 Nor closets up his thoughts, whate'er he thinks,
 Who scorns to do an injury by stealth,
 Must go to heaven—and I must drink his health.
 Sir Smug, he cries (for lowest at the board,
 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord,
 His shoulders witnessing, by many a shrug,
 How much his feelings suffer'd, sat Sir Smug),
 Your office is to winnow false from true ;
 Come, prophet, drink, and tell us what think you !

Sighing and smiling as he takes his glass,
 Which they that woo preferment rarely pass
 Fallible man, the church-bred youth replies,
 Is still found fallible, however wise
 And differing judgments serve but to declare
 That truth lies somewhere, if we knew but where.
 Of all it ever was my lot to read,
 Of critics now alive, or long since dead,
 The book of all the world that charm'd me most
 Was,—well-a-day, the title-page was lost ;

The writer well remarks, a heart that knows
 To take with gratitude what Heaven bestow-
 With prudence always ready at our call,
 To guide our use of it, is all in all.
 Doubtless it is.—To which, of my own store
 I superadd a few essentials more ;
 But these, excuse the liberty I take,
 I wave just now, for conversation's sake.—
 Spoke like an oracle, they all exclaim,
 And add Right Reverend to Smug's honour'd
 name.

And yet our lot is given us in a land,
 Where busy arts are never at a stand ;
 Where Science points her telescopic eye,
 Familiar with the wonders of the sky ;
 Where bold Inquiry diving out of sight,
 Brings many a precious pearl of truth to light,
 Where nought eludes the persevering quest
 That fashion, taste, or luxury suggest.

But, above all, in her own light array'd,
 See Mercy's grand Apocalypse display'd !
 The sacred book no longer suffers wrong,
 Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue ;
 But speaks with plainness, art could never mend,
 What simplest minds can soonest comprehend.
 God gives the word, the preachers throng around,
 Live from his lips, and spread the glorious sound :
 That sound bespeaks Salvation on her way,
 The trumpet of a life-restoring day ;
 'Tis heard where England's Eastern glory shines,
 And in the gulfs of her Cornubian mines.
 And still it spreads. See Germany send forth
 Her sons* to pour it on the farthest north :
 Fired with a zeal peculiar, *they* defy
 The rage and rigour of a polar sky,
 And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose
 On icy planes. and in eternal snows.

O bless'd within the enclosure of your rocks,
 Nor herds have ye to boast, nor bleating flocks ;
 No fertilizing streams your fields divide,
 That shew reversed the villas on their side ;

* The Moravian Missionaries in Greenland. See Krantz.

No groves have ye ; no cheerful sound of bird,
 Or voice of turtle, in your land is heard ;
 Nor grateful eglantine regales the smell
 Of those, that walk at evening where ye dwell
 But Winter, arm'd with terrors here unknown,
 Sits absolute on his unshaken throne ;
 Piles up his stores amidst the frozen waste,
 And bids the mountains he has built stand fast ;
 Beckons the legions of his storms away
 From happier scenes, to make your land a prey
 Proclaims the soil a conquest he has won,
 And scorns to share it with the distant sun.
 Yet Truth is yours, remote, unenvied isle !
 And Peace, the genuine offspring of her smile ;
 The pride of letter'd Ignorance, that binds
 In chains of error our accomplish'd minds,
 That decks, with all the splendour of the true,
 A false religion, is unknown to you.
 Nature, indeed, vouchsafes for our delight
 The sweet vicissitudes of day and night ;
 Soft airs and genial moisture feed and cheer
 Field, fruit, and flower, and every creature here ,
 But brighter beams than his who fires the skies,
 Have risen at length on your admiring eyes,
 That shoot into your darkest caves the day,
 From which our nicer optics turn away.

Here see the encouragement Grace gives to vice,
 The dire effect of Mercy without price !
 What were they ? what some fools are made by art
 They were by nature, Atheists, head and heart.
 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach
 Was too refined for them, beyond their reach.
 Not e'en the glorious sun, though men revere
 The monarch most, that seldom will appear,
 And though his beams, that quicken where they shine,
 May claim some right to be esteem'd divine,
 Not e'en the sun, desirable as rare,
 Could bend one knee, engage one votary there ;
 They were, what base Credulity believes
 True Christians are, dissemblers, drunkards, thieves.
 The full-gorged savage, at his nauseous feast,
 Spent half the darkness and snored out the rest,

Was one, whom Justice on an equal plan,
Denouncing death upon the sins of man,
Might almost have indulged with an escape,
Chargeable only with a human shape.

What are they now ? Morality may spare
Her grave concern, her kind suspicions there :
The wretch, who once sang wildly, danced, and
laugh'd,

And suck'd in dizzy madness with his draught,
Has wept a silent flood, reversed his ways,
Is sober, meek, benevolent, and prays,
Feeds sparingly, communicates his store,
Abhors the craft he boasted of before,
And he that stole has learn'd to steal no more.
Well spake the prophet, Let the desert sing,
Where sprang the thorn the spiry fir shall spring,
And where unsightly and rank thistles grew,
Shall grow the myrtle and luxuriant yew.

Go now, and with important tone demand
On what foundation virtue is to stand,
If self-exalting claims be turn'd adrift,
And grace be grace indeed, and life a gift ;
The poor reclaim'd inhabitant, his eyes
Glistening at once with pity and surprise,
Amazed that shadows should obscure the sight
Of one, whose birth was in a land of light,
Shall answer, Hope, sweet Hope, has set me free,
And made all pleasures else mere dross to me.

These amidst scenes as waste as if denied
The common care that waits on all beside,
Wild as if Nature there, void of all good,
Play'd only gambols in a frantic mood
(Yet charge not heavenly skill with having plann'd
A plaything world, unworthy of his hand),
Can see his love, though secret evil lurks
In all we touch, stamp'd plainly on his works ;
Deem life a blessing with its numerous woes,
Nor spurn away a gift a God bestows.
Hard task, indeed, o'er arctic seas to roam !
Is hope exotic ? Grows it not at home ?
Yes, but an object, bright as orient morn,
May press the eye too closely to be borne ;

A distant virtue we can all confess,
It hurts our pride, and moves our envy, less.

Leuconomus (beneath well-sounding Greek

I slur a name a poet must not speak)

Stood pilloried on Infamy's high stage,

And bore the pelting scorn of half an age ;

The very butt of Slander, and the blot

For every dart that Malice ever shot.

The man that mention'd *him* at once dismiss'd

All mercy from his lips, and sneer'd and hiss'd ;

His crimes were such as Sodom never knew,

And perjury stood up to swear all true ;

His aim was mischief, and his zeal pretence,

His speech rebellion against common sense ;

A knave, when tried on honesty's plain rule ;

And when by that of reason, a mere fool ;

The world's best comfort was, his doom was pass'd

Die when he might, he must be damn'd at last.

Now, Truth perform thine office ; waft aside

The curtain drawn by Prejudice and Pride,

Reveal (the man is dead) to wondering eyes

This more than monster, in his proper guise.

He loved the world that hated him : the tear

That dropp'd upon his Bible was sincere :

Assail'd by scandal and the tongue of strife,

His only answer was a blameless life ;

And he that forged, and he that threw the dart,

Had each a brother's interest in his heart.

Paul's love of Christ, and steadiness unbribed,

Were copied close in him, and well transcribed.

He follow'd Paul ; his zeal a kindred flame,

His apostolic charity the same.

Like him, cross'd cheerfully tempestuous seas,

Forsaking country, kindred, friends, and ease,

Like him he labour'd, and like him content

To bear it, suffer'd shame, where'er he went.

Blush, Calumny ! and write upon his tomb,

If honest Eulogy can spare thee room,

Thy deep repentance of thy thousand lies,

Which, aim'd at him, have pierced the offended ~~skies~~

And say, Blot out my sin, confess'd, deplored,

Against thine image, in thy saint, O Lord

No blinder bigot, I maintain it still,
 Than he who must have pleasure, come what will:
 He laughs, whatever weapon Truth may draw,
 And deems her sharp artillery mere straw.
 Scripture indeed is plain; but God and he
 On Scripture ground are sure to disagree;
 Some wiser rule must teach him how to live,
 Than this his Maker has seen fit to give;
 Supple and flexible as Indian cane,
 To take the bend his appetites ordain;
 Contrived to suit frail nature's crazy case,
 And reconcile his lusts with saving grace,
 By this, with nice precision of design,
 He draws upon life's map a zig-zag line,
 That shews how far 'tis safe to follow sin,
 And where his danger and God's wrath begin.
 By this he forms, as pleased he sports along,
 His well-poised estimate of right and wrong;
 And finds the modish manners of the day,
 Though loose, as harmless as an infant's play.
 Build by whatever plan Caprice decrees,
 With what materials, on what ground you please,
 Your hope shall stand unblamed, perhaps admired,
 If not that hope the Scripture has required.
 The strange conceits, vain projects, and wild
 dreams,

With which hypocrisy for ever teems
 (Though other follies strike the public eye,
 And raise a laugh), pass unmolested by;
 But if, unblamable in word and thought,
 A *man* arise, a man whom God has taught,
 With all Elijah's dignity of tone,
 And all the love of the beloved John,
 To storm the citadels they build in air,
 And smite the untemper'd wall; 'tis death to spare
 To sweep away all refuges of lies,
 And place, instead of quirks themselves devise,
Lama Sabacthani before their eyes;
 To prove that without Christ all gain is loss,
 All hope despair, that stands not on his cross;
 Except the few his God may have impress'd,
 A tenfold frenzy seizes all the rest.

Throughout mankind, the Christian kind at least,
There dwells a consciousness in every breast,
That folly ends where genuine hope begins,
And he that finds his heaven must lose his sins.
Nature opposes with her utmost force
This riving stroke, this ultimate divorce;
And, while religion seems to be her view,
Hates with a deep sincerity the true:
For this, of all that ever influenced man,
Since Abel worshipp'd, or the world began,
This only spares no lust, admits no plea,
But makes him, if at all, completely free;
Sounds forth the signal, as she mounts her car,
Of an eternal, universal war;
Rejects all treaty, penetrates all wiles,
Scorns with the same indifference frowns and smiles;
Drives through the realms of Sin, where Riot reels,
And grinds his crown beneath her burning wheels!
Hence all that is in man, pride, passion, art,
Powers of the mind, and feelings of the heart,
Insensible of Truth's almighty charms,
Starts at her first approach, and sounds to arms!
While Bigotry, with well-dissembled fears,
His eyes shut fast, his fingers in his ears,
Mighty to parry and push by God's word,
With senseless noise, his argument the sword,
Pretends a zeal for godliness and grace,
And spits abhorrence in the Christian's face.

Parent of Hope, immortal Truth! make known
Thy deathless wreaths, and triumphs all thine owe
The silent progress of thy power is such,
Thy means so feeble, and despised so much,
That few believe the wonders thou hast wrought.
And none can teach them, but whom thou hast
taught.

O see me sworn to serve thee, and command
A painter's skill into a poet's hand,
That, while I trembling trace a work divine,
Fancy may stand aloof from the design,
And light, and shade, and every stroke be thine

If ever thou hast felt another's pain,
If ever when he sigh'd hast sigh'd again,

If ever on thy eyelid stood the tear,
That pity hath engender'd, drop one here.
This man was happy—had the world's good word,
And with it every joy it can afford ;
Friendship and love seem'd tenderly at strife,
Which most should sweeten his untroubled life ;
Politely learn'd, and of a gentle race,
Good breeding and good sense gave all a grace,
And whether at the toilette of the fair,
He laugh'd and trifled, made him welcome there,
Or if in masculine debate he shared,
Ensured him mute attention and regard.
Alas, how changed ! Expressive of his mind,
His eyes are sunk, arms folded, head reclined ;
Those awful syllables, hell, death, and sin,
Though whisper'd, plainly tell what works within ;
That Conscience there performs her proper part,
And writes a doomsday sentence on his heart ;
Forsaking and forsaken of all friends,
He now perceives where earthly pleasure ends ;
Hard task ! for one who lately knew no care,
And harder still as learnt beneath despair ;
His hours no longer pass unmark'd away,
A dark importance saddens every day ;
He hears the notice of the clock perplex'd,
And cries, Perhaps eternity strikes next ;
Sweet music is no longer music here,
And laughter sounds like madness in his ear :
His grief the world of all her power disarms,
Wine has no taste and beauty has no charms :
God's holy word, once trivial in his view,
Now by the voice of his experience true,
Seems, as it is, the fountain whence alone
Must spring that hope he pants to make his own
Now let the bright reverse be known abroad ;
Say man's a worm, and power belongs to God.
As when a felon, whom his country's laws
Have justly doom'd for some atrocious cause,
Expects in darkness and heart-chilling fears,
The shameful close of all his misspent years ;
If chance, on heavy pinions slowly borne,
A tempest usher in the dreaded morn,

Upon his dungeon walls the lightning play,
 The thunder seems to summon him away,
 The warder at the door his key applies,
 Shoots back the bolt, and all his courage dies :
 If then, just then, all thoughts of mercy lost,
 When Hope, long lingering, at last yields the ghost,
 The sound of pardon pierce his startled ear,
 He drops at once his fetters and his fear ;
 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks,
 And the first thankful tears bedew his cheeks.
 Joy, far superior joy, that much outweighs
 The comfort of a few poor added days,
 Invades, possesses, and o'erwhelms the soul
 Of him, whom Hope has with a touch made whole.
 'Tis Heaven, all Heaven, descending on the wings
 Of the glad legions of the King of kings ;
 'Tis more—'tis God diffused through every part,
 'Tis God himself triumphant in his heart.
 O welcome now the sun's once hated light,
 His noonday beams were never half so bright.
 Not kindred minds alone are call'd to employ
 Their hours, their days, in listening to his joy ;
 Unconscious nature, all that he surveys, [praise
 Rocks, groves, and streams, must join him in his
 These are thy glorious works, eternal Truth,
 The scoff of wither'd age and beardless youth ;
 These move the censure and illiberal grin
 Of fools, that hate thee and delight in sin :
 But these shall last, when night has quench'd the pole
 And Heaven is all departed as a scroll.
 And when, as Justice has long since decreed,
 This earth shall blaze, and a new world succeed,
 Then these thy glorious works, and they who share
 That hope, which can alone exclude despair,
 Shall live exempt from weakness and decay,
 The brightest wonders of an endless day.

Happy the bard (if that fair name belong
 To him, that blends no fable with his song),
 Whose lines uniting, by an honest art,
 The faithful monitor's and poet's part,
 Seek to delight, that they may mend mankind,
 And, while they captivate, inform the mind :

Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,
 And fruit reward his honourable toil :
 But happier far, who comfort those that wait
 To hear plain truth at Judah's hallow'd gate ;
 Their language simple, as their manners meek,
 No shining ornaments have they to seek ;
 Nor labour they, nor time nor talents waste,
 In sorting flowers to suit a fickle taste ;
 But while they speak the wisdom of the skies,
 Which art can only darken and disguise,
 The abundant harvest, recompense divine,
 Repays their work—the gleanings only mine.

CHARITY.

'Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
 Fata donavere, bonique divi ;
 Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
 Tempora priscum.'—*Hor. Lib. iv. Od. 2.*

FAIREST and foremost of the train that wait
 On man's most dignified and happiest state,
 Whether we name thee Charity or Love
 Chief grace below, and all in all above,
 Prosper (I press thee with a powerful plea)
 A task I venture on, impell'd by thee :
 O never seen but in thy bless'd effects,
 Or felt but in the soul that Heaven selects ;
 Who seeks to praise thee, and to make thee known
 To other hearts, must have thee in his own.
 Come, prompt me with benevolent desires,
 Teach me to kindle at thy gentle fires,
 And, though disgraced and slighted, to redeem
 A poet's name by making thee the theme.

God, working ever on a social plan,
 By various ties attaches man to man :
 He made at first, though free and unconfined,
 One man the common father of the kind ;
 That every tribe though placed as he sees best,
 Where seas or deserts part them from the rest,
 Differing in language, manners, or in face,
 Might feel themselves allied to all the race.

When Cook—lamented, and with tears as just
As ever mingled with heroic dust—
Steer'd Britain's oak into a world unknown,
And in his country's glory sought his own,
Wherever he found man to nature true,
The rights of man were sacred in his view;
He sooth'd with gifts, and greeted with a smile,
The simple native of the new-found isle;
He spurn'd the wretch, that slighted or withstood
The tender argument of kindred blood,
Nor would endure, that any should control
His freeborn brethren of the southern pole.

But though some nobler minds a law respect,
That none shall with impunity neglect,
In baser souls unnumber'd evils meet,
To thwart its influence, and its end defeat.
While Cook is loved for savage lives he saved,
See Cortez odious for a world enslaved!
Where wast thou then, sweet Charity? where then
Thou tutelary friend of helpless men?
Wast thou in monkish cells and nunneries found,
Or building hospitals on English ground?
No.—Mammon makes the world his legatee
Through fear, not love; and Heaven abhors the fee
Wherever found (and all men need thy care),
Nor age nor infancy could find thee there.
The hand, that slew till it could slay no more,
Was glued to the sword-hilt with Indian gore.
Their prince, as justly seated on his throne
As vain imperial Phillip on his own,
Trick'd out of all his royalty by art,
That stripp'd him bare, and broke his honest heart,
Died by the sentence of a shaven priest,
For scorning what they taught him to detest.
How dark the veil that intercepts the blaze
Of Heaven's mysterious purposes and ways!
God stood not, though he seem'd to stand, aloof;
And at this hour the conqueror feels the proof:
The wreath he won drew down an instant curse,
The fretting plague is in the public purse,
The canker'd spoil corrodes the pining state,
Starved by that indolence their mines create.

Oh could their ancient Incas rise again,
How would they take up Israel's taunting strain!
Art thou too fallen, Iberia? Do we see
The robber and the murderer weak as we;
Thou, that hast wasted earth, and dared despise
Alike the wrath and mercy of the skies,
Thy pomp is in the grave, thy glory laid
Low in the pits thine avarice has made.
We come with joy from our eternal rest,
To see the oppressor in his turn oppress'd.
Art thou the god, the thunder of whose hand
Roll'd over all our desolated land,
Shook principalities and kingdoms down,
And made the mountains tremble at his frown?
The sword shall light upon thy boasted powers,
And waste them, as thy sword has wasted ours.
'Tis thus Omnipotence his law fulfils,
And Vengeance executes what Justice wills.

Again—the band of commerce was design'd
To associate all the branches of mankind;
And if a boundless plenty be the robe,
Trade is the golden girdle of the globe.
Wise to promote whatever end he means,
God opens fruitful nature's various scenes:
Each climate needs what other climes produce,
And offers something to the general use;
No land but listens to the common call,
And in return receives supply from all.
This genial intercourse, and mutual aid,
Cheers what were else a universal shade,
Calls Nature from her ivy-mantled den,
And softens human rock-work into men.
Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,
Steps forth to fashion and refine the race;
Not only fills Necessity's demand,
But overcharges her capacious hand:
Capricious Taste itself can crave no more,
Than she supplies from her abounding store;
She strikes out all that Luxury can ask,
And gains new vigour at her endless task.
Her's is the spacious arch, the shapely spire,
The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre:

From her the canvas borrows light and shade,
And verse, more lasting, hues that never fade.
She guides the finger o'er the dancing keys,
Gives difficulty all the grace of ease,
And pours a torrent of sweet notes around,
Fast as the thirsting ear can drink the sound.

These are the gifts of Art, and Art thrives most
Where commerce has enrich'd the busy coast;
He catches all improvements in his flight,
Spreads foreign wonders in his country's sight
Imports what others have invented well,
And stirs his own to match them, or excel.
'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each,
Alternately the nations learn and teach;
While Providence enjoins to every soul
A union with the vast terraqueous whole.

Heaven speed the canvass, gallantly unfurld
To furnish and accommodate a world,
To give the pole the produce of the sun,
And knit the unsocial climates into one.—
Soft airs and gentle heavings of the wave
Impel the fleet, whose errand is to save,
To succour wasted regions, and replace
The smile of Opulence in Sorrow's face.—
Let nothing adverse, nothing unforeseen,
Impede the bark, that ploughs the deep serene,
Charged with a freight transcending in its worth
The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth,
That flies, like Gabriel on his Lord's commands,
A herald of God's love to pagan lands.
But ah! what wish can prosper, or what prayer,
For merchants rich in cargoes of despair,
Who drive a loathsome traffic, gauge, and span,
And buy the muscles and the bones of man!
The tender ties of father, husband, friend,
All bonds of nature in that moment end;
And each endures, while yet he draws his breath,
A stroke as fatal as the scythe of Death.
The sable warrior, frantic with regret
Of her he loves, and never can forget,
Loses in tears the far-receding shore,
But not the thought, that they must meet no more:

Deprived of her and freedom at a blow,
 What has he left that he can yet forego?
 Yes, to deep sadness sullenly resign'd,
 He feels his body's bondage in his mind;
 Puts off his generous nature; and, to suit
 His manners with his fate, puts on the brute.

O most degrading of all ills, that wait
 On man, a mourner in his best estate!
 All other sorrows Virtue may endure,
 And find submission more than half a cure;
 Grief is itself a medicine, and bestow'd
 To improve the fortitude that bears the load,
 To teach the wanderer, as his woes increase,
 The path of wisdom, all whose paths are peace;
 But slavery!—Virtue dreads it as her grave;
 Patience itself is meanness in a slave;
 Or if the will and sovereignty of God
 Bid suffer it a while, and kiss the rod,
 Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,
 And snap the chain the moment when you may
 Nature imprints upon whate'er we see,
 That has a heart and life in it, Be free!
 The beasts are charter'd—neither age nor force
 Can quell the love of freedom in a horse:
 He breaks the cord that held him at the rack;
 And, conscious of an unincumber'd back,
 Snuffs up the morning air, forgets the rein
 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane;
 Responsive to the distant neigh he neighs;
 Nor stops till, overleaping all delays,
 He finds the pasture where his fellows graze.

Canst thou, and honour'd with a Christian
 name,
 Buy what is woman-born, and feel no shame;
 Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead
 Expedience as a warrant for the deed?
 So may the wolf, whom famine has made bold,
 To quit the forest and invade the fold:
 So may the ruffian, who, with ghostly glide,
 Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside;
 Not he, but his emergence forced the door,
 He found it inconvenient to be poor.

Has God then given its sweetness to the cane,
Unless his laws be trampled on—in vain ?
Built a brave world, which cannot yet subsist,
Unless his right to rule it be dismiss'd ?
Impudent blasphemy ! So Folly pleads,
And Avarice being judge, with ease succeeds.

But grant the plea, and let it stand for just,
That man make man his prey, because he *must* ;
Still there is room for pity to abate,
And soothe the sorrows of so sad a state.
A Briton knows, or if he knows it not,
The Scripture placed within his reach, he ought,
That souls have no discriminating hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view ;
That none are free from blemish since the fall,
And Love divine has paid one price for all.
The wretch, that works and weeps without relief,
Has One that notices his silent grief.
He, from whose hands alone all power proceeds,
Ranks its abuse among the foulest deeds,
Considers *all* injustice with a frown ;
But *marks* the man that treads his fellow down.
Begone—the whip and bell in that hard hand
Are hateful ensigns of usurp'd command.
Not Mexico could purchase kings a claim
To scourge him, weariness his only blame.
Remember Heaven has an avenging rod ;
To smite the poor is treason against God.

Trouble is grudgingly and hardly brook'd,
While life's sublimest joys are overlook'd :
We wander o'er a sunburnt thirsty soil,
Murmuring and weary of our daily toil,
Forget to enjoy the palm-tree's offer'd shade,
Or taste the fountain in the neighbouring glade :
Else who would lose, that had the power to improve
The occasion of transmuting fear to love ?
O 'tis a godlike privilege to save,
And he that scorns it is himself a slave.
Inform his mind ; one flash of heavenly day
Would heal his heart, and melt his chains away.
Beauty for ashes' is a gift indeed,
And slaves, by truth enlarged, are doubly freed.

Then would he say, submissive at thy feet,
While gratitude and love made service sweet,—
My dear deliverer, out of hopeless night,
Whose bounty bought me but to give me light,
I was a bondman on my native plain,
Sin forged, and ignorance made fast, the chain
Thy lips have spread instruction as the dew,
Taught me what path to shun, and what pursue :
Farewell my former joys ! I sigh no more
For Africa's once loved, benighted shore ;
Serving a benefactor I am free ;
At my best home, if not exiled from thee.

Some men make gain a fountain, whence proceeds
A stream of liberal and heroic deeds ;
The swell of pity, not to be confined
Within the scanty limits of the mind,
Disdains the bank, and throws the golden sands,
A rich deposit, on the bordering lands :
These have an ear for His paternal call,
Who makes some rich for the supply of all ;
God's gift with pleasure in his praise employ,
And *Thornton* is familiar with the joy.

O could I worship aught beneath the skies,
That earth has seen, or fancy can devise,
Thine altar, sacred Liberty, should stand,
Built by no mercenary vulgar hand,
With fragrant turf, and flowers as wild and fair
As ever dress'd a bank, or scented summer air.
Duly, as ever on the mountain's height
The peep of Morning shed a dawning light,
Again, when Evening, in her sober vest,
Drew the gray curtain of the fading west,
My soul should yield thee willing thanks and praise,
For the chief blessings of my fairest days :
But that were sacrilege—praise is not thine,
But His who gave thee, and preserves thee mine :
Else I would say, and as I spake bid fly
A captive bird into the boundless sky,
This triple realm adores thee—thou art come
From Sparta hither, and art here at home.
We feel thy force still active, at this hour
Enjoy immunity from priestly power.

While Conscience, happier than in ancient years,
 Owns no superior but the God she fears.
 Propitious spirit! yet expunge a wrong
 Thy rights have suffer'd, and our land, too long.
 Teach mercy to ten thousand hearts, that share
 The fears and hopes of a commercial care.
 Prisons expect the wicked, and were built
 To bind the lawless, and to punish guilt;
 But shipwreck, earthquake, battle, fire, and flood,
 Are mighty mischiefs, not to be withstood;
 And honest Merit stands on slippery ground,
 Where covert guile and artifice abound.
 Let just Restraint, for public peace design'd,
 Chain up the wolves and tigers of mankind;
 The foe of virtue has no claim to thee,
 But let insolvent Innocence go free.

Patron of else the most despised of men,
 Accept the tribute of a stranger's pen;
 Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed,
 Should be the guerdon of a noble deed;
 I may alarm thee, but I fear the shame
 (Charity chosen as my theme and aim)
 I must incur, forgetting *Howard's* name.
 Bless'd with all wealth can give thee, to resign
 Joys doubly sweet to feelings quick as thine,
 To quit the bliss thy rural scenes bestow,
 To seek a nobler amidst scenes of woe,
 To traverse seas, range kingdoms, and bring
 home,

Not the proud monuments of Greece or Rome,
 But knowledge such as only dungeons teach,
 And only sympathy like thine could reach;
 That grief, sequester'd from the public stage,
 Might smooth her feathers, and enjoy her cage;
 Speaks a divine ambition, and a zeal,
 The boldest patriot might be proud to feel.
 O that the voice of clamour and debate,
 That pleads for peace till it disturbs the state,
 ere hush'd in favour of thy generous plea,
 The poor thy clients, and Heaven's smile thy fee!
 Philosophy, that does not dream or stray,
 Walks arm in arm with Nature all his way;

Compasses earth, dives into it, ascends
Whatever steep Inquiry recommends,
Sees planetary wonders smoothly roll
Round other systems under her control,
Drinks wisdom at the milky stream of light,
That cheers the silent journey of the night,
And brings at his return a bosom charged
With rich instruction, and a soul enlarged,
The treasured sweets of the capacious plan,
That Heaven spreads wide before the view of man,
All prompt his pleased pursuit, and to pursue
Still prompt him, with a pleasure always new ;
He too has a connecting power, and draws
Man to the centre of the common cause,
Aiding a dubious and deficient sight
With a new medium and a purer light.
All truth is precious, if not all divine ;
And what dilates the powers must needs refine.
He reads the skies, and, watching every change
Provides the faculties an ampler range ;
And wins mankind, as his attempts prevail,
A prouder station on the general scale.
But Reason still, unless divinely taught,
Whate'er she learns, learns nothing as she ought ;
The lamp of revelation only shews,
What human wisdom cannot but oppose,
That man in nature's richest mantle clad,
And graced with all philosophy can add,
Though fair without, and luminous within,
Is still the progeny and heir of sin.
Thus taught, down falls the plumage of his pride,
He feels his need of an unerring guide,
And knows that falling he shall rise no more,
Unless the power that bade him stand restore.
This is indeed philosophy ; this known .
Makes wisdom, worthy of the name, his own ;
And, without this, whatever he discuss ;
Whether the space between the stars and us ;
Whether he measure earth, compute the sea,
Weigh sunbeams, carve a fly, or spit a flea,
The solemn trifler with his boasted skill
Toils much, and is a solemn trifler still :

Blind was he born, and his misguided eyes
 Grown dim in trifling studies, blind he dies.
 Self-knowledge, truly learn'd, of course implies
 The rich possession of a nobler prize ;
 For self to self, and God to man reveal'd
 (Two themes to nature's eye for ever seal'd),
 Are taught by rays, that fly with equal pace
 From the same centre of enlightening grace.
 Here stay thy foot ; how copious, and how clear,
 The o'erflowing well of Charity springs here !
 Hark ! 'tis the music of a thousand rills,
 Some through the groves, some down the sloping hills
 Winding a secret or an open course,
 And all supplied from an eternal source,
 The ties of Nature do but feebly bind ;
 And Commerce partially reclaims mankind ;
 Philosophy, without his heavenly guide,
 May blow up self-conceit, and nourish pride ;
 But, while his promise is the reasoning part,
 Has still a veil of midnight on his heart ;
 'Tis Truth divine, exhibited on earth,
 Gives Charity her being and her birth.

Suppose (when thought is warm and fancy flows,
 What will not argument sometimes suppose ?)
 An isle possess'd by creatures of our kind,
 Endued with reason, yet by nature blind.
 Let Supposition lend her aid once more,
 And land some grave optician on the shore :
 He claps his lens, if haply they may see,
 Close to the part where vision ought to be ;
 But finds, that though his tubes assist the sight,
 They cannot give it, or make darkness light.
 He reads wise lectures, and describes aloud
 A sense they know not, to the wondering crowd ;
 He talks of light, and the prismatic hues,
 As men of depth in erudition use ;
 But all he gains for his harangue is—Well—
 What monstrous lies some travellers will tell !

The soul, whose sight all-quickenning grace renews
 Takes the resemblance of the good she views,
 As diamonds stripp'd of their opaque disguise,
 Reflect the noonday glory of the skies.

She speaks of him, her author, guardian, friend,
 Whose love knew no beginning, knows no end,
 In language warm as all that love inspires,
 And in the glow of her intense desires,
 Pants to communicate her noble fires.
 She sees a world stark blind to what employs
 Her eager thought, and feeds her flowing joys,
 Though Wisdom hail them, heedless of her call,
 Flies to save some, and feels a pang for all;
 Herself as weak as her support is strong,
 She feels that frailty she denied so long;
 And, from a knowledge of her own disease,
 Learns to compassionate the sick she sees.
 Here see, acquitted of all vain pretence,
 The reign of genuine Charity commence.
 Though scorn repay her sympathetic tears,
 She still is kind, and still she perseveres;
 The truth she loves a sightless world blaspheme,
 'Tis childish dotage, a delirious dream;
 The danger they discern not, they deny;
 Laugh at their only remedy, and die.
 But still a soul thus touch'd can never cease,
 Whoever threatens war, to speak of peace.
 Pure in her aim, and in her temper mild,
 Her wisdom seems the weakness of a child:
 She makes excuses where she might condemn,
 Reviled by those that hate her, prays for them;
 Suspicion lurks not in her artless breast,
 The worst suggested, she believes the best;
 Not soon provoked, however stung and teased,
 And, if perhaps made angry, soon appeased;
 She rather waives than will dispute her right,
 And, injured, makes forgiveness her delight

Such was the portrait an apostle drew,
 The bright original was one he knew;
 Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true.

When one that holds communion with the skies,
 Has fill'd his urn where these pure waters rise,
 And once more mingles with us meaner things,
 'Tis e'en as if an angel shook his wings;
 Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
 That tells us whence his treasures are supplied,

So when a ship, well freighted with the stores
The sun matures on India's spicy shores,
Has dropp'd her anchor, and her canvass fur'd,
In some safe haven of our western world,
'Twere vain inquiry to what port she went,
The gale informs us, laden with the scent.
Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms,
To lull the painful malady with alms;
But charity not feign'd intends alone
Another's good—theirs centres in their own;
And, too short-lived to reach the realms of peace,
Must cease for ever when the poor shall cease.
Flavia, most tender of her own good name,
Is rather careless of her sister's fame:
Her superfluity the poor supplies,
But, if she touch a character, it dies.
The seeming virtue weigh'd against the vice,
She deems all safe, for she has paid the price:
No charity but alms aught values she,
Except in porcelain on her mantel-tree.
How many deeds, with which the world has rung,
From pride, in league with ignorance, have sprung
But God o'errules all human follies still,
And bends the tough materials to his will.
A conflagration, or a wintry flood,
Has left some hundreds without home or food:
Extravagance and Avarice shall subscribe,
While fame and self-complacence are the bribe.
The grief proclaim'd, it visits every pew,
But first the 'squire's, a compliment but due:
With slow deliberation he unties
His glittering purse, that envy of all eyes,
And, while the clerk just puzzles out the psalm,
Slides guinea behind guinea in his palm;
Till finding, what he might have found before,
A smaller piece amidst the precious store,
Pinch'd close between his finger and his thumb,
He half exhibits, and then drops the sum.
Gold to be sure!—Throughout the town 'tis told,
How the good 'squire gives never less than gold.
From motives such as his, though not the best,
Springs in due time supply for the distress'd;

Not less effectual than what love bestows,
Except that office clips it as it goes.

But, lest I seem to sin against a friend,
And wound the grace I mean to recommend
(Though vice derided with a just design
Implies no trespass against love divine),
Once more I would adopt the graver style,
A teacher should be sparing of his smile.
Unless a love of virtue light the flame,
Satire is, more than those he brands, to blame;
He hides behind a magisterial air
His own offences, and strips others bare;
Affects indeed a most humane concern,
That men, if gently tutor'd, will not learn;
That mulish Folly, not to be reclaim'd
By softer methods, must be made ashamed;
But (I might instance in St. Patrick's dean)
Too often rails to gratify his spleen.
Most satirists are indeed a public scourge;
Their mildest physic is a farrier's purge;
Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirr'd,
The milk of their good purpose all to curd.
Their zeal begotten, as their works rehearse,
By lean despair upon an empty purse,
The wild assassins start into the street,
Prepared to poniard whomsoe'er they meet.
No skill in swordmanship, however just,
Can be secure against a madman's thrust;
And even Virtue, so unfairly match'd,
Although immortal, may be prick'd or scratch'd.
When scandal has new minted an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis call'd a satire, and the world appears
Gathering around it with erected ears:
A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd;
Some whisper'd softly, and some twang'd aloud,
Just as the sapience of an author's brain
Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain.
Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a market, and helps off the trash;
The important letters that include the rest,
Serve as a key to those that are suppress'd

Conjecture gripes the victims in his paw,
The world is charm'd, and Scrib escapes the law.
So, when the cold damp shades of night prevail,
Worms may be caught by either head or tail ;
Forcibly drawn from many a close recess,
They meet with little pity, no redress ;
Plunged in the stream they lodge upon the mud,
Food for the famish'd rovers of the flood.
All zeal for a reform, that gives offence
To peace and charity, is mere pretence :
A bold remark, but which, if well applied,
Would humble many a towering poet's pride.
Perhaps the man was in a sportive fit,
And had no other play-place for his wit ;
Perhaps, enchanted with the love of fame,
He sought the jewel in his neighbour's shame ;
Perhaps—whatever end he might pursue,
The cause of virtue could not be his view.
At every stroke wit flashes in our eyes ;
The turns are quick, the polish'd points surprise,
But shine with cruel and tremendous charms,
That, while they please, possess us with alarms :
So have I seen (and hasten'd to the sight
On all the wings of holiday delight),
Where stands that monument of ancient power,
Named, with emphatic dignity, the Tower,
Guns, halberts, swords, and pistols, great and small,
In starry forms disposed upon the wall ;
We wonder, as we gazing stand below,
That brass and steel should make so fine a show ;
But though we praise the exact designer's skill,
Account them implements of mischief still.

No works shall find acceptance in that day,
When all disguises shall be rent away,
That square not truly with the Scripture plan,
Nor spring from love to God, nor love to man
As he ordains things sordid in their birth
To be resolved into their parent earth ;
And though the soul shall seek superior orbs,
Whate'er this world produces, it absorbs ;
So self starts nothing, but what tends apace
Home to the goal, where it began the race.

Such as our motive is, our aim must be,
 If this be servile, that can ne'er be free:
 If self employ us, whatsoe'er is wrought,
 We glorify that self, not him we ought;
 Such virtues had need prove their own reward
 The Judge of all men owes them no regard.
 True Charity, a plant divinely nursed,
 Fed by the love from which it rose at first,
 Thrives against hope, and, in the rudest scene,
 Storms but enliven its unfading green:
 Exuberant is the shadow it supplies,
 Its fruits on earth, its growth above the skies.
 To look at Him, who form'd us and redeem'd,
 So glorious now, though once so disesteem'd,
 To see a God stretch forth his human hand
 To uphold the boundless scenes of his command;
 To recollect that in a form like ours,
 He bruised beneath his feet the infernal powers,
 Captivity led captive, rose to claim
 The wreath he won so dearly in our name;
 That, throned above all height, he condescends
 To call the few that trust in him his friends;
 That, in the Heaven of heavens, that space he
 deems

Too scanty for the exertion of his beams,
 And shines, as if impatient to bestow
 Life and a kingdom upon worms below;
 That sight imparts a never-dying flame,
 Though feeble in degree, in kind the same
 Like him the soul, thus kindled from above,
 Spreads wide her arms of universal love;
 And, still enlarged as she receives the grace,
 Includes creation in her close embrace.
 Behold a Christian! and without the fires
 The Founder of that name alone inspires,
 Though all accomplishment, all knowledge meet.
 To make the shining prodigy complete,
 Whoever boasts that name—behold a cheat!
 Were love, in these the world's last doting years,
 As frequent as the want of it appears,
 The churches warm'd, they would no longer hold
 Such frozen figures, stiff as they are cold;

Relenting forms would lose their power, or cease;
 And e'en the dipp'd and sprinkled live in peace:
 Each heart would quit its prison in the breast,
 And flow in free communion with the rest.
 The statesman, skill'd in projects dark and deep,
 Might burn his useless Machiavel, and sleep;
 His budget often fill'd, yet always poor,
 Might swing at ease behind his study door,
 No longer prey upon our annual rents,
 Or scare the nation with its big contents:
 Disbanded legions freely might depart,
 And slaying man would cease to be an art.
 No learned disputants would take the field,
 Sure not to conquer, and sure not to yield;
 Both sides deceived, if rightly understood,
 Pelting each other for the public good.
 Did charity prevail, the press would prove
 A vehicle of virtue, truth, and love;
 And I might spare myself the pains to shew
 What few can learn, and all suppose they know.
 Thus have I sought to grace a serious lay
 With many a wild, indeed, but flowery spray,
 In hopes to gain what else I must have lost,
 The attention pleasure has so much engross'd.
 But if, unhappily deceived, I dream,
 And prove too weak for so divine a theme,
 Let Charity forgive me a mistake
 That zeal, not vanity, has chanced to make,
 And spare the poet for his subject's sake.

 CONVERSATION.

*'Nam neque me tantum valentis sibilus Austri,
 Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam litora, nec quæ
 Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.'*—*Virg. Ecl.*

THOUGH nature weigh our talents, and dispense
 To every man his modicum of sense,
 And Conversation, in its better part,
 May be esteem'd a gift, and not an art,
 Yet much depends, as in the tiller's toil,
 On culture, and the sowing of the soil.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to converse ;
Not more distinct from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
As alphabets in ivory employ
Hour after hour the yet unletter'd boy,
Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee
Those seeds of science call'd his A B C ;
So language in the mouth of the adult—
Witness its insignificant result—
Too often proves an implement of play,
A toy to sport with, and pass time away.
Collect at evening what the day brought forth,
Compress the sum into its solid worth,
And if it weigh the importance of a fly,
The scales are false, or algebra a lie.
Sacred interpreter of human thought,
How few respect or use thee as they ought!
But all shall give account of every wrong,
Who dare dishonour or defile the tongue ;
Who prostitute it in the cause of vice,
Or sell their glory at the market price ;
Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon,
The dear-bought placeman, and the cheap buffoon.

There is a prurience in the speech of some,
Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb :
His wise forbearance has their end in view,
They fill their measure, and receive their due.
The heathen lawgivers of ancient days,
Names almost worthy of a Christian's praise,
Would drive them forth from the resort of men,
And shut up every satyr in his den.
O come not ye near innocence and truth,
Ye worms that eat into the bud of youth !
Infectious as impure, your blighting power
Taints in its rudiments the promised flower ;
Its odour perish'd and its charming hue,
Thenceforth 'tis hateful, for it smells of you.
Not e'en the vigorous and headlong rage
Of adolescence, or a firmer age,
Affords a plea allowable or just
For making speech the pamperer of lust ;

But when the breath of age commits the fault,
'Tis nauseous as the vapour of a vault.
So wither'd stumps disgrace the sylvan scene,
No longer fruitful, and no longer green ;
The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows fungous, and takes fire at every spark.

Oaths terminate, as Paul observes, all strife--
Some men have surely then a peaceful life ;
Whatever subject occupy discourse,
The feats of Vestris, or the naval force,
Asseveration blustering in your face
Makes contradiction such a hopeless case :
In every tale they tell, or false or true,
Well known, or such as no man ever knew,
They fix attention, heedless of your pain,
With oaths like rivets forced into the brain ;
And e'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till affirmance breeds a doubt.
A Persian, humble servant of the sun,
Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none,
Hearing a lawyer grave in his address,
With adjurations every word impress,
Supposed the man a bishop, or, at least,
God's name so much upon his lips, a priest ;
Bow'd at the close with all his graceful airs,
And begg'd an int'rest in his frequent prayers.

Go, quit the rank to which ye stood preferr'd,
Henceforth associate in one common herd :
Religion, virtue, reason, common sense,
Pronounce your human form a false pretence ;
A mere disguise, in which a devil lurks,
Who yet betrays his secrets by his works.

Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are
And make colloquial happiness your care,
Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate,
A duel in the form of a debate.
The clash of arguments and jar of words,
Worse than the mortal brunt of rival swords,
Decide no question with their tedious length,
For opposition gives opinion strength.
Divert the champions prodigal of breath ;
And put the peaceably-disposed to death.

O thwart me not, Sir Soph, at every turn,
Nor carp at every flaw you may discern ;
Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue,
I am not surely always in the wrong ;
'Tis hard if all is false that I advance,
A fool must now and then be right by chance.
Not that all freedom of dissent I blame ;
No—there I grant the privilege I claim.
A disputable point is no man's ground ;
Rove where you please, 'tis common all around.
Discourse may want an animated—No,
To brush the surface and to make it flow :
But still remember if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease.
The mark, at which my juster aim I take,
Is contradiction for its own dear sake.
Set your opinion at whatever pitch,
Knots and impediments make something hitch ;
Adopt his own, 'tis equally in vain,
Your thread of argument is snapp'd again ;
The wrangler, rather than accord with you,
Will judge himself deceived, and prove it too.
Vociferated logic kills me quite,
A noisy man is always in the right :
I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair,
Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare,
And when I hope his blunders are all out,
Reply discreetly—To be sure—no doubt !
Dubius is such a scrupulous good man—
Yes—you may catch him tripping if you can.
He would not, with a peremptory tone,
Assert the nose upon his face his own ;
With hesitation admirably slow,
He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.
His evidence, if he were call'd by law
To swear to some enormity he saw,
For want of prominence and just relief,
Would hang an honest man, and save a thief.
Through constant dread of giving truth offence
He ties up all his hearers in suspense ;
Knows, what he knows, as if he knew it not,
What he remembers seems to have forgot ;

His sole opinion, whatsoe'er befall,
Centering at last in having none at all.
Yet, though he tease and balk your listening ear,
He makes one useful point exceeding clear,
Howe'er ingenious on his darling theme
A sceptic in philosophy may seem,
Reduced to practice, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool ;
Useless in him alike both brain and speech,
Fate having placed all truth above his reach,
His ambiguities his total sum,
He might as well be blind, and deaf, and dumb.

Where men of judgment creep and feel their way
The positive pronounce without dismay ;
Their want of light and intellect supplied
By sparks absurdity strikes out of pride.
Without the means of knowing right from wrong,
They always are decisive, clear, and strong ;
Where others toil with philosophic force,
Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course ;
Flings at your head conviction in a lump,
And gains remote conclusions at a jump ;
Their own defect, invisible to them,
Seen in another, they at once condemn ;
And, though self-idolized in every case,
Hate their own likeness in a brother's face.
The cause is plain, and not to be denied,
The proud are always most provoked by pride :
Few competitions but engender spite ;
And those the most where neither has a right.

The point of honour has been deem'd of use,
To teach good manners and to curb abuse ;
Admit it true, the consequence is clear,
Our polish'd manners are a mask we wear,
And at the bottom, barbarous still and rude,
We are restrain'd, indeed, but not subdued.
The very remedy, however sure,
Springs from the mischief it intends to cure,
And savage in its principle, appears,
Tried, as it should be, by the fruit it bears.
'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend
Mankind from quarrels, but their fatal end ;

That now and then a hero must de cease,
That the surviving world may live in peace.
Perhaps at last close scrutiny may shew
The practice dastardly, and mean, and low
That men engage in it, compell'd by force,
And fear, not courage, is its proper source ;
The fear of tyrant custom, and the fear
Lest fops should censure us, and fools should sneer.
At least to trample on our Maker's laws,
And hazard life for any or no cause,
To rush into a fix'd eternal state
Out of the very flames of rage and hate,
Or send another shiv'ring to the bar
With all the guilt of such unnatural war,
Whatever Use may urge, or Honour plead,
On Reason's verdict is a madman's deed.
Am I to set my life upon a throw,
Because a bear is rude and surly ? No—
A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
Will not affront me ; and no other can.
Were I empower'd to regulate the lists,
They should encounter with well-loaded fists ;
A Trojan combat would be something new,
Let *Dares* beat *Entellus* black and blue ;
Then each might shew to his admiring friends,
In honourable bumps his rich amends,
And carry in contusions of his skull,
A satisfactory receipt in full.

A story in which native humour reigns,
Is often useful, always entertains ;
A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May furnish illustration, well applied ;
But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.
'Tis the most asinine employ on earth,
To hear them tell of parentage and birth,
And echo conversations dull and dry,
Embellish'd with—*He said*, and *So said I*.
At every interview their route the same
The repetition makes attention lame :
We bustle up with unsuccessful speed,
And in the saddest part cry—*Droll, indeed*

The path of narrative with care pursue,
Still making probability your clue :
On all the vestages of truth attend,
And let *them* guide you to a decent end.
Of all ambitions man may entertain,
The worst that can invade a sickly brain,
Is that, which angles hourly for surprise,
And baits its hook with prodigies and lies,
Credulous infancy, or age as weak,
Are fittest auditors for such to seek,
Who to please others will themselves disgrace
Yet please not, but affront you to your face.
A great retailer of this curious ware
Having unloaded and made many stare,
Can this be true ?—an arch observer cries,
Yes (rather moved), I saw it with these eyes.
Sir ! I believe it on that ground alone ;
I could not, had I seen it with my own.

A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct ;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd ;
Tell not as new what every body knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close ;
There, centering in a focus round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.
What neither yields us profit nor delight
Is like a nurse's lullaby at night :
Guy, earl of Warwick, and fair Eleanore,
Or giant-killing Jack, would please me more.

The pipe, with solemn interposing puff,
Makes half a sentence at a time enough ;
The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain,
Then pause, and puff—and speak, and pause again :
Such often, like the tube they so admire,
Important triflers ! have more smoke than fire.
Pernicious weed ! whose scent the fair annoys,
Unfriendly to society's chief joys,
Thy worst effect is banishing for hours
The sex whose presence civilizes ours :
Thou art indeed the drug a gardener wants,
To poison vermin that infest his plants ;
But are we so to wit and beauty blind,
As to despise the glory of our kind,

And shew the softest minds and fairest forms
 As little mercy, as he grubs and worms ?
 They dare not wait the riotous abuse
 Thy thirst-creating steams at length produce,
 When wine has given indecent language birth,
 And forced the floodgates of licentious mirth ;
 For sea-born Venus her attachment shews
 Still to that element from which she rose,
 And with a quiet, which no fumes disturb,
 Sips meek infusions of a milder herb.

The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose
 In contact inconvenient, nose to nose,
 As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz,
 Touch'd with the magnet, had attracted his.
 His whisper'd theme, dilated and at large,
 Proves after all a wind-gun's airy charge,
 An extract of his diary—no more,
 A tasteless journal of the day before.
 He walk'd abroad, o'ertaken in the rain,
 Call'd on a friend, drank tea, stepp'd home again
 Resumed his purpose, had a world of talk
 With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk.
 I interrupt him with a sudden bow,
 Adieu, dear sir ! lest you should lose it now.

I cannot talk with civet in the room,
 A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume ;
 The sight's enough—no need to smell a beau—
 Who thrusts his nose into a raree-show ?
 His odoriferous attempts to please
 Perhaps might prosper with a swarm of bees :
 But we that make no honey though we sting,
 Poets, are sometimes apt to maul the thing.
 'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort,
 What makes some sick, and others *d-la-mort* :
 An argument of cogence, we may say,
 Why such a one should keep himself away.

A graver coxcomb we may sometimes see,
 Quite as absurd, though not so light as he :
 A shallow brain behind a serious mask,
 An oracle within an empty cask,
 The solemn fop ; significant and budge ;
 A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge ;

He says but little, and that little said
Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead.
His wit invites you by his looks to come,
But when you knock, it never is at home.
'Tis like a parcel sent you by the stage,
Some handsome present, as your hopes presage;
'Tis heavy, bulky, and bids fair to prove
An absent friend's fidelity and love:
But when unpack'd, your disappointment groans
To find it stuff'd with brickbats, earth, and stones.

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in recitals of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees;
Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,
How an emetic or cathartic sped;
Nothing is slightly touch'd, much less forgot,
Nose, ears, and eyes, seem present on the spot.
Now the distemper, spite of draught or pill,
Victorious seem'd, and now the doctor's skill;
And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps!
They put on a damp nightcap and relapse;
They thought they must have died, they were so bad
Their peevish hearers almost wish they had.

Some fretful tempers wince at every touch,
You always do too little or too much:
You speak with life, in hopes to entertain,
Your elevated voice goes through the brain;
You fall at once into a lower key,
That's worse—the drone-pipe of an humble bee.
The southern sash admits too strong a light,
You rise and drop the curtain—now 'tis night.
He shakes with cold—you stir the fire, and strive
To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive.
Serve him with venison, and he chooses fish;
With sole—that's just the sort he does not wish.
He takes what he at first profess'd to loath,
And in due time feeds heartily on both;
Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown,
He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.
Your hope to please him vain on every plan,
Himself should work that wonder, if he can—

Alas ! his efforts double his distress,
He likes yours little, and his own still less.
Thus always teasing others, always teased.
His only pleasure is—to be displeased.

I pity bashful men, who feel the pain
Of fancied scorn, and undeserved disdain,
And bear the marks upon a blushing face
Of needless shame, and self-imposed disgrace.
Our sensibilities are so acute,
The fear of being silent makes us mute.
We sometimes think we could a speech produce
Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose ;
But being tried, it dies upon the lip
Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip :
Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
Few Frenchmen of this evil have complain'd ;
It seems as if we Britons were ordain'd,
By way of wholesome curb upon our pride,
To fear each other, fearing none beside ;
The cause perhaps inquiry may descry,
Self-searching with an introverted eye,
Conceal'd within an unsuspected part,
The vainest corner of our own vain heart :
For ever aiming at the world's esteem,
Our self-importance ruins its own scheme ;
In other eyes our talents rarely shewn,
Become at length so splendid in our own,
We dare not risk them into public view,
Lest they miscarry of what seems their due.
True modesty is a discerning grace,
And only blushes in the proper place ;
But counterfeit is blind, and skulks through fear,
Where 'tis a shame to be ashamed t' appear :
Humility the parent of the first,
The last by Vanity produced and nursed.
The circle form'd, we sit in silent state
Like figures drawn upon a dial plate
Yes, ma'am, and no ma'am, utter'd softly, shew
Every five minutes how the minutes go
Each individual suffering a constraint
Poetry may, but colours cannot, paint •

As if in close committee on the sky,
Reports it hot or cold, or wet or dry;
And finds a changing clime a happy source
Of wise reflection, and well-timed discourse.
We next inquire, but softly and by stealth,
Like conservators of the public health,
Of epidemic throats, if such there are,
And coughs, and rheums, and plithisic, and catarrh
That theme exhausted, a wide chasm ensues,
Fill'd up at last with interesting news,
Who danced with whom, and who are like to wed,
And who is hang'd, and who is brought to bed:
But fear to call a more important cause,
As if 'twere treason against English laws.
The visit paid, with ecstasy we come,
As from a seven years' transportation, home,
And there resume an unembarass'd brow,
Recovering what we lost we know not how,
The faculties, that seem'd reduced to nought,
Expression, and the privilege of thought.

The reeking, ~~war~~ing hero of the chase,
I give him over as a desperate case.
Physicians write in hopes to work a cure,
Never, if honest ones, when death is sure;
And though the fox he follows may be tamed,
A mere fox-follower never is reclaim'd.
Some farrier should prescribe his proper course,
Whose only fit companion is his horse,
Or if, deserving of a better doom,
The noble beast judge otherwise, his groom.
Yet e'en the rogue that serves him, though he stand,
To take his honour's orders, cap in hand,
Prefers his fellow-grooms with much good sense,
Their skill a truth, his master's a pretence.
If neither horse nor groom affect the 'squire,
Where can at last his jockeyship retire?
O to the club, the scene of savage joys,
The school of coarse good fellowship and noise;
There, in the sweet society of those,
Whose friendship from his boyish years he chose,
Let him improve his talent if he can,
Till none but beasts acknowledge him a man.

Man's heart had been impenetrably seal'd,
Like theirs that cleave the flood or graze the field,
Had not his Maker's all-bestowing hand
Giv'n him a soul, and bade him understand ;
The reasoning power vouchsafed of course inferr'd
The power to clothe that reason with his word ;
For all is perfect, that God works on earth,
And He, that gives conception, aids the birth.
If this be plain, 'tis plainly understood,
What uses of his boon the Giver would.
The mind, dispatch'd upon her busy toil,
Should range where Providence has bless'd the soil ;
Visiting every flower with labour meet,
And gathering all her treasures sweet by sweet,
She should imbue the tongue with what she sips,
And shed the balmy blessing on the lips,
That good diffused may more abundant grow,
And speech may praise the power that bids it flow.
Will the sweet warbler of the livelong night,
That fills the listening lover with delight,
Forget his harmony, with rapture heard,
To learn the twittering of a meaner bird ?
Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice,
That odious libel on a human voice ?
No—Nature, unsophisticate by man,
Starts not aside from her Creator's plan ;
The melody, that was at first design'd
To cheer the rude forefathers of mankind,
Is note for note deliver'd in our ears,
In the last scene of her six thousand years.
Yet Fashion, leader of her chattering train,
Whom man for his own hurt permits to reign,
Who shifts and changes all things but his shape,
And would degrade her votary to an ape,
The fruitful parent of abuse and wrong,
Holds a usurp'd dominion o'er his tongue ;
There sits and prompts him with his own disgrace,
Prescribes the theme, the tone, and the grimace,
And when accomplish'd in her wayward school,
Calls gentleman whom she has made a fool.
'Tis an unalterable fix'd decree,
That none could frame or ratify but she.

That heaven and hell, and righteousness and sin,
Snares in his path, and foes that lurk within,
God and his attributes (a field of day
Where 'tis an angel's happiness to stray),
Fruits of his love, and wonders of his might,
Be never named in ears esteem'd polite.
That he who dares, when she forbids, be grave,
Shall stand proscribed, a madman or a knave,
A close designer, not to be believed,
Or, if excused that charge, at least deceived
Oh, Folly, worthy of the nurse's lap,
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap !
Is it incredible, or can it seem
A dream to any, except those that dream,
That man should love his Maker, and *that* fire,
Warming his heart, should at his lips transpire ?
Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes,
And veil your daring crest that braves the skies,
That air of insolence affronts your God,
You need his pardon, and provoke his rod :
Now in a posture that becomes you more
Than that heroic strut assumed before,
Know your arrears with every hour accrue
For mercy shewn, while wrath is justly due.
The time is short, and there are souls on earth,
Though future pain may serve for present mirth,
Acquainted with the woes, that fear or shame,
By Fashion taught, forbade them once to name,
And, having felt the pangs you deem a jest,
Have proved them truths too big to be express'd.
Go seek on revelation's hallow'd ground,
Sure to succeed, the remedy they found ;
Touch'd by that power that you have dared to mock
That makes seas stable, and dissolves the rock,
Your heart shall yield a life-renewing stream,
That fools, as you have done, shall call a dream.

It happen'd on a solemn eventide,
Soon after He that was our surety died,
Two bosom friends, each pensively inclined,
The scene of all those sorrows left behind,
Sought their own village, busied as they went
In musings worthy of the great event :

They spake of him they loved, of him whose life,
Though blameless, had incurr'd perpetual strife,
Whose deeds had left, in spite of hostile arts,
A deep memorial graven on their hearts.
The recollection, like a vein of ore,
The farther traced, enrich'd them still the more ;
They thought him, and they justly thought him, one
Sent to do more than he appear'd to have done ;
To exalt a people, and to place them high
Above all else, and wonder'd he should die.
Ere yet they brought their journey to an end,
A stranger join'd them, courteous as a friend,
And ask'd them, with a kind, engaging air,
What their affliction was, and begg'd a share.
Inform'd, he gather'd up the broken thread,
And, truth and wisdom gracing all he said,
Explain'd, ill understood, and search'd so well
The tender theme on which they chose to dwell,
That reaching home, The night, they said, is near,
We must not now be parted—sojourn here.
The new acquaintance soon became a guest,
And, made so welcome at their simple feast,
He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both exclaiming, 'Twas the Lord !
Did not our hearts feel all he deign'd to say,
Did they not burn within us by the way ?
Now theirs was converse, such as it behoves
Man to maintain, and such as God approves :
Their views indeed were indistinct and dim,
But yet successful, being aim'd at him.
Christ and his character their only scope,
Their object, and their subject, and their hope,
They felt what it became them much to feel,
And, wanting him to loose the sacred seal
Found him as prompt, as their desire was true
To spread the new-born glories in their view.
Well—what are ages and the lapse of time
Match'd against truths, as lasting as sublime ?
Can length of years on God himself exact ?
Or make that fiction, which was once a fact ?
No—marble and recording brass decay,
And like the graver's memory pass away ;

The works of man inherit, as is just,
Their author's frailty, and return to dust :
But truth divine for ever stands secure,
Its head is guarded, as its base is sure ;
Fix'd in the rolling flood of endless years,
The pillar of the eternal plan appears,
The raving storm and dashing wave defies,
Built by that architect, who built the skies.
Hearts may be found, that harbour at this hour
That love of Christ, and all its quickening power ;
An' lips unstain'd by folly or by strife,
Whose wisdom, drawn from the deep well of life,
Tastes of its healthful origin, and flows
A Jordan for th' ablution of our woes.
O days of Heaven, and nights of equal praise,
Serene and peaceful as those heavenly days,
When souls drawn upwards in communion sweet
Enjoy the stillness of some close retreat,
Discourse, as if released and safe at home,
Of dangers pass'd, and wonders yet to come,
And spread the sacred treasures of the breast
Upon the lap of covenanted Rest.

What, always dreaming over heavenly things,
Like angel-heads in stone with pigeon-wings ?
Canting and whining out all day the word,
And half the night ? fanatic and absurd !
None be the friend less frequent in his prayers,
Who makes no bustle with his soul's affairs,
Whose wit can brighten up a wintry day,
And chase the splenetic dull hours away :
Content on earth in earthly things to shine,
Who waits for Heaven ere he becomes divine ;
Leaves saints t' enjoy those altitudes they teach,
And plucks the fruit placed more within his reach.

Well spoken, advocate of sin and shame,
Known by thy bleating, Ignorance thy name.
Is sparkling wit the world's exclusive right ?
The fix'd fee-simple of the vain and light ?
Can hopes of Heaven, bright prospects of an hour,
That come to waft us out of Sorrow's power,
Obscure or quench a faculty, that finds
Its happiest soil in the serenest minds ?

Religion curbs indeed its wanton play,
And brings the trifle under rigorous sway,
But gives it usefulness unknown before,
And, purifying, makes it shine the more.
A Christian's wit is inoffensive light,
A beam that aids, but never grieves the sight;
Vigorous in age as in the flush of youth,
'Tis always active on the side of truth '
Temperance and peace ensure its healthful state,
And make it brightest at its latest date.
Oh I have seen (nor hope perhaps in vain,
Ere life go down, to see such sights again)
A veteran warrior in the Christian field,
Who never saw the sword he could not wield;
Grave without dulness, learned without pride,
Exact, yet not precise, though meek, keen-eyed;
A man that would have foil'd at their own play
A dozen would-be's of the modern day;
Who, when occasion justified its use,
Had wit as bright as ready to produce;
Could fetch from records of an earlier age,
Or from philosophy's enlighten'd page,
His rich materials, and regale your ear
With strains it was a privilege to hear:
Yet above all, his luxury supreme,
And his chief glory, was the Gospel theme;
There he was copious as old Greece or Rome,
His happy eloquence seem'd there at home,—
Ambitious not to shine or to excel,
But to treat justly what he loved so well.

It moves me more perhaps than folly ought,
When some green heads, as void of wit as thought,
Suppose *themselves* monopolists of sense,
And wiser men's ability pretence.
Though time will wear us, and we must grow old,
Such men are not forgot as soon as cold,
Their fragrant memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalm'd for ever in its own perfume.
And to say truth, though in its early prime,
And when unstain'd with any grosser crime,
Youth has a sprightliness and fire to boast,
That in the valley of decline are lost,

And Virtue, with peculiar charms, appears
Crown'd with the garland of life's blooming years;
Yet age, by long experience well inform'd,
Well read, well temper'd, with religion warm'd,
That fire abated which impels rash youth,
Proud of his speed, to overshoot the truth,
As time improves the grape's authentic juice,
Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use,
And claims a reverence in its shortening day,
That 'tis an honour and a joy to pay.
The fruits of Age, less fair, are yet more sound,
Than those a brighter season pours around;
And, like the stores autumnal suns mature,
Through wintry rigours unimpair'd endure.
What is fanatic frenzy, scorn'd so much,
And dreaded more than a contagious touch?
I grant it dangerous, and approve your fear,
That fire is catching if you draw too near;
But sage observers oft mistake the flame,
And give true piety that odious name.
To tremble (as the creature of an hour
Ought at the view of an Almighty power)
Before his presence, at whose awful throne
All tremble in all worlds, except our own;
To supplicate his mercy, love his ways,
And prize them above pleasure, wealth, or praise;
Though common sense, allow'd a casting voice,
And free from bias, must approve the choice;
Convicts a man fanatic in the extreme,
And wild as madness in the world's esteem.
But that disease, when soberly defined,
Is the false fire of an o'erheated mind;
It views the truth with a distorted eye,
And either warps or lays it useless by;
'Tis narrow, selfish, arrogant, and draws
Its sordid nourishment from man's applause;
And while at heart sin unrelinquish'd lies,
Presumes itself chief favourite of the skies.
'Tis such a light as putrefaction breeds
In fly-blown flesh, whereon the maggot feeds,
Shines in the dark, but usher'd into day,
The stench remains, the lustre dies away.

True bliss, if man may reach it, is composen
Of hearts in union mutually disclosed;
And, farewell else all hope of pure delight,
Those hearts should be reclaim'd, renew'd, upright.
Bad men, profaning friendship's hallow'd name,
Form, in its stead, a covenant of shame,
A dark confederacy against the laws
Of virtue, and religion's glorious cause:
They build each other up with dreadful skill,
As bastions set point blank against God's will;
Enlarge and fortify the dread redoubt,
Deeply resolved to shut a Saviour out;
Call legions up from hell to back the deed;
And, cursed with conquest, finally succeed.
But souls, that carry on a bless'd exchange
Of joys they meet with in their heavenly range
And with a fearless confidence make known
The sorrows, sympathy esteems its own,
Daily derive increasing light and force
From such communion in their pleasant course,
Feel less the journey's roughness and its length,
Meet their opposers with united strength,
And, one in heart, in interest, and design,
Gird up each other to the race divine.

But Conversation, choose what theme we may,
And chiefly when religion leads the way,
Should flow, like waters after summer showers,
Not as if raised by mere mechanic powers.
The Christian, in whose soul, though now distress'd,
Lives the dear thought of joys he once possess'd,
When all his glowing language issued forth
With God's deep stamp upon its current worth,
Will speak without disguise, and must impart,
Sad as it is, his undissembling heart,—
Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal,
Or seem to boast a fire he does not feel.
The song of Zion is a tasteless thing,
Unless, when rising on a joyful wing,
The soul can mix with the celestial bands,
And give the strain the compass it demands.

Strange tidings these to tell a World, who treat
All but their own experience as deceit!

Will they believe, though credulous enough
To swallow much upon much weaker proof,
That there are bless'd inhabitants of earth,
Partakers of a new ethereal birth,
Their hopes, desires, and purposes estranged
From things terrestrial, and divinely changed,
Their very language of a kind that speaks
The soul's sure interest in the good she seeks,
Who deal with Scripture, its importance felt,
As Tully with Philosophy once dealt,
And in the silent watches of the night,
And through the scenes of toil-renewing light,
The social walk, or solitary ride,
Keep still the dear companion at their side
No--shame upon a self-disgracing age,
God's work may serve an ape upon a stage
With such a jest, as fill'd with hellish glee
Certain invisibles as shrewd as he ;
But veneration or respect finds none,
Save from the subjects of that work alone.
The World grown old her deep discernment shows
Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose,
Peruses closely the true Christian's face,
And finds it a mere mask of sly grimace ;
Usurps God's office, lays his bosom bare,
And finds hypocrisy close lurking there ;
And, serving God herself through mere constraint,
Concludes his unfeign'd love of him a feint.
And yet, God knows, look human nature through
(And in due time the World shall know it too),
That since the flowers of Eden felt the blast,
That after man's defection laid all waste,
Sincerity towards the heart-searching God
Has made the new-born creature her abode,
Nor shall be found in unregenerate souls,
Till the last fire burn all between the poles.
Sincerity ! why 'tis his only pride,
Weak and imperfect in all grace beside,
He knows that God demands his heart entire.
And gives him all his just demands require.
Without it his pretensions were as vain,
As, having it, he deems the World's disdain ;

That great defect would cost him not alone
Man's favourable judgment, but his own ;
His birthright shaken, and no longer clear,
Than while his conduct prove his heart sincere.
Retort the charge, and let the World be told
She boasts a confidence she does not hold ;
That, conscious of her crimes, she feels instead
A cold misgiving, and a killing dread :
That while in health, the ground of her support
Is madly to forget that life is short ;
That sick, she trembles, knowing she must die,
Her hope presumption, and her faith a lie ;
That while she dotes, and dreams that she believes,
She mocks her Maker, and herself deceives,
Her utmost reach, historical assent,
The doctrines warp'd to what they never meant ;
That truth itself is in her head as dull
And useless as a candle in a skull,
And all her love of God a groundless claim,
A trick upon the canvass, painted flame.
Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,
And all her censures of the work of grace,
Are insincere, meant only to conceal
A dread she would not, yet is forced to feel ;
That in her heart the Christian she reveres,
And while she seems to scorn him, only fears.

A poet does not work by square or line,
As smiths and joiners perfect a design ;
At least we moderns, our attention less,
Beyond the example of our sires digress,
And claim a right to scamper and run wide,
Wherever chance, caprice, or fancy guide.
The world and I fortuitously met,
I owed a trifle, and have paid the debt ;
She did me wrong, I recompensed the deed,
And, having struck the balance, now proceed.
Perhaps, however, as some years have pass'd
Since she and I conversed together last,
And I have lived recluse in rural shades,
Which seldom a distinct report pervades,
Great changes and new manners have occur'd,
And bless'd reforms, that I have never heard.

And she may now be as discreet and wise,
As once absurd in all discerning eyes.
Sobriety perhaps may now be found,
Where once Intoxication press'd the ground.
The subtle and injurious may be just,
And he grown chaste, that was the slave of lust;
Arts once esteem'd may be with shame dismiss'd;
Charity may relax the miser's fist;
The gamester may have cast his cards away,
Forgot to curse, and only kneel to pray
It has indeed been told me (with what weight,
How credibly, 'tis hard for me to state),
That fables old, that seem'd for ever mute,
Revived, are hastening into fresh repute,
And gods and goddesses discarded long,
Like useless lumber, or a stroller's song,
Are bringing into vogue their heathen train,
And Jupiter bids fair to rule again;
That certain feasts are instituted now,
Where Venus hears the lover's tender vow;
That all Olympus through the country roves,
To consecrate our few remaining groves,
And Echo learns politely to repeat
The praise of names for ages obsolete;
That having proved the weakness, it should seem
Of revelation's ineffectual beam,
To bring the passions under sober sway,
And give the moral springs their proper play,
They mean to try at last what may be done,
By stont substantial gods of wood and stone,
And whether Roman rites may not produce
The virtues of old Rome for English use.
May such success attend the pious plan,
May Mercury once more embellish man,
Grace him again with long forgotten arts,
Reclaim his taste, and brighten up his parts,
Make him athletic, as in days of old,
Learn'd at the bar, in the palæstra bold,
Divest the rougher sex of female airs,
And teach the softer not to copy theirs:
The change shall please, nor shall it matter aught
Who works the wonder, it if be but wrought.

'Tis time, however, if the case stands thus,
For us plain folks, and all who side with us,
To build our altar, confident and bold,
And say, as stern Elijah said of old,
The strife now stands upon a fair award,
If Israel's Lord be God, then serve the Lord :
If he be silent, faith is all a whim,
Then Baal is the God, and worship him.

Digression is so much in modern use,
Thought is so rare, and fancy so profuse,
Some never seem so wide of their intent,
As when returning to the theme they meant ;
As mendicants, whose business is to roam,
Make every parish but their own their home.
Though such continual zig-zags in a book,
Such drunken reelings have an awkward look,
And I had rather creep to what is true,
Than rove and stagger with no mark in view ;
Yet to consult a little seem'd no crime,
The freakish humour of the present time ;
But now to gather up what seems dispersed,
And touch the subject I design'd at first,
May prove, though much beside the rules of art
Best for the public, and my wisest part.
And first, let no man charge me, that I mean
To clothe in sable every social scene,
And give good company a face severe,
As if they met around a father's bier ;
For tell some men, that pleasure all their bent,
And laughter all their work, is life misspent,
Their wisdom bursts into this sage reply,
Then mirth is sin, and we should always cry.
To find the medium asks some share of wit,
And therefore 'tis a mark fools never hit.
But though life's valley be a vale of tears,
A brighter scene beyond that vale appears,
Whose glory, with a light that never fades,
Shoots between scatter'd rocks and opening shades.
And, while it shews the land the soul desires,
The language of the land she seeks inspires.
Thus touch'd, the tongue receives a sacred cure
Of all that was absurd, profane, impure ;

Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech
 Pursues the course, that Truth and Nature teach ;
 No longer labours merely to produce
 The pomp of sound, or tinkle without use
 Where'er it winds, the salutary stream,
 Sprightly and fresh, enriches every theme,
 While all the happy man possess'd before,
 The gift of nature or the classic store,
 Is made subservient to the grand design,
 For which Heaven form'd the faculty divine.
 So, should an idiot, while at large he strays,
 Find the sweet lyre on which an artist plays,
 With rash and awkward force the chords he shakes,
 And grins with wonder at the jar he makes
 But let the wise and well-instructed hand
 Once take the shell beneath his just command,
 In gentle sounds it seems as it complain'd
 Of the rude injuries it late sustain'd,
 Till tuned at length to some immortal song,
 It sounds Jehovah's name, and pours his praise along.

 RETIREMENT.

..... studiis florens ignobilis oti.
Virg. Georg. Lib. 4.

HACKNEY'D in business, wearied at that oar,
 Which thousands, once fast chain'd to, quit no more,
 But which, when life at ebb runs weak and low,
 All wish, or seem to wish, they could forego ;
 The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,
 Pants for the refuge of some rural shade,
 Where all his long anxieties forgot
 Amid the charms of a sequester'd spot,
 Or recollected only to gild o'er,
 And add a smile to what was sweet before,
 He may possess the joys he thinks he sees,
 Lay his old age upon the lap of Ease,
 Improve the remnant of his wasted span,
 And having lived a trifle, die a man.

Thus Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,
Though long rebell'd against, not yet suppress'd,
And calls a creature form'd for God alone,
For Heaven's high purposes, and not his own,
Calls him away from selfish ends and aims,
From what debilitates and what inflames,
From cities humming with a restless crowd
Sordid as active, ignorant as loud,
Whose highest praise is that they live in vain,
The dupes of pleasure, or the slaves of gain,
Where works of man are cluster'd close around,
And works of God are hardly to be found,
To regions where, in spite of sin and woe,
Traces of Eden are still seen below,
Where mountain, river, forest, field and grove,
Remind him of his Maker's power and love.
'Tis well, if look'd for at so late a day,
In the last scene of such a senseless play,
True wisdom will attend his feeble call,
And grace his action ere the curtain fall.
Souls, that have long despised their heavenly birth,
Their wishes all impregnated with Earth,
For threescore years employ'd with ceaseless care
In catching smoke and feeding upon air,
Conversant only with the ways of men,
Rarely redeem the short remaining ten.
Inveterate habits choke the unfruitful heart,
Their fibres penetrate its tenderest part,
And draining its nutritious powers to feed
Their noxious growth, starve every better seed.

Happy, if full of days—but happier far,
If, ere we yet discern life's evening star,
Sick of the service of a world, that feeds
Its patient drudges with dry chaff and weeds,
We can escape from Custom's idiot sway,
To serve the Sovereign we were born t'obey.
Then sweet to muse upon his skill display'd
(Infinite skill) in all that he has made!
To trace in Nature's most minute design
The signature and stamp of power divine,
Contrivance intricate, express'd with ease,
Where unassisted sight no beauty sees,

The shapely limb and lubricated joint
Within the small dimensions of a point,
Muscle and nerve miraculously spun,
His mighty work, who speaks and it is done,
The invisible in things scarce seen reveal'd,
To whom an atom is an ample field;
To wonder at a thousand insect forms,
These hatch'd, and those resuscitated worms,
New life ordain'd and brighter scenes to share,
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air,
Whose shape would make them, had they bulk and size
More hideous foes than fancy can devise;
With helmet-heads, and dragon-scales adorn'd,
The mighty myriads, now securely scorn'd,
Would mock the majesty of man's high birth,
Despise his bulwarks, and unpeople earth.
Then with a glance of fancy to survey,
Far as the faculty can stretch away,
Ten thousand rivers pour'd at his command,
From urns that never fail, through every land;
These like a deluge with impetuous force,
Those winding modestly a silent course;
The cloud-surmounting Alps, the fruitful vales;
Seas, on which every nation spreads her sails;
The sun, a world whence other worlds drink night,
The crescent moon, the diadem of night;
Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of space—
At such a sight to catch the poet's flame,
And with a rapture like his own exclaim,
These are thy glorious works, thou Source of good,
How dimly seen, how faintly understood!
Thine, and upheld by thy paternal care,
This universal frame, thus wondrous fair;
Thy power divine, and bounty beyond thought,
Adored and praised in all that thou hast wrought.
Absorb'd in that immensity I see,
I shrink abased, and yet aspire to thee;
Instruct me, guide me to that heavenly day,
Thy words more clearly than thy works, display,
That, while thy truths my grosser thoughts refine,
I may resemble thee. and call thee mine.

O bless'd proficiency! surpassing all
That men erroneously their glory call,
The recompense that arts or arms can yield.
The bar, the senate, or the tented field,
Compared with this sublimest life below,
Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to shew?
Thus studied, used, and consecrated thus,
On earth what is, seems form'd indeed for us:
Not as the plaything of a froward child,
Fretful, unless diverted and beguiled,
Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires
Of pride, ambition, or impure desires,
But as a scale, by which the soul ascends
From mighty means to more important ends,
Securely, though by steps but rarely trod,
Mounts from inferior beings up to God,
And sees, by no fallacious light or dim,
Earth made for man, and man himself for him.

Not that I mean t' approve, or would enforce,
A superstitious and monastic course;
Truth is not local, God alike pervades
And fills the world of traffic and the shades,
And may be fear'd amidst the busiest scenes,
Or scorn'd where business never intervenes.
But 'tis not easy with a mind like ours,
Conscious of weakness in its noblest powers,
And in a world where, other ills apart,
The roving eye misleads the careless heart,
To limit thought, by nature prone to stray
Wherever freakish fancy points the way;
To bid the pleadings of self-love be still,
Resign our own and seek our Maker's will;
To spread the page of Scripture, and compare
Our conduct with the laws engraven there;
To measure all that passes in the breast,
Faithfully, fairly, by that sacred test;
To dive into the sacred deeps within,
To spare no passion and no favourite sin,
And search the themes, important above all,
Ourselves, and our recovery from our fall.
But leisure, silence, and a mind released
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increased

How to secure in some propitious hour,
The point of interest, or the post of power,
A soul serene, and equally retired
From objects too much dreaded or desired,
Safe from the clamours of perverse dispute,
At least are friendly to the great pursuit.

Opening the map of God's extensive plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man ;
Eternity's unknown expanse appears
Circling around and limiting his years.
The busy race examine and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore,
With care collect what in their eyes excels,
Some shining pebbles, and some weeds and shells ;
Thus laden, dream that they are rich and great,
And happiest he that groans beneath his weight.
The waves o'ertake them in their serious play,
And every hour sweeps multitudes away ;
They shriek and sink, survivors start and weep,
Pursue their sport, and follow to the deep.
A few forsake the throng : with lifted eyes
Ask wealth of Heaven and gain a real prize,
Truth, wisdom, grace, and peace like that above,
Seal'd with his signet, whom they serve and love,
Scorn'd by the rest, with patient hope they wait
A kind release from their imperfect state,
And unregretted are soon snatch'd away
From scenes of sorrow into glorious day

Nor these alone prefer a life recluse,
Who seek retirement for its proper use ;
The love of change, that lives in every breast,
Genius and temper, and desire of rest,
Discordant motives in one centre meet,
And each inclines its votary to retreat.
Some minds by nature are averse to noise
And hate the tumult half the world enjoys,
The lure of avarice, or the pompous prize,
That courts display before ambitious eyes ;
The fruits that hang on pleasure's flowery stem
Whate'er enchants them, are no snares to them.
To them the deep recess of dusky groves
Or forest, where the deer securely roves

The fall of waters, and the song of birds,
And hills that echo to the distant herds,
Are luxuries excelling all the glare
The world can boast, and her chief favourite's share.
With eager step, and carelessly array'd,
For such a cause the poet seeks the shade,
From all he sees he catches new delight,
Pleased Fancy claps her pinions at the sight;
The rising or the setting orb of day,
The clouds that flit, or slowly float away,
Nature in all the various shapes she wears,
Frowning in storms, or breathing gentle airs,
The snowy robe her wintry state assumes,
Her summer heats, her fruits, and her perfumes,
All, all alike transport the glowing bard,
Success in rhyme his glory and reward.
O Nature! whose Elysian scenes disclose
His bright perfections, at whose word they rose,
Next to that Power, who form'd thee and sustains,
Be thou the greater inspirer of my strains.
Still, as I touch the lyre, do thou expand
Thy genuine charms, and guide an artless hand,
That I may catch a fire but rarely known,
Give useful light, though I should miss renown,
And, poring on thy page, whose every line
Bears proof of an intelligence divine,
May feel a heart enrich'd by what it pays,
That builds its glory on its Maker's praise.
Woe to the man whose wit disclaims its use,
Glittering in vain, or only to seduce,
Who studies nature with a wanton eye
Admires the work, but slips the lesson by;
His hours of leisure and recess employs
In drawing pictures of forbidden joys,
Retires to blazon his own worthless name,
Or shoot the careless with a surer aim.
The lover, too, shuns business and alarms,
Tender idolater of absent charms.
Saints offer nothing in their warmest prayers,
That he devotes not with a zeal like theirs;
'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time,
And every thought that wanders is a crime.

In sighs he worships his supremely fair,
And weeps a sad libation in despair;
Adores a creature, and, devout in vain,
Wins in return an answer of disdain.
As woodbine weds the plant within her reach,
Rough elm, or smooth-grain'd ash, or glossy beech,
In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays,
But does a mischief while she lends a grace,
Straitening its growth by such a strict embrace;
So love, that clings around the noblest minds,
Forbids the advancement of the soul he binds;
The suitor's air indeed he soon improves,
And forms it to the taste of her he loves,
Teaches his eyes a language, and no less
Refines his speech, and fashions his address;
But farewell promises of happier fruits,
Manly designs, and learning's grave pursuits;
Girt with a chain he cannot wish to break
His only bliss is sorrow for her sake;
Who will may pant for glory and excel,
Her smile his aim, all higher aims farewell!
Thyrsis, Alexis, or whatever name
May least offend against so pure a flame,
Though sage advice of friends the most sincere
Sounds harshly in so delicate an ear,
And lovers, of all creatures, tame or wild,
Can least brook management, however mild,
Yet let a poet (poetry disarms
The fiercest animals with magic charms)
Risk an intrusion on thy pensive mood,
And woo and win thee to thy proper good.
Pastoral images and still retreats,
Umbrageous walks and solitary seats,
Sweet birds in concert with harmonious stream
Soft airs, nocturnal vigils, and day-dreams,
Are all enchantments in a case like thine,
Conspire against thy peace with one design,
Soothe thee to make thee but a surer prey,
And feed the fire that wastes thy power away.
Up—God has form'd thee with a wiser view,
Not to be led in chains, but to subdue;

Calls thee to cope with enemies, and first
Points out a conflict with thyself, the worst.
Woman indeed, a gift he would bestow
When he design'd a Paradise below,
The richest earthly boon his hands afford,
Deserves to be beloved, but not adored.
Post away swiftly to more active scenes,
Collect the scatter'd truths that study gleans,
Mix with the world, but with its wiser part,
No longer give an image all thine heart;
Its empire is not her's, nor is it thine,
'Tis God's just claim, prerogative divine.

Virtuous and faithful Heberden, whose skill
Attempts no task it cannot well fulfil
Gives melancholy up to Nature's care
And sends the patient into purer air.
Look where he comes—in this embower'd alcove
Stand close conceal'd, and see a statue move :
Lips busy, and eyes fix'd, foot falling slow,
Arms hanging idly down, hands clasp'd below,
Interpret to the marking eye distress,
Such as its symptoms can alone express.
That tongue is silent now ; that silent tongue
Could argue once, could jest or join the song,
Could give advice, could censure or commend
Or charm the sorrows of a drooping friend.
Renounced alike its office and its sport,
Its brisker and its graver strains fall short ;
Both fail beneath a fever's secret sway,
And like a summer brook are pass'd away.
This is a sight for Pity to peruse,
Till she resemble faintly what she views,
Till Sympathy contract a kindred pain,
Pierced with the woes that she laments in vain.
This, of all maladies that man infest,
Claims most compassion, and receives the least :
Job felt it, when he groan'd beneath the rod
And the barb'd arrows of a frowning God ;
And such emollients as his friends could spare,
Friends such as his for modern Jobs prepare.
Bless'd, rather cursed, with hearts that never feel,
Kept snug in caskets of close-hammer'd steel,

With mouths made only to grin wide and eat,
And minds that deem derided pain a treat,
With limbs of British oak, and nerves of wire,
And wit that puppet-prompters might inspire,
Their sovereign nostrum is a clumsy joke
On pangs enforced with God's severest stroke.
But with a soul, that ever felt the sting
Of sorrow, sorrow is a sacred thing:
Not to molest, or irritate, or raise
A laugh at his expense, is slender praise;
He, that has not usurp'd the name of man,
Does all, and deems too little, all he can,
To assuage the throbbings of the fester'd part,
And staunch the bleedings of a broken heart.
'Tis not, as heads that never ache suppose,
Forgery of fancy, and a dream of woes;
Man is a harp, whose chords elude the sight,
Each yielding harmony disposed aright;
The screws reversed (a task which, if he please,
God in a moment executes with ease),
Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose,
Lost, till he tune them, all their power and use.
Then neither heathy wilds, nor scenes as fair
As ever recompensed the peasant's care,
Nor soft declivities with tufted hills,
Nor view of waters turning busy mills,
Parks in which Art preceptress Nature weds,
Nor gardens interspersed with flowery beds,
Nor gales, that catch the scent of blooming groves,
And waft it to the mourner as he roves,
Can call up life into his faded eye,
That passes all he sees unheeded by;
No wounds like those a wounded spirit feels,
No cure for such, till God who makes them, heals.
And thou, sad sufferer under nameless ill,
That yields not to the touch of human skill,
Improve the kind occasion, understand
A Father's frown, and kiss his chastening hand.
To thee the dayspring, and the blaze of noon,
The purple evening and resplendent moon,
The stars, that sprinkled o'er the vault of night,
Seem drops descending in a shower of light,

Shine not, or undesired and hated shine,
Seen through the medium of a cloud like thine :
Yet seek him, in his favour life is found,
All bliss beside a shadow or a sound :
Then heaven, eclipsed so long, and this dull earth
Shall seem to start into a second birth ;
Nature, assuming a more lovely face,
Borrowing a beauty from the works of grace,
Shall be despised and overlook'd no more,
Shall fill thee with delights unfelt before,
Impart to things inanimate a voice,
And bid her mountains and her hills rejoice ;
The sound shall run along the winding vales,
And thou enjoy an Eden ere it fails.

Ye groves (the statesman at his desk exclaims,
Sick of a thousand disappointed aims),
My patrimonial treasure and my pride,
Beneath your shades your gray possessor hide.
Receive me, languishing for that repose
The servant of the public never knows.
Ye saw me once (ah, those regretted days,
When boyish innocence was all my praise!)
Hour after hour delightfully allot
To studies then familiar, since forgot,
And cultivate a taste for ancient song,
Catching its ardour as I mused along ;
Nor seldom, as propitious Heaven might send
What once I valued and could boast, a friend ;
Were witnesses how cordially I press'd
His undissembling virtue to my breast ?
Receive me now, not uncorrupt as then,
Nor guiltless of corrupting other men,
But versed in arts, that while they seem to stay
A falling empire, hasten its decay.
To the fair haven of my native home,
The wreck of what I was, fatigued I come ;
For once I can approve the patriot's voice,
And make the course he recommends my choice
We meet at last in one sincere desire,
His wish and mine both prompt me to retire.
'Tis done—he steps into the welcome chaise,
Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays,

That whirl away from business and debate
The disencumber'd Atlas of the state.
Ask not the boy, who, when the breeze of morn
First shakes the glittering drops from every thorn,
Unfolds his flock, then under bank or bush
Sits linking cherry-stones, or plating rush,
How fair is freedom—he was always free :
To carve his rustic name upon a tree,
To snare the mole, or with ill-fashion'd hook
To draw the incautious minnow from the brook,
Are life's prime pleasure's in his simple view,
His flock the chief concern he ever knew
She shines but little in his heedless eyes,
The good we never miss we rarely prize :
But ask the noble drudge in state affairs,
Escaped from office and its constant cares,
What charms he sees in freedom's smile express'd,
In freedom lost so long, now repossess'd ;
The tongue, whose strains were cogent as commands
Revered at home, and felt in foreign lands,
Shall own itself a stammerer in that cause,
Or plead its silence as its best applause.
He knows indeed that whether dress'd or rude,
Wild without art, or artfully subdued,
Nature in every form inspires delight,
But never mark'd her with so just a sight.
Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store,
With woodbine and wild roses mantled o'er,
Green balks and furrow'd lands, the stream, that
Its cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads, [spreads
Downs, that almost escape the inquiring eye,
That melt and fade into the distant sky,
Beauties he lately slighted as he pass'd,
Seem all created since he travell'd last.
Master of all the enjoyments he design'd,
No rough annoyance rankling in his mind,
What early philosophic hours he keeps,
How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps !
Not sounder he, that on the mainmast head,
While morning kindles with a windy red,
Begins a long look-out for distant land,
Nor quits till evening-watch his giddy stand ;



Then swift descending with a seaman's haste,
Slips to his hammock, and forgets the blast.
He chooses company, but not the 'squire's,
Whose wit is rudeness, whose good-breeding tires ;
Nor yet the parson's, who would gladly come,
Obsequious when abroad, though proud at home ;
Nor can he much affect the neighbouring peer,
Whose toe of emulation treads too near ;
But wisely seeks a more convenient friend,
With whom dismissing forms, he may unbend ;
A man, whom marks of condescending grace
Teach, while they flatter him, his proper place ;
Who comes when call'd, and at a word withdraws,
Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause ;
Some plain mechanic, who without pretence
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence ;
On whom he rests well-pleased his weary powers,
And talks and laughs away his vacant hours.
The tide of life, swift always in its course,
May run in cities with a brisker force,
But no where with a current so serene,
Or half so clear, as in the rural scene.
Yet how fallacious is all earthly bliss,
What obvious truths the wisest heads may miss !
Some pleasures live a month, and some a year,
But short the date of all we gather here ;
No happiness is felt, except the true,
That does not charm the more for being new.
This observation, as it chanced, not made,
Or, if the thought occur'd, not duly weigh'd
He sighs—for after all, by slow degrees,
The spot he loved has lost the power to please ;
To cross his ambling pony day by day,
Seems at the best but dreaming life away ;
The prospect, such as might enchant despair
He views it not, or sees no beauty there ;
With aching heart, and discontented looks,
Returns at noon to billiards or to books,
But feels, while grasping at his faded joys,
A secret thirst of his renounced employs.
He chides the tardiness of every post,
Pants to be told of battles won or lost,

Blames his own indolence, observes, though late,
'Tis criminal to leave a sinking state,
Flies to the levee, and received with grace,
Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place.

Suburban villas, highway-side retreats,
That dread the encroachment of our growing streets,
Tight boxes, neatly sash'd, and in a blaze
With all a July sun's collected rays,
Delight the citizen, who gasping there,
Breathes clouds of dust, and calls it country air.
O sweet retirement, who would balk the thought,
That could afford retirement, or could not ?
'Tis such an easy walk, so smooth and straight,
The second milestone fronts the garden gate :
A step if fair, and, if a shower approach,
You find safe shelter in the next stage-coach.
There, prison'd in a parlour snug and small,
Like bottled wasps upon a southern wall,
The man of business and his friends compress'd,
Forget their labours, and yet find no rest ;
But still 'tis rural—trees are to be seen
From every window, and the fields are green ;
Ducks paddle in the pond before the door,
And what could a remoter scene shew more ?
A sense of elegance we rarely find
The portion of a mean or vulgar mind,
And ignorance of better things makes man,
Who cannot much, rejoice in what he can ;
And he, that deems his leisure well bestow'd
In contemplation of a turnpike road,
Is occupied as well, employs his hours
As wisely, and as much improves his powers,
As he that slumbers in pavilions graced
With all the charms of an accomplish'd taste.
Yet hence, alas ! insolvencies ; and hence
The unpitied victim of ill-judged expense,
From all his wearisome engagements freed,
Shakes hands with business, and retires indeed.

Your prudent grandmammass, ye modern belles,
Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge-wells,
When health required it would consent to roam,
Else more attach'd to pleasures found at home.

But now alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,
Ingenuous to diversify dull life,
In coaches, chaises, caravans, and noys,
Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys;
And all, impatient of dry land, agree
With one consent to rush into the sea.—
Ocean exhibits, fathomless and broad,
Much of the power and majesty of God.
He swathes about the swelling of the deep,
That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep;
Vast as it is, it answers as it flows
The breathings of the lightest air that blows;
Curling and whitening over all the waste,
The rising waves obey the increasing blast,
Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars,
Thunder and flash upon the steadfast shores,
Till He, that rides the whirlwind, checks the rein,
Then all the world of waters sleeps again.—
Nereids and Dryads, as the fashion leads,
Now in the floods, now panting in the meads,
Votaries of pleasure still, where'er she dwells
Near barren rocks, in palaces, or cells,
O grant a poet leave to recommend
(A poet fond of nature, and your friend)
Her slighted works, to your admiring view;
Her works must needs excel, who fashion'd you.
Would ye, when rambling in your morning ride
With some unmeaning coxcomb at your side,
Condemn the prattler for his idle pains,
To waste unheard the music of his strains,
And, deaf to all the impertinence of tongue,
That, while it courts, affronts, and does you wrong,
Mark well the finish'd plan without a fault,
The seas globose and huge, the o'er-arching vault,
Earth's millions daily fed, a world employ'd
In gathering plenty yet to be enjoy'd,
Till gratitude grew vocal in the praise
Of God, beneficent in all his ways;
Graced with such wisdom, how would beauty shine!
Ye want but that to seem indeed divine.
Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid,
Force many a shining youth into the shade,

Not to redeem his time, but his estate,
And play the fool, but at a cheaper rate.
There, hid in loath'd obscurity, removed
From pleasures left, but never more beloved,
He just endures, and with a sickly spleen
Sighs o'er the beauties of the charming scene.
Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme ;
Streams tinkle sweetly in poetic chime :
The warblings of the blackbird, clear and strong
Are musical enough in Thomson's song ;
And Cobham's groves, and Windsor's green retreats,
When Pope describes them, have a thousand sweets ;
He likes the country, but in truth must own
Most likes it, when he studies it in town.

Poor Jack—no matter who—for when I blame,
I pity, and must therefore sink the name,
Lived in his saddle, loved the chase, the course.
And always, ere he mounted, kiss'd his horse.
The estate his sires had own'd in ancient years,
Was quickly distanced, match'd against a peer's
Jack vanish'd, was regretted and forgot ;
'Tis wild good-nature's never-failing lot.
At length, when all had long supposed him dead,
By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead,
My lord, alighting at his usual place,
The Crown, took notice of an ostler's face.
Jack knew his friend, but hoped in that disguise
He might escape the most observing eyes.
And whistling, as if unconcern'd and gay,
Curried his nag, and look'd another way.
Convinced at last, upon a nearer view,
'Twas he, the same, the very Jack he knew,
O'erwhelm'd at once with wonder, grief, and joy,
He press'd him much to quit his base employ ;
His countenance, his purse, his heart, his hand,
Influence and power, were all at his command :
Peers are not always gen'rous as well-bred,
But Granby was, meant truly what he said.
Jack bow'd, and was obliged—confess'd 'twas strange,
That so retired he should not wish a change,
But knew no medium between guzzling beer,
And his old stint—three thousand pounds a-year.

Thus some retire to nourish hopeless woe ;
Some seeking happiness not found below ;
Some to comply with humour, and a mind
To social scenes by nature disinclined ;
Some sway'd by fashion, some by deep disgust ;
Some self-impoverish'd, and because they must ;
But few, that court Retirement, are aware
Of half the toils they must encounter there.

Lucrative offices are seldom lost
For want of powers proportion'd to the post ;
Give e'en a dunce the employment he desires,
And he soon finds the talents it requires ;
A business with an income at its heels
Furnishes always oil for its own wheels.
But in his arduous enterprise to close
His active years with indolent repose,
He finds the labours of that state exceed
His utmost faculties, severe indeed.
'Tis easy to resign a toilsome place,
But not to manage leisure with a grace ;
Absence of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.
The veteran steed, excused his task at length,
In kind compassion of his failing strength,
And turn'd into the park or mead to graze,
Exempt from future service all his days,
There feels a pleasure perfect in its kind,
Ranges at liberty, and snuffs the wind :
But when his lord would quit the busy road,
To taste a joy like that he had bestow'd,
He proves, less happy than his favour'd brute,
A life of ease a difficult pursuit.
Thought, to the man that never thinks, may seem
As natural as when asleep to dream ;
But reveries (for human minds will act)
Specious in show, impossible in fact,
Those flimsy webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought :
Nor yet the swarms, that occupy the brain,
Where dreams of dress, intrigue, and pleasure reign ;
Nor such as useless conversation breeds,
Or lust engenders, and indulgence feeds.

Whence, and what are we? to what end ordain'd?
What means the drama by the world sustain'd?
Business or vain amusement, care or mirth,
Divide the frail inhabitants of earth.
Is duty a mere sport or an employ?
Life an intrusted talent, or a toy?
Is there, as reason, conscience, Scripture, say,
Cause to provide for a great future day,
When, earth's assign'd duration at an end,
Man shall be summon'd and the dead attend?
The trumpet—will it sound, the curtain rise,
And shew the august tribunal of the skies;
Where no prevarication shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail,
The pride of arrogant distinctions fall,
And conscience and our conduct judge us all?
Pardon me, ye that give the midnight oil
To learned cares, or philosophic toil,
Though I revere your honourable names,
Your useful labours and important aims,
And hold the world indebted to your aid,
Enrich'd with the discoveries ye have made,
Yet let me stand excused if I esteem
A mind employ'd on so sublime a theme,
Pushing her bold inquiry to the date
And outline of the present transient state,
And, after poising her adventurous wings,
Settling at last upon eternal things,
Far more intelligent and better taught,
The strenuous use of profitable thought,
Than ye, when happiest, and enlighten'd most,
And highest in renown, can justly boast.
A mind unnerved, or indisposed to bear
The weight of subjects worthiest of her care,
Whatever hopes a change of scene inspires,
Must change her nature or in vain retires.
An idler is a watch, that wants both hands
As useless if it goes, as when it stands.
Books, therefore, not the scandal of the shelves,
In which lewd sensualists print out themselves;
Nor those, in which the stage gives vice a blow—
With what success let modern manners shew:

Nor his, who for the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church, and laugh'd his word to scorn,
Skilful alike to seem devout and just,
And stab religion with a sly side-thrust ;
Nor those of learn'd philologists, who chase
A panting syllable through time and space,
Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark,
To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's ark !
But such as Learning without false pretence,
The friend of Truth, the associate of sound Sense,
And such as, in the zeal of good design,
Strong judgment labouring in the Scripture mine,
All such as manly and great souls produce,
Worthy to live, and of eternal use ;
Behold in these what leisure hours demand,
Amusement and true knowledge hand in hand.
Luxury gives the mind a childish cast,
And, while she polishes, perverts the taste ;
Habits of close attention, thinking heads,
Become more rare as dissipation spreads,
Till authors hear at length one general cry,—
Tickle and entertain us, or we die.
The loud demand, from year to year the same,
Beggars Invention, and makes Fancy lame,
Till farce itself, most mournfully jejune,
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune ;
And novels (witness every month's review)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
The mind, relaxing into needful sport,
Should turn to writers of an abler sort,
Whose wit well managed, and whose classic style,
Give truth a lustre, and make wisdom smile.
Friends (for I cannot stint, as some have done,
Too rigid in my view, that name to one ;
Though one, I grant it, in the generous breast
Will stand advanced a step above the rest :
Flowers by that name promiscuously we call,
But one, the rose, the regent of them all)—
Friends, not adopted with a school-boy's haste,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste,
Well-born, well-disciplined, who, placed apart
From vulgar minds, have honour much at heart.

And though the world may think the ingredients odd,
The love of virtue, and the fear of God !
Such friends prevent what else would soon succeed,
A temper rustic as the life we lead.
And keep the polish of the manners clean
As theirs who bustle in the basiest scene ;
For solitude, however some may rave,
Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave,
A sepulchre, in which the living lie,
Where all good qualities grow sick and die.
I praise the Frenchman,* his remark was shrewd—
How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude !
But grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.
Yet neither these delights, nor aught beside,
That appetite can ask, or wealth provide,
Can save us always from a tedious day,
Or shine the dulness of still life away :
Divine communion, carefully enjoy'd,
Or sought with energy, must fill the void.
O sacred art, to which alone life owes
Its happiest seasons, and a peaceful close,
Scorn'd in a world, indebted to that scorn
For evils daily felt and hardly borne,
Not knowing thee, we reap with bleeding hands
Flowers of rank odour upon thorny lands,
And, while Experience cautions us in vain,
Grasp seeming happiness, and find it pain.
Despondence, self-deserted in her grief,
Lost by abandoning her own relief,
Murmuring and ungrateful Discontent,
That scorns afflictions mercifully meant,
Those humours tart as wine upon the fret,
Which idleness and weariness beget ;
These, and a thousand plagues, that haunt the
 breast,
Fond of the phantom of an earthly rest,
Divine communion chases as the day
Drives to their dens the obedient beasts of prey.
See Judah's promised king bereft of all,
Driven out an exile from the face of Saul,

* Bruyere.

To distant caves the lonely wanderer flies,
 To seek that peace a tyrant's frown denies.
 Hear the sweet accents of his tuneful voice,
 Hear him o'erwhelm'd with sorrow, yet rejoice ;
 No womanish or wailing grief has part,
 No, not a moment, in his royal heart ;
 'Tis manly music such as martyrs make,
 Suffering with gladness for a Saviour's sake ;
 His soul exults, hope animates his lays,
 The sense of mercy kindles into praise
 And wilds, familiar with a lion's roar,
 Ring with ecstatic sounds unheard before :
 'Tis love like his, that can alone defeat
 The foes of man, or make a desert sweet.
 Religion does not censure or exclude
 Unnumber'd pleasures harmlessly pursued ;
 To study culture, and with artful toil
 To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil
 To give dissimilar yet fruitful lands
 The grain, or herb, or plant, that each demands ;
 To cherish virtue in an humble state,
 And share the joys your bounty may create ;
 To mark the matchless workings of the power
 That shuts within its seed the future flower,
 Bids these in excellence of form excel,
 In colour these, and those delight the smell,
 Sends Nature forth the daughter of the skies,
 To dance on earth, and charm all human eyes ;
 To teach the canvass innocent deceit,
 Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet—
 These, these are arts pursued without a crime,
 That leave no stain upon the wing of Time.

Me poetry (or rather notes that aim
 Feebly and vainly at poetic fame)
 Employs, shut out from more important views,
 Fast by the banks of the slow winding Ouse :
 Content if thus sequester'd I may raise
 A monitor's though not a poet's praise,
 And while I teach an art too little known,
 To close life wisely, may not waste my own.

THE YEARLY DISTRESS;

OR, TITHING TIME AT STOCK, IN ESSEX.

Verses addressed to a country clergyman, complaining of the disagreeableness of the day annually appointed for receiving the dues at the parsonage.

COME, ponder well, for 'tis no jest,
To laugh it would be wrong,
The troubles of a worthy priest,
The burden of my song.

The priest he merry is and blithe,
Three quarters of the year,
But oh! it cuts him like a scythe,
When tithing time draws near.

He then is full of frights and fears,
As one at point to die,
And long before the day appears
He heaves up many a sigh.

For then the farmers come jog, jog,
Along the miry road,
Each heart as heavy as a log,
To make their payments good.

In sooth, the sorrow of such days
Is not to be express'd,
When he that takes, and he that pays,
Are both alike distress'd.

Now all unwelcome at his gates,
The clumsy swains alight,
With rueful faces and bald pates—
He trembles at the sight.

And well he may, for well he knows
Each bumpkin of the clan,
Instead of paying what he owes,
Will cheat him if he can.

So in they come—each makes his leg,
And flings his head before,
And looks as if he came to beg,
And not to quit a score.

'And how does miss and madam do
The little boy and all ?'
'All tight and well. And how do you,
Good Mr. What-d'ye call ?'

The dinner comes, and down they sit :
Were e'er such hungry folk ?
There's little talking, and no wit ;
It is no time to joke.

One wipes his nose upon his sleeve,
One spits upon the floor,
Yet, not to give offence or grieve,
Holds up the cloth before.

The punch goes round, and they are dull
And lumpish still as ever ;
Like barrels with their bellies full,
They only weigh the heavier.

At length the busy time begins :
'Come, neighbours, we must wag—'
The money chinks, down drop their chins,
Each lugging out his bag.

One talks of mildew and of frost
And one of storms of hail,
And one of pigs that he has lost,
By maggots at the tail.

Quoth one, 'A rarer man than you
In pulpit none shall hear :
But yet, methinks, to tell you true,
You sell it plaguy dear.'

O why are farmers made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine ?
A kick, that scarce would move a horse,
May kill a sound divine.

Then let the boobies stay at home ;
'Twould cost him, I dare say,
Less trouble taking twice the sum,
Without the clowns that pay.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO HENRY COWPER, ESQ.

On his emphatical and interesting Delivery of the Defence of
Warren Hastings, Esq., in the House of Lords.

COWPER, whose silver voice, task'd sometimes hard
Legends prolix delivers in the ears
(Attentive when thou read'st) of England's peers,
Let verse at length yield thee thy just reward.

Thou wast not heard with drowsy disregard,
Expending late on all that length of plea
Thy generous powers; but silence honour'd thee,
Mute as e'er gazed on orator or bard.

Thou art not voice alone, but hast beside
Both heart and head: and couldst with music sweet
Of Attic phrase and senatorial tone,
Like thy renown'd forefathers, far and wide
Thy fame diffuse, praised not for utterance meet
Of *others'* speech, but magic of *thy own*.

 LINES ADDRESSED TO DR DARWIN.

Author of 'The Botanic Garden.'

Two Poets* (poets, by report,
Not oft so well agree)
Sweet Harmonist of Flora's court!
Conspire to honour Thee.

They best can judge a poet's worth
Who oft themselves have known
The pangs of a poetic birth
By labours of their own.

We therefore, pleased, extol thy song,
Though various, yet complete,
Rich in embellishment, as strong
And learned as 'tis sweet.

* Alluding to the poem by Mr. Hayley, which accompanied these lines.

No envy mingles with our praise,
 Though, could our hearts repine
 At any poet's happier lays,
 They would—they must at thine.

But we, in mutual bondage knit
 Of friendship's closest tie,
 Can gaze on even Darwin's wit
 With an unjaundiced eye;

And deem the bard, whoe'er he be,
 And howsoever known,
 Who would not twine a wreath for Thee,
 Unworthy of his own.

ON MRS. MONTAGU'S FEATHER-HANGINGS

THE birds put off their every hue,
 To dress a room for Montagu.

The peacock sends his heavenly dyes,
 His rainbows and his starry eyes;
 The pheasant plumes, which round infold
 His mantling neck with downy gold;
 The cock his arch'd tail's azure show;
 And, river blanch'd, the swan his snow
 All tribes beside of Indian name,
 That glossy shine, or vivid flame,
 Where rises, and where sets the day,
 Whate'er they boast of rich and gay,
 Contribute to the gorgeous plan,
 Proud to advance it all they can.
 This plumage neither dashing shower,
 Nor blasts, that shake the dripping bower,
 Shall drench again or discompose,
 But, screen'd from every storm that blows,
 It boasts a splendour ever new,
 Safe with protecting Montagu.

To the same patroness resort,
 Secure of favour at her court,
 Strong Genius, from whose forge of thought
 Forms rise, to quick perfection wrought,

Waich, though new-born, with vigour move,
 Like Pallas springing arm'd from Jove—
 Imagina ion scattering round
 Wild roses over furrow'd ground,
 Which Labour of his frown beguile,
 And teach Philosophy a smile—
 Wit flashing on Religion's side,
 Whose fires, to sacred truth applied,
 The gem, though luminous before,
 Obtrude on human notice more,
 Like sunbeams on the golden height
 Of some tall temple, playing bright—
 Well-tutor'd Learning, from his books
 Dismiss'd with grave, not haughty, looks,
Their order on his shelves exact,
 Not more harmonious or compact
 Than that, to which he keeps confined
 The various treasures of his mind—
 All these to Montagu's repair,
 Ambitious of a shelter there.
 There Genius, Learning, Fancy, Wit,
 Their ruffled plumage calm refit
 (For stormy troubles loudest roar
 Around their flight who highest soar),
 And in her eye, and by her aid,
 Shine safe without a fear to fade.

She thus maintains divided sway
 With yon bright regent of the day ;
 The plume and poet both, we know,
 Their lustre to his influence owe ;
 And she the works of Phœbus aiding,
 Both poet saves and plume from fading.

 VERSES,

Supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk, during his *solitar*
 abode in the island of Juan Fernandez.

I AM monarch of all I survey,
 My right there is none to dispute ,
 From the centre all round to the sea,
 I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

O solitude ! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face ?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone,
Never hear the sweet music of speech,—
I start at the sound of my own.
The beasts, that roam over the plain,
My form with indifference see ;
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is shocking to me.

Society, friendship, and love,
Divinely bestow'd upon man,
O, had I the wings of a dove,
How soon would I taste you again !
My sorrows I then might assuage
In the ways of religion and truth,
Might learn from the wisdom of age,
And be cheer'd by the sallies of youth

Religion ! What treasure untold
Resides in that heavenly word !
More precious than silver and gold,
Or all that this earth can afford,
But the sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard,
Never sigh'd at the sound of a knell,
Or smiled when a sabbath appear'd.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport,
Convey to this desolate shore
Some cordial, endearing report
Of a land I shall visit no more.
My friends—do they now and then send
A wish or a thought after me ?
O tell me I yet have a friend,
Though a friend I am never to see.

How fleet is a glance of the mind !
Compared with the speed of its flight,
The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift-winged arrows of light.

When I think of my own native land,
 In a moment I seem to be there ·
 But, alas ! recollection at hand
 Soon hurries me back to despair.

But the sea fowl is gone to her nest,
 The beast is laid down in his lair ;
 Even here is a season of rest,
 And I to my cabin repair.
 There's mercy in every place,
 And mercy, encouraging thought !
 Gives even affliction a grace,
 And reconciles man to his lot.

ON THE PROMOTION

OF EDW. THURLOW, ESQ.

TO THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLORSHIP OF ENGLAND.

ROUND Thurlow's head in early youth
 And in his sportive days
 Fair Science pour'd the light of truth,
 And Genius shed his rays.

See ! with united wonder cried
 The experienced and the sage,
 Ambition in a boy supplied
 With all the skill of age !

Discernment, eloquence, and grace,
 Proclaim him born to sway
 The balance in the highest place,
 And bear the palm away.

The praise bestow'd was just and wise ;
 He sprang impetuous forth,
 Secure of conquest, where the prize
 Attends superior worth.

So the best courser on the plain
 Ere yet he starts is known,
 And does but at the goal obtain
 What all had deem'd his own.

ODE TO PEACE.

COME, peace of mind, delightful guest !
 Return, and make thy downy nest
 Once more in this sad heart ;
 Nor riches I nor power pursue,
 Nor hold forbidden joys in view ;
 We therefore need not part.

Where wilt thou dwell, if not with me,
 From avarice and ambition free,
 And pleasure's fatal wiles ?
 For whom, alas ! dost thou prepare
 The sweets that I was wont to share,
 The banquet of thy smiles ?

The great, the gay, shall they partake
 The heaven, that thou alone canst make ?
 And wilt thou quit the stream
 That murmurs through the dewy mead,
 The grove and the sequester'd shed,
 To be a guest with them ?

For thee I panted, thee I prized,
 For thee I gladly sacrificed
 Whate'er I loved before ;
 And shall I see thee start away,
 And helpless, hopeless, hear thee say—
 Farewell ! we meet no more !

HUMAN FRAILITY.

WEAK and irresolute is man ;
 The purpose of to-day,
 Woven with pain into his plan,
 To-morrow rends away.

The bow well bent, and smart the spring,
 Vice seems already slain :
 But Passion rudely snaps the string,
 And it revives again

Some foe to his upright intent
Finds out his weaker part ;
Virtue engages his assent,
But Pleasure wins his heart.

'Tis here the folly of the wise
Through all his heart we view ;
And, while his tongue the charge denies,
His conscience owns it true.

Bound on a voyage of awful length
And dangers little known,
A stranger to superior strength,
Man vainly trusts his own.

But oars alone can ne'er prevail,
To reach the distant coast ;
The breath of heaven must swell the sail,
Or all the toil is lost.

THE MODERN PATRIOT.

REBELLION is my theme all day ;
I only wish 'twould come
(As who knows but perhaps it may !)
A little nearer home.

Yon roaring boys who rave and fight
On t'other side th' Atlantic,
I always held them in the right,
But most so when most frantic.

When lawless mobs insult the court,
That man shall be my toast,
If breaking windows be the sport,
Who bravely breaks the most.

But O ! for him my fancy culls
The choicest flowers she bears,
Who constitutionally pulls
Your house about your ears

Such civil broils are my delight,
 Though some folks can't endure them,
 Who say the mob are mad outright,
 And that a rope must cure them.

A rope! I wish we patriots had
 Such strings for all who need 'em--
 What! hang a man for going mad?
 Then farewell British freedom!

ON OBSERVING SOME NAMES OF LITTLE NOTE
 RECORDED IN THE BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

OH, fond attempt to give a deathless lot
 To names ignoble, born to be forgot!
 In vain, recorded in historic page,
 They court the notice of a future age:
 Those twinkling tiny lustres of the land
 Drop one by one from Fame's neglecting hand
 Lethæan gulfs receive them as they fall,
 And dark oblivion soon absorbs them all
 So when a child, as playful children use,
 Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's news,
 The flame extinct, he views the roving fire—
 There goes my lady, and there goes the 'squire,
 There goes the parson, oh, illustrious spark!
 And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk!

REPORT OF AN ADJUDGED CASE, NOT TO BE FOUND
 IN ANY OF THE BOOKS.

BETWEEN Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose,
 The spectacles set them unhappily wrong
 The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,
 To which the said spectacles ought to belong.
 So Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause
 With a great deal of skill, and a wig full of learning;
 While chief-baron Ear sat to balance the laws,
 So famed for his talent in nicely discerning.

178 LORD MANSFIELD'S LIBRARY.

In behalf of the Nose, it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly find,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession time out of mind.

Then holding the spectacles up to the court—

Your lordship observes they are made with a straddle,
As wide as the ridge of the Nose is ; in short, [idle,
Design'd to sit close to it, just like a saddle.

Again, would your lordship a moment suppose

'Tis a case that has happen'd, and may be again)
That the visage or countenance had not a Nose,
Pray who would, or who could, wear spectacles then ?

On the whole it appears, and my argument shews,
With a reasoning the court will never condemn,
That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,
And the Nose was as plainly intended for them.

Then shifting his side (as a lawyer knows how),

He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes :
But what were his arguments few people know,
For the court did not think they were equally wise.

So his lordship decreed, with a grave solemn tone,

Decisive and clear, without one *if* or *but*—
That whenever the Nose put his spectacles on,
By daylight or candlelight—Eyes should be shut !

ON THE BURNING OF LORD MANSFIELD'S LIBRARY,
TOGETHER WITH HIS MSS., BY THE MOB, IN THE
MONTH OF JUNE, 1780.

So then—the Vandals of our isle,
Sworn foes to sense and law,
Have burnt to dust a nobler pile,
Than ever Romans saw !

And Murray sighs o'er Pope and Swift,
And many a treasure more,
The well-judged purchase and the gift
That graced his letter'd store.

Their pages mangled, burnt, and torn,
The loss was *his alone*;
But ages yet to come shall mourn
The burning of *his own*.

ON THE SAME.

WHEN wit and genius meet their doom
In all devouring flame,
They tell us of the fate of Rome
And bid us fear the same.
O'er Murray's loss the Muses wept,
They felt the rude alarm,
Yet bless'd the guardian care that kept
His sacred head from harm.
There Memory, like the bee that's fed
From Flora's balmy store,
The quintessence of all he read
Had treasured up before.
The lawless herd, with fury blind.
Have done him cruel wrong;
The flowers are gone—but still we find
The honey on his tongue.

THE LOVE OF THE WORLD REPROVED;
OR HYPOCRISY DETECTED.*

THUS says the prophet of the Turk,
Good Mussulman abstain from pork
There is a part in every swine
No friend nor follower of mine
May taste, whate'er his inclination,
On pain of excommunication.
Such Mahomet's mysterious charge,
And thus he left the point at large.

* It may be proper to inform the reader, that this piece has already appeared in print, having found its way, though with some unnecessary additions by an unknown hand, into the *Leeds Journal*, without the author's privity.

180 LADY THROCKMORTON'S BULLFINCH

Had he the sinful part express'd,
 They might with safety eat the rest;
 But for one piece they thought it hard
 From the whole hog to be debarr'd;
 And set their wit at work to find
 What joint the prophet had in mind.
 Much controversy straight arose;
 These choose the back, the belly those:
 By some 'tis confidently said
 He meant not to forbid the head;
 While others at that doctrine rail
 And piously prefer the tail.
 Thus, conscience freed from every clog,
 Mahometans eat up the hog.

You laugh—'tis well—The tale applied
 May make you laugh on t other side.
 Renounce the world—the preacher cries,
 We do—a multitude replies.
 While one as innocent regards
 A snug and friendly game at cards:
 And one, whatever you may say,
 Can see no evil in a play;
 Some love a concert, or a race;
 And others shooting and the chase.
 Reviled and loved, renounced and follow'd
 Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd;
 Each thinks his neighbour makes too free,
 Yet likes a slice as well as he;
 With sophistry their sauce they sweeten,
 Till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

**ON THE DEATH OF LADY THROCKMORTON'S
 BULLFINCH.**

Ye nymphs! if e'er your eyes were red
 With tears o'er hapless favourites shed,
 O share Maria's grief!
 Her favourite, even in his cage,
 (What will not hunger's cruel rage!)
 Assassin'd by a thief.

LADY THROCKMORTON'S BULLFINCH. 181

Where Rhenus strays his vines among,
The egg was laid from which he sprung;
And, though by nature mute,
Or only with a whistle bless'd,
Well taught, he all the sounds express'd
Of flageolet or flute.

The honours of his ebon poll
Were brighter than the sleekest mole;
His bosom of the hue
With which Aurora decks the skies,
When piping winds shall soon arise,
To sweep away the dew.

Above, below, in all the house,
Dire foe alike of bird and mouse,
No cat had leave to dwell;
And Bully's cage supported stood
On props of smoothest shaven wood,
Large built, and latticed well.

Well-latticed—but the grate, alas!
Not rough with wire of steel or brass,
For Bully's plumage' sake,
But smooth with wands from Ouse's side,
With which, when neatly peel'd and dried,
The swains their baskets make.

Night veil'd the pole, all seem'd secure:
When led by instinct sharp and sure,
Subsistence to provide,
A beast forth sallied on the scout,
Long back'd, long tail'd, with whisker'd snout
And badger-colour'd hide.

He, entering at the study door,
Its ample area 'gan t' explore;
And something in the wind
Conjectured, sniffing round and round,
Better than all the books he found,
Food chiefly for the mind.

Just then, by adverse fate impress'd,
A dream disturb'd poor Bully's rest;

In sleep he seem'd to view
A rat fast clinging to the cage,
And, screaming at the sad presage,
Awoke, and found it true.

For, aided both by ear and scent,
Right to his mark the monster went—
Ah, Muse! forbear to speak
Minute the horrors that ensued;
His teeth were strong, the cage was wood—
He left poor Bully's beak.

O had he made that too his prey!
That beak, whence issued many a lay
Of such mellifluous tone,
Might have repaid him well, I wot,
For silencing so sweet a throat,
Fast stuck within his own.

Maria weeps—the Muses mourn—
So when, by Bacchanalians torn,
On Thracian Hebrus' side
The tree-enchanted, Orpheus, fell,
His head alone remain'd to tell
The cruel death he died.

THE ROSE.

THE rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in a shower
Which Mary to Anna convey'd,
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flower,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet,
And it seem'd, to a fanciful view,
To weep for the buds it had left with regret
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily seized it, unfit as it was
For a nosegay, so dripping and drown'd;
And swinging it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I snapp'd it—it fell to the ground.

And such, I exclaim'd, is the pitiless part
Some act by the delicate mind,
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart
Already to sorrow resign'd!

This elegant rose, had I shaken it less
Might have bloom'd with its owner awhile;
And the tear that is wiped with a little address
May be follow'd perhaps by a smile.

THE DOVES.

REASONING at every step he treads,
Man yet mistakes his way,
While meaner things, whom instinct leads
Are rarely known to stray.

One silent eve I wander'd late,
And heard the voice of love;
The turtle thus address'd her mate,
And sooth'd the listening dove:

Our mutual bond of faith and truth
No time shall disengage,
Those blessings of our early youth
Shall cheer our latest age:

While innocence without disguise,
And constancy sincere,
Shall fill the circles of those eyes,
And mine can read them there;

Those ills, that wait on all below,
Shall ne'er be felt by me,
Or gently felt, and only so,
As being shared with thee.

When lightnings flash among the trees,
Or kites are hovering near,
I fear lest thee alone they seize,
And know no other fear.

'Tis then I feel myself a wife,
And press thy wedded side,
Resolved a union form'd for life
Death never shall divide.

But oh! if fickle and unchaste
(Forgive a transient thought),
Thou could become unkind at last,
And scorn thy present lot,

No need of lightnings from on high,
Or kites with cruel beak ;
Denied the endearments of thine eye,
This widow'd heart would break.

Thus sang the sweet sequester'd bird,
Soft as the passing wind ;
And I recorded what I heard,
A lesson for mankind.

A FABLE.

A RAVEN, while with glossy breast
Her new-laid eggs she fondly press'd,
And on her wicker work high mounted,
Her chickens prematurely counted
A fault philosophers might blame
If quite exempted from the same),
Enjoy'd at ease the genial day ;
'Twas April, as the bumpkins say,
The legislature call'd it May.
But suddenly a wind as high
As ever swept a winter sky,
Shook the young leaves about her ears,
And fill'd her with a thousand fears,
Lest the rude blast should snap the bough,
And spread her golden hopes below.
But just at eve the blowing weather
And all her fears were hush'd together :
And now, quoth poor unthinking Ralph,
'Tis over, and the brood is safe

A COMPARISON.

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(For ravens, though as birds of omen
They teach both conj'ers and old women
To tell us what is to befall,
Can't prophesy themselves at all).
The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had mark'd her airy lodge,
And destined all the treasure there
A gift to his expecting fair,
Climb'd like a squirrel to his prey,
And bore the worthless prize away.

MORAL.

'Tis Providence alone secures,
In every change, both mine and yours :
Safety consists not in escape
From dangers of a frightful shape ;
An earthquake may be bid to spare
The man that's strangled by a hair.
Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oftenest in what least we dread :
Frowns in the storm with angry brow,
But in the sunshine strikes the blow.

A COMPARISON.

THE lapse of time and rivers is the same,
Both speed their journey with a restless stream ;
The silent pace, with which they steal away,
No wealth can bribe, nor prayers persuade to stay ;
Alike irrevocable both when past,
And a wide ocean swallows both at last.
Though each resemble each in every part,
A difference strikes at length the musing heart :
Streams never flow in vain ; where streams abound
How laughs the land with various plenty crown'd !
But time, that should enrich the nobler mind,
Neglected, leaves a weary waste behind.

N

ANOTHER.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

SWEET stream, that winds through yonder glade
 Apt emblem of a virtuous maid—
 Silent and chaste she steals along,
 Far from the world's gay busy throng;
 With gentle yet prevailing force,
 Intent upon her destined course;
 Graceful and useful all she does,
 Blessing and bless'd where'er she goes,
 Pure-bosom'd as that watery glass,
 And heaven reflected in her face.

THE POET'S NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.

TO LADY THROCKMORTON.

MARIA! I have every good
 For thee wish'd many a time
 Both sad and in a cheerful mood,
 But never yet in rhyme.

To wish thee fairer is no need,
 More prudent or more sprightly,
 Or more ingenuous, or more freed
 From temper-flaws unsightly.

What favour then, not yet possess'd
 Can I for thee require,
 In wedded love already bless'd
 To thy whole heart's desire.

None here is happy but in part:
 Full bliss is bliss divine:
 There dwells some wish in every heart
 And doubtless one in thine.

That wish, on some fair future day,
 Which Fate shall brightly gild
 ('Tis blameless, be it what it may),
 I wish it all fulfill'd.

ODE TO APOLLO.

ON AN INKGLASS, ALMOST DRIED IN THE SUN.

PATRON of all those luckless brains
 That, to the wrong side leaning,
 Indite much metre with much pains,
 And little or no meaning:

Ah why, since oceans, rivers, streams,
 That water all the nations,
 Pay tribute to thy glorious beams,
 In constant exhalations;

Why, stooping at the noon of day,
 Too covetous of drink,
 Apollo, hast thou stolen away
 A poet's drop of ink?

Upborne into the viewless air,
 It floats a vapour now,
 Impell'd through regions dense and rare
 By all the winds that blow.

Ordain'd, perhaps, ere summer flies,
 Combined with millions more,
 To form an Iris in the skies,
 Though black and foul before.

Illustrious drop! and happy then
 Beyond the happiest lot,
 Of all that ever pass'd my pen,
 So soon to be forgot!

Phœbus, if such be thy design,
 To place it in thy bow,
 Give wit, that what is left may shine
 With equal grace below.

PAIRING TIME ANTICIPATED

A FABLE.

I SHALL not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau,*
 If birds confabulate or no ;
 'Tis clear, that they were always able
 To hold discourse, at least in fable ;
 And e'en the child, who knows no better
 Than to interpret by the letter
 A story of a cock and bull,
 Must have a most uncommon skull.

It chanced then, on a winter's day,
 But warm, and bright, and calm as May
 The birds, conceiving a design
 To forestall sweet St. Valentine,
 In many an orchard, copse, and grove,
 Assembled on affairs of love,
 And with much twitter and much chatter
 Began to agitate the matter.
 At length a Bullfinch, who could boast
 More years and wisdom than the most,
 Entreated, opening wide his beak,
 A moment's liberty to speak ;
 And, silence publicly enjoin'd,
 Deliver'd briefly thus his mind :

My friends ! be cautious how ye treat
 The subject upon which we meet ;
 I fear we shall have winter yet.

A Finch, whose tongue knew no control
 With golden wing, and satin poll,
 A last year's bird, who ne'er had tried
 What marriage means, thus pert replied :

Methinks the gentleman, quoth she,
 Opposite in the apple tree,
 By his good will would keep us single,
 Till yonder heaven and earth shall mingle,

* It was one of the whimsical speculations of this philosopher, that all fables which ascribe reason and speech to animals should be withheld from children, as being only vehicles of deception. But what child was ever deceived by them, or can be, against the evidence of his senses ?

THE DOG AND THE WATER-LILY. 189

Or (which is likelier to befall)
Till death exterminate us all.
I marry without more ado:
My dear Dick Redcap, what say you
 Dick herd, and tweedling, ogling, bridling,
Turning, short round, strutting, and sideling,
Attested, glad, his approbation
Of an immediate conjugation.
Their sentiments, so well express'd,
Influenced mightily the rest;
All pair'd, and each pair built a nest.
 But though the birds were thus in haste,
The leaves came on not quite so fast,
And Destiny that sometimes bears
An aspect stern on man's affairs,
Not altogether smiled on theirs.
The wind, of late breath'd gently forth,
Now shifted east, and east by north;
Bare trees and shrubs but ill, you know,
Could shelter them from rain or snow;
Stepping into their nests they paddled,
Themselves were chill'd, their eggs were addled
Soon every father bird and mother
Grew quarrelsome, and peck'd each other.
Parted without the least regret,
Except that they had ever met,
And learn'd in future to be wiser
Than to neglect a good adviser.

MORAL.

Misses! the tale that I relate
This lesson seems to carry—
Choose not alone a proper mate,
But proper time to marry.

THE DOG AND THE WATER-LILY

NO FABLE.

THE noon was shady, and soft airs
Swept Ouse's silent tide,
When, 'scap'd from literary cares,
I wander'd on his side.

190 THE DOG AND THE WATER-LILY.

My spaniel, prettiest of his race,
And high in pedigree
(Two nymphs* adorn'd with every grace
That spaniel found for me).

Now wanton'd lost in flags and reeds,
Now starting into sight,
Pursued the swallow o'er the meads
With scarce a slower flight.

It was the time when Ouse display'd
His lilies newly blown;
Their beauties I intent survey'd
And one I wish'd my own.

With cane extended far I sought
To steer it close to land;
But still the prize, though nearly caught,
Escaped my eager hand.

Beau mark'd my unsuccessful pains
With fix'd considerate face,
And puzzling set his puppy brains
To comprehend the case.

But with a cherup clear and strong,
Dispersing all his dream,
I thence withdrew, and follow'd long
The windings of the stream.

My ramble ended, I return'd;
Beau, trotting far before,
The floating wreath again discern'd
And plunging left the shore.

I saw him with that lily cropp'd
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he dropp'd
The treasure at my feet.

Charm'd with the sight, The world, I cried,
Shall hear of this thy deed:
My dog shall mortify the pride
Of man's superior breed:

* Sir Robert Gunning's daughters.

But chief myself I will enjoin,
 Awake at duty's call,
 To shew a love as prompt as thine
 To Him who gives me all.

THE POET, THE OYSTER, AND SENSITIVE PLANT.

AN Oyster cast upon the shore,
 Was heard, though never heard before,
 Complaining in a speech well worded—
 And worthy thus to be recorded :—

Ah, hapless wretch ! condemn'd to dwell
 For ever in my native shell ;
 Ordain'd to move when others please,
 Not for my own content or ease ;
 But toss'd and buffeted about,
 Now *in* the water and now *out*.
 'Twere better to be born a stone,
 Of ruder shape, and feeling none
 Than with a tenderness like mine,
 And sensibilities so fine !
 I envy that unfeeling shrub,
 Fast rooted against every rub.
 The plant he meant grew not far off,
 And felt the sneer with scorn enough ;
 Was hurt, disgusted, mortified,
 And with asperity replied.

—When, cry the botanists, and stare
 Did plants call'd sensitive grow there ?
 No matter when—a poet's muse is
 To make them grow just where she chooses.—

You shapeless nothing in a dish,
 You that are but almost a fish,
 I scorn your coarse insinuation,
 And have most plentiful occasion
 To wish myself the rock I view,
 Or such another dolt as you :
 For many a grave and learned clerk,
 And many a gay unletter'd spark,

With curious touch examines me,
 If I can feel as well as he ;
 And when I bend, retire, and shrink,
 Says—Well, 'tis more than one would think !
 Thus life is spent (oh fie upon't !)
 In being touch'd, and crying—Don't !

A poet, in his evening walk,
 O'erheard and check'd this idle talk.
 And your fine sense, he said, and yours
 Whatever evil it endures,
 Deserves not, if so soon offended,
 Much to be pitied or commended.
 Disputes, though short, are far too long,
 Where both alike are in the wrong ;
 Your feelings, in their full amount,
 Are all upon your own account.

You in your grotto-work enclosed,
 Complain of being thus exposed ;
 Yet nothing feel in that rough coat,
 Save when the knife is at your throat,
 Wherever driven by wind or tide,
 Exempt from every ill beside.

And as for you, my Lady Squeamish,
 Who reckon every touch a blemish,
 If all the plants that can be found
 Embellishing the scene around,
 Should droop and wither where they grow,
 You would not feel at all—not you.
 The noblest minds their virtue prove
 By pity, sympathy, and love :
 These, these are feelings truly fine,
 And prove their owner half divine.

His censure reach'd them as he dealt it,
 And each by shrinking shew'd he felt it.

THE SHRUBBERY.

WRITTEN IN A TIME OF AFFLICTION.

OH, happy shades—to me unblest'd!
 Friendly to peace, but not to me!
 How ill the scene that offers rest,
 And heart that cannot rest, agree!

This glassy stream, that spreading pine.
 Those alders quivering in the breeze,
 Might soothe a soul less hurt than mine,
 And please, if any thing could please.

But fix'd unalterable Care
 Foregoes not what she feels within,
 Shews the same sadness every where,
 And slights the season and the scene.

For all that pleased in wood or lawn,
 While Peace possess'd the silent bowers,
 Her animating smile withdrawn,
 Has lost its beauties and its powers.

The saint or moralist should tread
 This moss-grown alley musing, slow;
 They seek like me the secret shade,
 But not like me to nourish woe!

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste
 Alike admonish not to roam;
 These tell me of enjoyments past,
 And those of sorrows yet to come.

THE WINTER NOSEGAY

WHAT Nature, alas! has denied
 To the delicate growth of our isle
 Art has in a measure supplied,
 And Winter is deck'd with a smile,

See, Mary, what beauties I bring
 From the shelter of that sunny shed,
 Where the flowers have the charms of the spring,
 Though abroad they are frozen and dead.

'Tis a bower of Arcadian sweets,
 Where Flora is still in her prime,
 A fortress to which she retreats
 From the cruel assaults of the clime.
 While earth wears a mantle of snow,
 These pinks are as fresh and as gay
 As the fairest and sweetest that blow
 On the beautiful bosom of May.

See how they have safely survived
 The frowns of a sky so severe ;
 Such Mary's true love, that has lived
 Through many a turbulent year.
 The charms of the late blowing rose
 Seem graced with a livelier hue,
 And the winter of sorrow best shews
 The truth of a friend such as you.

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE

NECESSARY TO THE HAPPINESS OF THE MARRIED STATE.

THE lady thus address'd her spouse :--
 What a mere dungeon is this house !
 By no means large enough ; and was it,
 Yet this dull room, and that dark closet,
 Those hangings with their worn-out graces,
 Long beards, long noses, and pale faces,
 Are such an antiquated scene,
 They overwhelm me with the spleen.
 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark,
 Makes answer quite beside the mark :
 No doubt, my dear, I bade him come,
 Engaged myself to be at home,
 And shall expect him at the door,
 Precisely when the clock strikes four

You are so deaf, the lady cried
(And raised her voice, and frown'd beside),
You are so sadly deaf, my dear,
What shall I do to make you hear?

Dismiss poor Harry! he replies;
Some people are more nice than wise:
For one slight trespass all this stir?
What if he did ride whip and spur,
'Twas but a mile—your favourite horse
Will never look one hair the worse.

Well, I protest 'tis past all bearing—
Child! I am rather hard of hearing—
Yes, truly; one must scream and bawl:
I tell you, you can't hear at all!
Then, with a voice exceeding low,
No matter if you hear or no.

Alas! and is domestic strife,
That sorest ill of human life,
A plague so little to be fear'd,
As to be wantonly incurr'd,
To gratify a fretful passion,
On every trivial provocation?
The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to forbear;
And something, every day they live,
To pity, and perhaps forgive.
But if infirmities, that fall
In common to the lot of all,
A blemish or a sense impair'd,
Are crimes so little to be spared,
Then farewell all that must create
The comfort of the wedded state;
Instead of harmony, 'tis jar,
And tumult, and intestine war.

The love that cheers life's latest stage
Proof against sickness and old age,
Preserved by virtue from declension,
Becomes not weary of attention;
But lives, when that exterior grace,
Which first inspired the flame, decays.
'Tis gentle, delicate, and kind,
To faults compassionate or blind,

And will with sympathy endure
 Those evils, it would gladly cure :
 But angry, coarse, and harsh expression
 Shews love to be a mere profession ;
 Proves that the heart is none of his ;
 Or soon expels him if it is.

THE NEGRO'S COMPLAINT.

FORCED from home and all its pleasures,
 Afric's coast I left forlorn ;
 To increase a stranger's treasures,
 O'er the raging billows borne.
 Men from England bought and sold me,
 Paid my price in paltry gold ;
 But, though slave they have enroll'd me,
 Minds are never to be sold.
 Still in thought as free as ever,
 What are England's rights, I ask,
 Me from my delights to sever ;
 Me to torture, me to task ?
 Fleecy locks and black complexion
 Cannot forfeit nature's claim ;
 Skins may differ, but affection
 Dwells in white and black the same
 Why did all-creating Nature
 Make the plant for which we toil ?
 Sighs must fan it, tears must water,
 Sweat of ours must dress the soil.
 Think, ye masters, iron-hearted,
 Lolling at your jovial boards ;
 Think how many backs have smarted
 For the sweets your cane affords.
 Is there, as ye sometimes tell us,
 Is there One, who reigns on high ?
 Has he bid you buy and sell us,
 Speaking from his throne the sky ?
 Ask him, if your knotted scourges,
 Matches, blood-extorting screws,
 Are the means that duty urges,
 Agents of his will to use ?

Hark! he answers—wild tornadoes,
 Strewing yonder sea with wrecks,
 Wasting towns, plantations, meadows,
 Are the voice with which he speaks.
 He, foreseeing what vexations
 Afric's sons should undergo,
 Fix'd their tyrants' habitations
 Where his whirlwinds answer—No.

By our blood in Afric wasted,
 Ere our necks received the chain;
 By the miseries that we tasted,
 Crossing in your barks the main;
 By our sufferings, since ye brought us
 To the man-degrading mart;
 All sustain'd by patience taught us
 Only by a broken heart:

Deem our nation brutes no longer,
 Till some reason ye shall find
 Worthier of regard and stronger
 Than the colour of our kind.
 Slaves of gold, whose sordid dealings
 Tarnish all your boasted powers,
 Prove that you have human feelings,
 Ere you proudly question ours!

 PITY FOR POOR AFRICANS.

*'Video meliora proboque,
 Deteriora sequor.'*—

I own I am shock'd at the purchase of slaves,
 And fear those who buy them and sell them, are knaves;
 What I hear of their hardships, their tortures and
 Is almost enough to draw pity from stones. [groans,

I pity them greatly, but I must be mum,
 For how could we do without sugar and rum?
 Especially sugar, so needful we see;
 What, give up our desserts, our coffee, and tea!

Besides, if we do, the French, Dutch, and Danes
Will heartily thank us, no doubt, for our pains;
If we do not buy the poor creatures, they will,
And tortures and groans will be multiplied still.

If foreigners likewise would give up the trade,
Much more in behalf of your wish might be said;
But, while they get riches by purchasing blacks,
Pray tell me why we may not also go snacks!

Your scruples and arguments bring to my mind
A story so pat, you may think it is coin'd,
On purpose to answer you, out of my mint;
But I can assure you I saw it in print.

A youngster at school, more sedate than the rest,
Had once his integrity put to the test;
His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob.
And ask'd him to go and assist in the job.

He was shock'd, sir, like you, and answer'd, 'Oh no!
What! rob our good neighbour! I pray you don't go;
Besides the man's poor, his orchard's his bread,
Then think of his children, for they must be fed.'

You speak very fine, and you look very grave,
But apples we want, and apples we'll have;
If you will go with us you shall have a share,
If not, you shall have neither apple nor pear.'

They spoke, and Tom ponder'd—'I see they will go
Poor man! what a pity to injure him so!
Poor man! I would save him his fruit if I could,
But staying behind would do him no good.

'If the matter depended alone upon me,
His apples might hang, till they drop from the tree
But, since they will take them, I think I'll go too,
He will lose none by me, though I get a few.'

His scruples thus silenced, Tom felt more at ease,
And went with his comrades the apples to seize;
He blamed and protested, but join'd in the plan:
He shared in the plunder, but pitied the man.

THE MORNING DREAM.

'Twas in the glad season of spring,
 Asleep at the dawn of the day,
 I dream'd what I cannot but sing,
 So pleasant it seem'd as I lay
 I dream'd, that, on ocean afloat,
 Far hence to the westward I sail'd,
 While the billows high-lifted the boat
 And the fresh-blowing breeze never fail'd.

In the steerage a woman I saw,
 Such at least was the form that she wore,
 Whose beauty impress'd me with awe,
 Ne'er taught me by woman before.
 She sat, and a shield at her side
 Shed light, like a sun on the waves,
 And smiling divinely, she cried—
 ' I go to make freemen of slaves.'—

Then raising her voice to a strain,
 The sweetest that ear ever heard,
 She sung of the slave's broken chain,
 Wherever her glory appear'd.
 Some clouds, which had over us hung,
 Fled, chased by her melody clear,
 And methought while she liberty sung,
 'Twas liberty only to hear.

Thus swiftly dividing the flood,
 To a slave-cultured island we came,
 Where a demon, her enemy, stood—
 Oppression his terrible name.
 In his hand, as the sign of his sway,
 A scourge hung with lashes he bore,
 And stood looking out for his prey
 From Africa's sorrowful shore.

But soon as approaching the land
 That goddess-like woman he view'd,
 The scourge he let fall from his hand,
 With the blood of his subjects imbrued.

200 NIGHTINGALE AND GLOW-WORM.

I saw him both sicken and die,
And the moment the monster expired,
Heard shouts that ascended the sky
From thousands with rapture inspired.

Awaking, how could I but muse
At what such a dream should betide?
But soon my ear caught the glad news,
Which served my weak thought for a guide
That Britannia, renown'd o'er the waves
For the hatred she ever has shewn,
To the black-sceptred rulers of slaves,
Resolves to have none of her own.

THE

NIGHTINGALE AND GLOW-WORM.

A NIGHTINGALE, that all day long
Had cheer'd the village with his song,
Nor yet at eve his note suspended,
Nor yet when eventide was ended,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite;
When, looking eagerly around,
He spied far off, upon the ground,
A something shining in the dark,
And knew the glow-worm by his spark;
So stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought to put him in his crop.
The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangued him thus, right eloquent:—

Did you admire my lamp, quoth he,
As much as I your minstrelsy,
You would abhor to do me wrong,
As much as I to spoil your song:
For 'twas the self-same Power divine
Taught you to sing, and me to shine;
That you with music, I will light.
Might beautify and cheer the night.

The songster heard his short oration,
And, warbling out his approbation,

Released him, as my story tells,
And found a supper somewhere else.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn
Their real interest to discern ;
That brother should not war with brother
And worry and devour each other :
But sing and shine by sweet consent,
Till life's poor transient night is spent,
Respecting in each other's case
The gifts of nature and of grace.

Those Christians best deserve the name,
Who studiously make peace their aim ;
Peace both the duty and the prize
Of him that creeps and him that flies.

ON A GOLDFINCH,

STARVED TO DEATH IN HIS CAGE.

Time was when I was free as air,
The thistle's downy seed my fare,
My drink the morning dew ;
I perch'd at will on every spray,
My form genteel, my plumage gay,
My strains for ever new

But gaudy plumage, sprightly strain,
And form genteel, were all in vain,
And of a transient date ;
For caught and caged, and starved to death,
In dying sighs my little breath
Soon pass'd the wiry grate.

Thanks, gentle swain, for all my woes,
And thanks for this effectual close
And cure of every ill ;
More cruelty could none express ;
And I, if you had shewn me less,
Had been your prisoner still.

THE

PINEAPPLE AND THE BEE.

THE pineapples, in triple row,
 Were basking hot, and all in blow;
 A bee of most discerning taste
 Perceived the fragrance as he pass'd.
 On eager wing the spoiler came,
 And search'd for crannies in the frame,
 Urged his attempt on every side,
 To every pane his trunk applied:
 But still in vain, the frame was tight,
 And only pervious to the light:
 Thus having wasted half the day,
 He trimm'd his flight another way.

Methinks, I said, in thee I find
 The sin and madness of mankind.
 To joys forbidden man aspires,
 Consumes his soul with vain desires;
 Folly the spring of his pursuit,
 And disappointment all the fruit
 While Cynthia ogles, as she passes,
 The nymph between two chariot glasses,
 She is the pineapple, and he
 The silly unsuccessful bee.
 The maid, who views with pensive air
 The show-glass fraught with glittering ware
 Sees watches, bracelets, rings and locketts,
 But sighs at thought of empty pockets;
 Like thine, her appetite is keen,
 But ah! the cruel glass between!

Our dear delights are often such,
 Exposed to view, but not to touch;
 The sight our foolish heart inflames,
 We long for pineapples in frames;
 With hopeless wish one looks and lingers,
 One breaks the glass and cuts his fingers:
 But they whom truth and wisdom lead,
 Can gather honey from a weed.

HORACE.

Book II. Ode 10.

RECEIVE, dear friend, the truths I teach
 So shalt thou live beyond the reach
 Of adverse Fortune's power;
 Not always tempt the distant deep,
 Nor always timorously creep
 Along the treacherous shore.

He that holds fast the golden mean,
 And lives contentedly between
 The little and the great,
 Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
 Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,
 Imbittering all his state.

The tallest pines feel most the power
 Of wintry blasts; the loftiest tower
 Comes heaviest to the ground;
 The bolts, that spare the mountain side,
 His cloud-capp'd eminence divide,
 And spread the ruin round.

The well-inform'd philosopher
 Rejoices with a wholesome fear,
 And hopes, in spite of pain;
 If winter bellow from the north,
 Soon the sweet Spring comes dancing forth,
 And Nature laughs again.

What if thine heaven be overcast,
 The dark appearance will not last;
 Expect a brighter sky.
 The god that strings the silver bow,
 Awakes sometimes the muses too,
 And lays his arrows by.

If hind'rances obstruct thy way,
 Thy magnanimity display,
 And let thy strength be seen;
 But O! if fortune fill thy sail
 With more than a propitious gale,
 Take half thy canvass in.

A REFLECTION

ON THE FOREGOING ODE.

AND is this all? Can Reason do no more
 Than bid me shun the deep, and dread the shore?
 Sweet moralist! afloat on life's rough sea,
 The Christian has an art unknown to thee.
 He holds no parley with unmanly fears:
 Where duty bids he confidently steers,
 Faces a thousand dangers at her call,
 And, trusting in his God, surmounts them all.

THE LILY AND THE ROSE.

THE nymph must lose her female friend
 If more admired than she—
 But where will fierce contention end,
 If flowers can disagree?

Within the garden's peaceful scene
 Appear'd two lovely foes,
 Aspiring to the rank of queen,
 The Lily and the Rose.

The Rose soon redden'd into rage,
 And swelling with disdain,
 Appeal'd to many a poet's page
 To prove her right to reign.

The Lily's height bespoke command,
 A fair imperial flower;
 She seem'd design'd for Flora's hand,
 The sceptre of her power.

This civil bickering and debate
 The goddess chanced to hear,
 And flew to save, ere yet too late,
 The pride of the parterre.

Yours is, she said, the noblest hue
 And yours the statelier mein;
 And, till a third surpasses you,
 Let each be deem'd a queen.

Thus sooth'd and reconciled, each seeks
The fairest British fair;
The seat of empire is her cheeks,
They reign united there.

IDEM LATINE REDDITUM.

Hæc inimicitias quoties parit æmula forma,
Quam raro pulchræ pulchra placere potest!
Sed fines ultra solitos discordia tendit,
Cum flores ipsas bilis et ira movent.

Hortus ubi dulces præbet tacitosque recessus,
Se rapit in partes gens animosa duas;
Hic sibi regales Amaryllis candida cultus,
Illic purpureo vindicat ore Rosa.

Ira Rosam et meritis quæsitâ superbia tanguunt,
Multaque ferventi vix cohibenda sinu,
Dum sibi fautorum ciet undique nomina vatam,
Jusque suum, multo carmine fulta, probat.

Altior emicat illa et celso vertice nutat,
Ceu flores inter non habitura parem,
Fastiditque alios, et nata videtur in usus
Imperii, sceptrum, Flora quod ipsa gerat.

Nec Dea non sensit civilis murmura rixæ,
Cui curæ est pictas pandere ruris opes,
Deliciasque suas nunquam non prompta tueri,
Dum licet et locus est, et tueatur, adest.

Et tibi forma datur procerior omnibus, inquit;
Et tibi, principibus qui solet esse, color;
Et donec vincat quædam formosior ambas,
Et tibi reginæ nomen, et esto tibi.

His ubi sedatus furor est, petit utraque nympham,
Qualem inter Veneres Anglia sola parit:
Hanc penes imperium est, nihil optant amplius, hujus
Regnant in nitidis, et sine lite, genis.

THE POPLAR FIELD.

THE poplars are fell'd, farewell to the shade,
And the whispering sound of the cool colonnade;
The winds play no longer and sing in the leaves,
Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives.

Twelve years have elapsed, since I last took a view
Of my favourite field, and the bank where they grew;
And now in the grass behold they are laid,
And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade.

The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
Where the hazels afford him a screen from the heat,
And the scene, where his melody charm'd me before,
Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more.

My fugitive years are all hasting away,
And I must ere long lie as lowly as they,
With a turf on my breast, and a stone at my head,
Ere another such grove shall arise in its stead.

'Tis a sight to engage me, if any thing can,
To muse on the perishing pleasures of man;
Though his life be a dream, his enjoyments, I see,
Have a being less durable even than he.*

IDEM LATINE REDDITUM.

POPULÆ cecidit gratissima copia silvæ,
Conticuere susurri, omnisque evanuit umbra.
Nullæ jam levibus se miscent frondibus auræ,
Et nulla in fluvio ramorum ludit imago.

Hei mihi! his senos dum luctu torqueor annos,
His cogor silvis suetoque carere recessu,
Cum sero rediens, stratasque in gramine cernens,
In sedi arboribus, sub quæis errare solebam.

* Mr. Cowper afterward altered this last stanza in the following manner:

The change both my heart and my fancy employs,
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys:
Short-lived as we are, yet our pleasures, we see,
Have a still shorter date, and die sooner than we.

**Ah ubi nunc merulæ cantus? Felicior illum
Silva tegit, duræ nondum permissa bipenni;
Scilicet exustos colles camposque patentes
Odit, et indignans et non rediturus abivit.**

**Sed qui succisas doleo succidar et ipse,
Et prius huic parilis quam creverit altera silva
Flebor, et, exsequiis parvis donatus, habebō
Defixum lapidem tumulique cubantis acervum.**

**Tam subito periisse videns tam digna manere,
Agnosco humanas sortes et tristia fata—
Sit licet ipse brevis, volucrique simillimus umbræ,
Est homini brevior citiusque obitura voluptas.**

VOTUM.

**O MATUTINI rores, auræque salubres,
O nemora, et lætæ rivis felicibus herbæ,
Graminei colles, et amœnæ in vallibus umbræ!
Fata modo dederint quas olim in rure paterno
Delicias, procul arte, procul formidine novi.
Quam vellem ignotus, quod mens mea semper avebat
Ante larem proprium placidam expectare senectam,
Tum demum, exactis non infeliciter annis,
Sortiri tacitum lapidem, aut sub cæspite condi!**

CICINDELA.

BY VINCENT BOURNE.

**SUB sepe exiguum est, nec raro in margine ripæ,
Reptile, quod lucet nocte, dieque latet.
Vermis habet speciem, sed habet de lumine nomen;
At priscâ a famâ non liquet, unde micet.
Plerique a caudâ credunt procedere lumen;
Nec desunt, credunt qui rutilare caput.
Nam superas stellas quæ nox accendit, et illi
Parcam eadem lucem dat, moduloque parem.
Forsitan hoc prudens voluit Natura caveri,
Ne pede quis duro reptile contereret:
Exiguam, in tenebris ne gressum offenderet ullus,
Prætendi voluit forsitan illa facem.**

Sive usum hunc Natura parens, seu maluit illum,
 Haud frustra accensa est lux, radiique dati.
 Ponite vos fastus, humiles nec spernite, magni;
 Quando habet et minimum reptile, quod niteat.

I. THE GLOW-WORM.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

BENEATH the hedge, or near the stream,
 A worm is known to stray;
 That shews by night a lucid beam,
 Which disappears by day.

Disputes have been, and still prevail,
 From whence his rays proceed;
 Some give that honour to his tail,
 And others to his head.

But this is sure—the hand of night,
 That kindles up the skies,
 Gives *him* a modicum of light
 Proportion'd to his size.

Perhaps indulgent Nature meant,
 By such a lamp bestow'd,
 To bid the traveller, as he went,
 Be careful where he trod:

Nor crush a worm, whose useful light
 Might serve, however small,
 To shew a stumbling-stone by night,
 And save him from a fall.

Whate'er she meant, this truth divine
 Is legible and plain,
 'Tis power Almighty bids him shine,
 Nor bids him shine in vain.

Ye proud and wealthy, let this theme
 Teach humbler thoughts to you,
 Since such a reptile has its gem,
 And boasts its splendour too.

CORNICULA.

BY VINCENT BOURNE.

NIGRAS inter aves avis est, quæ plurima turres,
 Antiquas ædes, celsaque fana colit.
 Nil tam sublime est, quod non audace volatu,
 Aëriis spernens, inferiora, petit.
 Quo nemo ascendat, cui non vertigo cerebrum
 Corripiat, certe hunc seligit illa locum.
 Quo vix a terrâ tu suspicis absque tremore,
 Illa metûs expers incolumisque sedet.
 Lamina delubri supra fastigia, ventus
 Quâ cœli spiret de regione, docet;
 Hanc ea præ reliquis mavult, securâ pericli,
 Nec curat, nedum cogitat, unde cadat.
 Res inde humanas, sed summa per otia, spectat,
 Et nihil ad sese, quas videt, esse videt.
 Concursus spectat, plateâque negotia in omni,
 Omnia pro nugis at sapienter habet.
 Clamores, quas infra audit, si forsitan audit,
 Pro rebus nihili negligit, et crocitat.
 Ille tibi invidet, felix cornicula, pennas,
 Qui sic humanis rebus abesse velit.

II. THE JACKDAW.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

THERE is a bird, who, by his coat,
 And by the hoarseness of his note,
 Might be supposed a crow;
 A great frequenter of the church,
 Where bishop-like he finds a perch,
 And dormitory too.

Above the steeple shines a plate,
 That turns and turns to indicate
 From what point blows the weather:
 Look up—your brains begin to swim,
 'Tis in the clouds—that pleases him;
 He chooses it the rather.

Fond of the speculative height,
Thither he wings his airy flight,
And thence securely sees
The bustle and the raree-show,
That occupy mankind below,
Secure and at his ease.

You think, no doubt, he sits and *muses*
On future broken bones and bruises,
If he should chance to fall.
No; not a single thought like that
Employs his philosophic pate,
Or troubles it at all.

He sees, that this great roundabout,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs, and its businesses,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says—what says he?—Caw.

Thrice happy bird! I too have seen
Much of the vanities of men;
And, sick of having seen 'em,
Would cheerfully these limbs resign
For such a pair of wings as thine,
And such a head between 'em

AD GRILLUM.

Anacreonticum.

BY VINCENT BOURNE.

O qui meæ culinæ
Argutulus choraules
Et hospes es canorus,
Quâcunque commoreris,
Felicittatis omen;
Jucundiore cantu
Siquando me salutes,
Et ipse te rependam,
Et ipse, quâ valebo,
Remunerabo musâ.

Dicêris innocensque
 Et gratus inquilinus;
 Nec victitans rapinis,
 Ut sorices voraces,
 Muresve curiosi,
 Ferumque delicatum
 Vulgus domesticorum;
 Sed tutus in camini
 Recessibus, quiete
 Contentus et calore.

Beatior Cicadâ,
 Quæ te referre formâ,
 Quæ voce te videtur;
 Et saltitans per herbas,
 Unius, haud secundæ,
 Æstatis est chorista;
 Tu carmen integratum
 Reponis ad Decembrem
 Lætus per universum
 Incontinentur annum.

Te nulla lux relinquit,
 Te nulla nox revisit,
 Non musicæ vacantem
 Curisve non solutum:
 Quin amplius canendo,
 Ætatulam, vel omni,
 Quam nos homunciones
 Absumimus querendo,
 Ætate longiorem.

III. THE CRICKET.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FOREGOING.

LITTLE inmate, full of mirth,
 Chirping on my kitchen hearth,
 Wheresoe'er be thine abode,
 Always harbinger of good,
 Pay me for thy warm retreat
 With a song more soft and sweet;
 In return thou shalt receive
 Such a strain as I can give.

Thus thy praise shall be express'd,
Inoffensive, welcome guest!
While the rat is on the scout,
And the mouse with curious snout.
With what vermin else infest
Every dish, and spoil the best;
Frisking thus before the fire
Thou hast all thine heart's desire.

Though in voice and shape they be
Form'd as if akin to thee,
Thou surpassest, happier far,
Happiest grasshoppers that are;
Theirs is but a summer's song,
Thine endures the winter long;
Unimpair'd, and shrill, and clear,
Melody throughout the year.

Neither night, nor dawn of day,
Puts a period to thy play:
Sing then—and extend thy span
Far beyond the date of man.
Wretched man, whose years are spent
In repining discontent,
Lives not, aged though he be,
Half a span, compared with thee.

SIMILE AGIT IN SIMILE.

BY VINCENT BOURNE.

CRISTATUS, pictisque ad Thaida Psittacus aliis,
Missus ab Eoo munus amante venit.
Ancillis mandat primam formare loquelam,
Archididascalix dat sibi Thais opus.
Psittace, ait Thais, fingitque sonantia molle
Basia, quæ docilis molle refingit avis.
Jam captat, jam dimidiat tyrunculus; et jam
Integrat auditos articulatque sonos.
Psittace mi pulcher pulchelle, hera dixit alumne;
Psittace mi pulcher, reddit alumnus heræ.
Jamque canit, ridet, deciesque ægrotat in horis
Et vocat ancillas nomine quamque suo.

Multaque scurratur mendax, et multa jocatur
 Et lepidò populum detinet augurio.
 Nunc tremulum illudet fratrem, qui suspicit, et Poll!
 Carnalis, quisquis te docet, inquit, homo est;
 Argutæ nunc stridet anùs argutulus instar:
 Respicit, et nebulo es, quisquis es, inquit anus.
 Quando fuit melior tyro, meliorve magistra!
 Quando duo ingeniis tam coiêre pares!
 Ardua discenti nulla est, res nulla docenti
 Ardua; cum doceat fœmina, discat avis.

IV. THE PARROT.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

IN painted plumes superbly dress'd
 A native of the gorgeous east,
 By many a billow toss'd,
 Poll gains at length the British shore,
 Part of the captain's precious store,
 A present to his toast.

Belinda's maids are soon preferr'd,
 To teach him now and then a word
 As Poll can master it;
 But 'tis her own important charge,
 To qualify him more at large,
 And make him quite a wit.

Sweet Poll! his doting mistress cries,
 Sweet Poll! the mimic bird replies;
 And calls aloud for sack.
 She next instructs him in the kiss;
 'Tis now a little one, like Miss,
 And now a hearty smack.

At first he aims at what he hears;
 And, listening close with both his ears,
 Just catches at the sound;
 But soon articulates aloud,
 Much to the amusement of the crowd,
 And stuns the neighbours round.

A querulous old woman's voice
 His humorous talent next employs ;
 He scolds and gives the lie.
 And now he sings, and now is sick,
 Here Sally, Susan, come, come quick,
 Poor Poll is like to die !

Belinda and her bird ! 'tis rare
 To meet with such a well-match'd pair,
 The language and the tone,
 Each character in every part
 Sustain'd with so much grace and art,
 And both in unison.

When children first begin to spell,
 And stammer out a syllable,
 We think them tedious creatures :
 But difficulties soon abate,
 When birds are to be taught to prate,
 And women are the teachers.

TRANSLATION OF

PRIOR'S CHLOE AND EUPHELIA.

MERCATOR, vigiles oculos ut fallere possit,
 Nomine sub ficto trans mare mittit opes :
 Lene sonat liquidumque meis Euphelia chordis,
 Sed solam exoptant te, mea vota, Chlœe.
 Ad speculum ornabat nitidos Euphelia crines,
 Cum dixit mea lux, Heus, cane, sume lyram.
 Namque lyram juxta positam cum carmine vidit,
 Suave quidem carmen dulcisonamque lyram.
 Fila lyre vocemque paro, suspiria surgunt
 Et miscent numeris murmura mœsta meis,
 Dumque tuæ memoro laudes, Euphelia, formæ,
 Tota anima interea pendet ab ore Chlœes.
 Subrubet illa pudore, et contrahit altera frontem
 Me torquet mea mens conscia, psallo, tremo ;
 Atque Cupidineâ dixit Dea cincta coronâ,
 Heu ! fallendi artem quam didicere parum.

THE DIVERTING

HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN.

Shewing how he went farther than he intended, and **came**
safe home again.

JOHN GILPIN was a citizen
Of credit and renown,
A train-band captain eke was he
Of famous London town.

John Gilpin's spouse said to her dear,
Though wedded we have been
These twice ten tedious years, yet we
No holiday have seen.

To-morrow is our wedding-day,
And we will then repair
Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and pair.

My sister, and my sister's child
Myself, and children three,
Will fill the chaise; so you must ride
On horseback after we.

He soon replied, I do admire
Of womankind but one,
And you are she, my dearest dear,
Therefore it shall be done.

I am a linen-draper bold,
As all the world doth know,
And my good friend the calender
Will lend his horse to go.

Quoth Mrs. Gilpin, That's well said;
And for that wine is dear,
We will be furnish'd with our own,
Which is both bright and clear.

John Gilpin kiss'd his loving wife;
O'erjoy'd was he to find,
That though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind.

The morning came, the chaise was brought,
But yet was not allow'd
To drive up to the door, least all
Should say that she was proud

So three doors off the chaise was stay'd,
Where they did all get in ;
Six precious souls, and all agog
To dash through thick and thin.

Smack went the whip, round went the wheels,
Were never folks so glad,
The stones did rattle underneath,
As if Cheapside were mad.

John Gilpin at his horse's side
Seized fast the flowing mane,
And up he got, in haste to ride,
But soon came down again ;

For saddle-tree scarce reach'd had he,
His journey to begin,
When turning round his head he saw
Three customers come in.

So down he came ; for loss of time,
Although it grieved him sore ;
Yet loss of pence, full well he knew,
Would trouble him much more.

'Twas long before the customers
Were suited to their mind,
When Betty screaming came down stairs,
'The wine is left behind !'

Good lack ! quoth he—yet bring it me
My leathern belt likewise,
In which I bear my trusty sword,
When I do exercise.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul !)
Had two stone bottles found,
To hold the liquor that she loved,
And keep it safe and sound.

Each bottle had a curling ear,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.

JOHN GILPIN.

2

Then over all, that he might be
Equipp'd from top to toe,
His long red cloak, well brush'd and neat,
He manfully did throw.

Now see him mounted once again
Upon his nimble steed,
Full slowly pacing o'er the stones,
With caution and good heed.

But finding soon a smoother road
Beneath his well-shod feet,
The snorting beast began to trot,
Which gall'd him in his seat.

So, fair and softly, John he cried,
But John he cried in vain ;
That trot became a gallop soon,
In spite of curb and rein.

So stooping down, as needs he must
Who cannot sit upright,
He grasp'd the mane with both his hands,
And eke with all his might.

His horse, who never in that sort
Had handled been before,
What thing upon his back had got
Did wonder more and more.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought ;
Away went hat and wig ;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of running such a rig.

The wind did blow, the cloak did fly,
Like streamer long and gay,
Till, loop and button failing both,
At last it flew away.

Then might all people well discern
The bottles he had slung ;
A bottle swinging at each side,
As hath been said or sung.

The dogs did bark, the children scream'd,
Up flew the windows all ;
And every soul cried out, Well done !
As loud as he could bawl.

Away went Gilpin—who but he?
His fame soon spread around,
He carries weight! he rides a race!
’Tis for a thousand pound!
And still, as fast as he drew near,
’Twas wonderful to view,
How in a trice the turnpike men
Their gates wide open threw.
And now, as he went bowing down
His reeking head full low,
The bottles twain behind his back
Were shatter’d at a blow.
Down ran the wine into the road,
Most piteous to be seen,
Which made his horse’s flanks to smoke
As they had basted been.
But still he seem’d to carry weight,
With leathern girdle braced;
For all might see the bottle-necks
Still dangling at his waist.
Thus all through merry Islington
These gambols he did play,
Until he came unto the Wash
Of Edmonton so gay;
And there he threw the wash about
On both sides of the way,
Just like unto a trundling mop,
Or a wild goose at play.
At Edmonton his loving wife
From the balcony spied
Her tender husband, wondering much
To see how he did ride.
Stop, stop, John Gilpin!—Here’s the house—
They all at once did cry;
The dinner waits, and we are tired;
Said Gilpin—So am I!
But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclined to tarry there!
For why?—his owner had a house
Full ten miles off, at Ware.

So like an arrow swift he flew,
Shot by an archer strong ;
So did he fly—which brings me to
The middle of my song.

Away went Gilpin out of breath,
And sore against his will,
Till at his friend the calender's
His horse at last stood still.

The calender, amazed to see
His neighbour in such trim,
Laid down his pipe, flew to the gate,
And thus accosted him :

What news ? what news ? your tidings tell ;
Tell me you must and shall—
Say why bareheaded you are come,
Or why you come at all ?

Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit,
And loved a timely joke ;
And thus unto the calender
In merry guise he spoke :

I came because your horse would come,
And, if I well forbode,
My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road.

The calender, right glad to find
His friend in merry pin,
Return'd him not a single word,
But to the house went in ;

Whence straight he came with hat and wig ;
A wig that flow'd behind,
A hat not much the worse for wear,
Each comely in its kind.

He held them up, and in his tu
Thus shew'd his ready wit,
My head is twice as big as yours,
They therefore needs must fit.

But let me scrape the dirt away,
That hangs upon your face ;
And stop and eat, for well you **may**
Be in a hungry case.

Said John, It is my wedding-day,
And all the world would stare,
If wife should dine at Edmonton,
And I should dine at Ware.
So turning to his horse, he said,
I am in haste to dine ;
'Twas for your pleasure you came here,
You shall go back for mine.

Ah luckless speech, and bootless boast !
For which he paid full dear ;
For, while he spake, a braying ass
Did sing most loud and clear ;
Whereat his horse did snort, as he
Had heard a lion roar,
And gallop'd off with all his might,
As he had done before.

Away went Gilpin, and away
Went Gilpin's hat and wig :
He lost them sooner than at first,
For why ?—they were too big.
Now mistress Gilpin, when she saw
Her husband posting down
Into the country far away,
She pull'd out half-a-crown ;

And thus unto the youth she said
That drove them to the Bell,
This shall be yours, when you bring back
My husband safe and well.

The youth did ride, and soon did meet
John coming back amain :
Whom in a trice he tried to stop,
By catching at his rein ;

But not performing what he meant,
And gladly would have done,
The frightened steed he frighted more,
And made him faster run.

Away went Gilpin, and away
Went postboy at his heels,
The postboy's horse right glad to miss
The lumbering of the wheels.

EPISTLE TO A LADY IN FRANCE. 221

Six gentlemen upon the road,
Thus seeing Gilpin fly,
With postboy scampering in the rear,
They raised the hue and cry:
Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman;
Not one of them was mute;
And all and each that pass'd that way
Did join in the pursuit.
And now the turnpike gates again
Flew open in short space;
The toll-men thinking as before,
That Gilpin rode a race.
And so he did, and won it too,
For he got first to town;
Nor stopp'd till where he had got up
He did again get down.
Now let us sing, Long live the king,
And Gilpin long live he;
And when he next doth ride abroad,
May I be there to see!

AN EPISTLE

TO AN AFFLICTED PROTESTANT LADY IN FRANCE.

Madam,
A STRANGER'S purpose in these lays
Is to congratulate, and not to praise;
To give the creature the Creator's due
Were sin in me, and an offence to you.
From man to man, or e'en to woman paid,
Praise is the medium of a knavish trade,
A coin by craft for folly's use design'd,
Spurious, and only current with the blind.
The path of sorrow, and that path alone,
Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown;
No traveller ever reach'd that bless'd abode,
Who found not thorns and briers in his road.
The world may dance along the flowery plain,
Cheer'd as they go by many a sprightly strain:

222 EPISTLE TO A LADY IN FRANCE.

Where Nature has her mossy velvet spread
 With unshod feet they yet securely tread ;
 Admonish'd, scorn the caution and the friend,
 Bent all on pleasure, heedless of its end.
 But He, who knew what human hearts would prove
 How slow to learn the dictates of his love,
 That, hard by nature, and of stubborn will,
 A life of ease would make them harder still,
 In pity to the souls his grace design'd
 To rescue from the ruins of mankind,
 Call'd for a cloud to darken all their years,
 And said, ' Go, spend them in the vale of tears.'
 O balmy gales of soul-reviving air !
 O salutary streams, that murmur there !
 These flowing from the fount of grace above,
 Those breath'd from lips of everlasting love.
 The flinty soil indeed their feet annoys ;
 Chill blasts of trouble nip their springing joys ;
 An envious world will interpose its frown,
 To mar delights superior to its own ;
 And many a pang, experienced still within,
 Reminds them of their hated inmate, Sin :
 But ills of every shape and every name,
 Transform'd to blessings, miss their cruel aim ;
 And every moment's calm that soothes the breast,
 Is given in earnest of eternal rest.

Ah, be not sad, although thy lot be cast
 Far from the flock, and in a boundless waste !
 No shepherd's tents within thy view appear,
 But the chief Shepherd even there is near ;
 Thy tender sorrows and thy plaintive strain
 Flow in a foreign land, but not in vain ;
 Thy tears all issue from a source divine,
 And every drop bespeaks a Saviour thine—
**So once in Gideon's fleece the dews were found,
 And drought on all the drooping herbs around.**

TO THE

REV. W. CAWTHORNE UNWIN

UNWIN, I should but ill repay
 The kindness of a friend,
 Whose worth deserves as warm a lay
 As ever friendship penn'd,
 Thy name omitted in a page,
 That would reclaim a vicious age.

A union form'd, as mine with thee,
 Not rashly, or in sport,
 May be as fervent in degree,
 And faithful in its sort,
 And may as rich in comfort prove,
 As that of true fraternal love.

The bud inserted in the rind,
 The bud of peach or rose,
 Adorns, though differing in its kind
 The stock whereon it grows,
 With flower as sweet, or fruit as fair
 As if produced by Nature there.

Not rich, I render what I may,
 I seize thy name in haste,
 And place it in this first essay,
 Lest this should prove the last.
 'Tis where it should be—in a plan,
 That holds in view the good of man.

The poet's lyre, to fix his fame,
 Should be the poet's heart;
 Affection lights a brighter flame
 Than ever blazed by art.
 No muses on these lines attend
 I sink the poet in the friend.

THE TASK.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE history of the following production is briefly this: A lady, fond of blank verse, demanded a poem of that kind from the author, and gave him the SOFA for a subject. He obeyed; and having much leisure, connected another subject with it; and pursuing the train of thought to which his situation and turn of mind led him, brought forth at length, instead of the trifle which he at first intended, a serious affair—a Volume.

In the poem on the subject of Education, he would be very sorry to stand suspected of having aimed his censure at any particular school. His objections are such, as naturally apply themselves to schools in general. If there were not, as for the most part there is, wilful neglect in those who manage them, and an omission even of such discipline as they are susceptible of, the objects are yet too numerous for minute attention; and the aching hearts of ten thousand parents, mourning under the bitterest of all disappointments, attest the truth of the allegation. His quarrel, therefore, is with the mischief at large, and not with any particular instance of it.

THE TASK.

BOOK I.

Historical deduction of seats, from the stool to the Sofa.—A schoolboy's ramble.—A walk in the country.—The scene described.—Rural sounds as well as sights delightful.—Another walk.—Mistake concerning the charms of solitude corrected.—Colonnades commended.—Alcove, and the view from it.—The wilderness.—The grove.—The thresher.—The necessity and the benefits of exercise.—The works of nature superior to, and in some instances imitable by, art.—The wearisomeness of what is commonly called a life of pleasure.—Change of scene sometimes expedient.—A common described, and the character of Crazy Kate introduced.—Gipsies.—The blessings of civilized life.—That state most favourable to virtue.—The South Sea islanders compassionate, but chiefly Omai.—His present state of mind supposed.—Civilized life friendly to virtue, but not great cities.—Great cities, and London in particular, allowed their due praise, but censured.—Fete champetre.—The book concludes with a reflection on the fatal effects of dissipation and effeminacy upon our public manners.

THE SOFA.

I SING the *Sofa*. I, who lately sang
Truth, Hope, and Charity,* and touch'd with awe
The solemn chords, and with a trembling hand,
Escaped with pain from that adventurous flight,
Now seek repose upon an humbler theme;
The theme though humble, yet august and proud
The occasion—for the Fair commands the song.

Time was, when clothing sumptuous or for use,
Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.
As yet black breeches were not; satin smooth,
Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile:
The hardy chief upon the rugged rock
Wash'd by the sea, or on the gravelly bank
Thrown up by wintry torrents roaring loud,
Fearless of wrong, reposed his wearied strength.
Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The birth-day of Invention: weak at first,
Dull in design, and clumsy to perform.
Joint-stools were then created; on three legs
Upright they stood. Three legs upholding firm
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.

* See Poems, pages 60. 92. 111.

THE TASK.

On such a stool immortal Alfred sat,
And sway'd the sceptre of his infant realms :
And such in ancient halls and mansions drear
May still be seen ; but perforated sore,
And drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.

At length a generation more refined
Improved the simple plan ; made three legs four,
Gave them a twisted form vermicular,
And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd,
Induced a splendid cover, green and blue,
Yellow and red, of tapestry richly wrought
And woven close, or needle-work sublime.
There might ye see the piony spread wide,
The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass,
Lap-dog and lambkin with black staring eyes,
And parrots with twin cherries in their beak.

Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright
With Nature's varnish ; severed into stripes,
That interlaced each other, these supplied
Of texture firm a lattice-work, that braced
The new machine, and it became a chair.
But restless was the chair ; the back erect
Distress'd the weary loins, that felt no ease ;
The slippery seat betray'd the sliding part,
That press'd it, and the feet hung dangling down,
Anxious in vain to find the distant floor.
These for the rich,—the rest, whom Fate had placed
In modest mediocrity, content
With base materials, sat on well-tann'd hides,
Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth,
With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd,
If cushion might be call'd, what harder seem'd
Than the firm oak, of which the frame was form'd.
No want of timber then was felt or fear'd
In Albion's happy isle. The lumber stood
Ponderous and fix'd by its own massy weight.
But elbows still were wanting ; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripple-gate contrived ;
And some ascribe the invention to a priest,
Burly, and big, and studious of his ease.

But rude at first, and not with easy slope
 Receding wide, they press'd against the ribs,
 And bruised the side ; and, elevated high,
 Taught the raised shoulders to invade the ears.
 Long time elapsed or ere our rugged sires
 Complain'd, though incommodiously pent in.
 And ill at ease behind. The ladies first
 'Gan murmur, as became the softer sex :
 Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased
 Than when employ'd t' accommodate the fair,
 Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised
 The soft settee ; one elbow at each end,
 And in the midst an elbow it received,
 United yet divided, twain at once.
 So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne ;
 And so two citizens, who take the air,
 Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one.
 But relaxation of the languid frame,
 By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs,
 Was bliss reserved for happier days. So slow
 The growth of what is excellent ; so hard
 To obtain perfection in this nether world.
 Thus first Necessity invented stools,
 Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs,
 And Luxury the accomplish'd *Sofa* last.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick,
 Whom snoring she disturbs. As sweetly he
 Who quits the coach box at the midnight hour,
 To sleep within the carriage more secure,
 His legs depending at the open door.
 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk,
 The tedious rector drawling o'er his head :
 And sweet the clerk below. But neither sleep
 Of lazy nurse, who snores the sick man dead ;
 Nor his who quits the box at midnight hour,
 To slumber in the carriage more secure ;
 Nor sleep enjoy'd by curate in his desk ;
 Nor yet the doings of the clerk, are sweet,
 Compared with the repose the *Sofa* yields.

O may I live exempted (while I live
 Guiltless of pamper'd appetite obscene)
 From pangs arthritic, that infest the toe

Of libertine excess. The *Sofa* suits
The gouty limb, 'tis true; but gouty limb,
Though on a *Sofa*, may I never feel:
For I have loved the rural walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,
And skirted thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs; have loved the rural walk
O'er hills, through valleys, and by rivers' brink,
E'er since a truant boy I pass'd my bounds,
T' enjoy a ramble on the banks of *Thames*;
And still remember, nor without regret
Of hours that sorrow since has much endear'd,
How oft, my slice of pocket store consumed,
Still hungering, penniless, and far from home,
I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws,
Or blushing crabs, or berries, that emboss
The bramble, black as jet, or sloes austere.
Hard fare! but such as boyish appetite
Disdains not; nor the palate, undepraved
By culinary arts, unsavory deems.
No *Sofa* then awaited my return;
Nor *Sofa* then I needed. Youth repairs
His wasted spirits quickly, by long toil
Incurring short fatigue; and, though our years,
As life declines, speed rapidly away,
And not a year but pilfers as he goes
Some youthful grace, that age would gladly keep,
A tooth, or auburn lock, and by degrees
Their length and colour from the locks they spare;
The elastic spring of an unwearied foot,
That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence,
That play of lungs, inhaling and again
Respiring freely the fresh air, that makes
Swift pace or steep ascent no toil to me,
Mine have not pilfer'd yet, nor yet impair'd
My relish of fair prospect: scenes that sooth'd
Or charm'd me young, no longer young, I find
Still soothing, and of power to charm me still.
And witness, dear companion of my walks,
Whose arm this twentieth winter I perceive
Fast lock'd in mine, with pleasure such as love,
Confirm'd by long experience of thy worth

And well-tried virtues, could alone inspire—
Witness a joy that thou hast doubled long.
Thou know'st my praise of Nature most sincere,
And that my raptures are not conjured up
To serve occasions of poetic pomp,
But genuine, and art partner of them all.
How oft upon yon eminence our pace
Has slacken'd to a pause, and we have borne
The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew,
While Admiration, feeding at the eye,
And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.
Thence with what pleasure have we just discern'd
The distant plough slow moving, and beside
His labouring team, that swerved not from the track;
The sturdy swain diminish'd to a boy!
Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,
Conducts the eye along his sinuous course
Delighted. There, fast rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlook'd, our favourite elms,
That screen the herdsman's solitary hut;
While far beyond, and overthwart the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds,
Displaying on its varied side the grace
Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tower,
Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just undulates upon the listening ear,
Groves, heaths, and smoking villages, remote.
Scenes must be beautiful, which daily view'd
Please daily, and whose novelty survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years:
Praise justly due to those that I describe.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. Mighty winds,
That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood
Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
The dash of Ocean on his winding shore,
And lull the spirit while they fill the mind;
Unnumber'd branches waving in the blast,
And all their leaves fast fluttering, all at once.

Nor less composure waits upon the roar
Of distant floods, or on the softer voice
Of neighbouring fountain, or of rills that slip
Through the cleft rock, and, chiming as they fall
Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length
In matted grass, that with a livelier green
Betrays the secret of their silent course.
Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,
But animated nature sweeter still,
To soothe and satisfy the human ear.
Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one
The livelong night: nor these alone, whose notes
Nice finger'd Art must emulate in vain,
But cawing rooks, and kites that swin sublime
In still repeated circles, screaming loud,
The jay, the pie, and e'en the boding owl,
That hails the rising moon, have charms for me:
Sounds inharmonious in themselves and harsh,
Yet heard in scenes where peace for ever reigns,
And only there, please highly for their sake.

Peace to the artist whose ingenious thought
Devised the weather-house, that useful toy!
Fearless of humid air and gathering rains,
Forth steps the man—an emblem of myself!
More delicate, his timorous mate retires.
When Winter soaks the fields, and female feet,
Too weak to struggle with tenacious clay,
Or ford the rivulets, are best at home,
The task of new discoveries falls on me.
At such a season, and with such a charge,
Once went I forth; and found, till then unknown,
A cottage, whither oft we since repair:
'Tis perch'd upon the green-hill top, but close
Environ'd with a ring of branching elms,
That overhang the thatch, itself unseen
Peeps at the vale below: so thick beset
With foliage of such dark redundant growth,
I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the *Peasant's Nest*;
And, hidden as it is, and far remote
From such displeasing sounds, as haunt the ear
In village or in town, the bay of curs
Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels

And infants clamorous, whether pleased or pain'd,
 Oft have I wish'd the peaceful covert mine.
 Here, I have said, at least I should possess
 The poet's treasure, silence, and indulge
 The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure.
 Vain thought! the dweller in that still retreat
 Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.
 Its elevated site forbids the wretch
 To drink sweet waters of the crystal well;
 He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,
 And heavy laden, brings his beverage home,
 Far fetch'd and little worth; nor seldom waits,
 Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
 To hear his creaking panniers at the door,
 Angry and sad, and his last crust consumed.
 So farewell envy of the *Peasant's Nest*!
 If solitude make scant the means of life,
 Society for me!—thou seeming sweet,
 Be still a pleasing object in my view;
 My visit still, but never mine abode.

Not distant far, a length of colonnade
 Invites us. Monument of ancient taste,
 Now scorn'd, but worthy of a better fate.
 Our fathers knew the value of a screen
 From sultry suns: and, in their shaded walks
 And long protracted bowers, enjoy'd at noon
 The gloom and coolness of declining day.
 We bear our shades about us: self-deprived
 Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread,
 And range an Indian waste without a tree.
 Thanks to Benevolus*—he spares me yet
 These chesnuds ranged in corresponding lines;
 And, though himself so polish'd, still reprieves
 The obsolete prolixity of shade.

Descending now (but cautious, lest too fast)
 A sudden steep, upon a rustic bridge
 We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
 Their pendent boughs, stooping as if to drink.
 Hence, ancle deep in moss and flowery thyme,
 We mount again, and feel at every step
 Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft,

* John Courtney Throckmorton, esq. of Weston Underwood.

Raised by the mole, the miner of the soil.
He, not unlike the great ones of mankind,
Disfigures earth ; and, plotting in the dark,
Toils much to earn a monumental pile,
That may record the mischiefs he has done.

The summit gain'd, behold the proud alcove
That crowns it ! yet not all its pride secures
The grand retreat from injuries impress'd
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The pannels, leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss.
So strong the zeal to immortalize himself
Beats in the breast of man, that e'en a few,
Few transient years, won from the abyss abhorr'd
Of blank oblivion, seems a glorious prize,
And even to a clown. Now roves the eye ;
And, posted on this speculative height,
Exults in its command. The sheepfold here
Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.
At first, progressive as a stream, they seek
The middle field ; but, scatter'd by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land
There from the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creeps
The loaded wain ; while lighten'd of its charge,
The wain that meets it passes swiftly by ;
The boorish driver leaning o'er his team
Vociferous, and impatient of delay.
Nor less attractive is the woodland scene,
Diversified with trees of every growth
Alike, yet various. Here the gray smooth trunks
Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly shine,
Within the twilight of their distant shades ;
There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk, and shorten'd to its topmost boughs.
No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar ; paler some,
And of a wannish gray ; the willow such,
And poplar, that with silver lines his leaf,
And ash far-stretching his umbrageous arm ;
Of deeper green the elm ; and deeper still,
Lord of the woods, the long-surviving oak.
Some glossy-leaved and shining in the sun,

The maple, and the beech of oily nuts
 Prolific, and the lime at dewy eve
 Diffusing odours: nor unnoted pass
 The sycamore, capricious in attire,
 Now green, now tawny, and, ere autumn yet
 Have changed the woods, in scarlet honours bright.
 O'er these, but far beyond (a spacious map
 Of hill and valley interposed between),
 The Ouse, dividing the well-water'd land,
 Now glitters in the sun, and now retires,
 As bashful, yet impatient to be seen.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
 And such the re-ascent; between them weeps
 A little nafad her impoverish'd urn
 All summer long, which winter fills again.
 The folded gates would bar my progress now,
 But that the lord* of this inclosed demesne,
 Communicative of the good he owns,
 Admits me to a share; the guiltless eye
 Commits no wrong, nor wastes what it enjoys.
 Refreshing change! where now the blazing sun?
 By short transition we have lost his glare,
 And stepp'd at once into a cooler clime.
 Ye fallen avenues! once more I mourn
 Your fate unmerited, once more rejoice
 That yet a remnant of your race survives.
 How airy and how light the graceful arch,
 Yet awful as the consecrated roof
 Re-echoing pious anthems! while beneath
 The checker'd earth seems restless as a flood
 Brush'd by the wind. So sportive is the light
 Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
 Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick,
 And darkening and enlightening, as the leaves
 Play wanton, every moment, every spot.

And now, with nerves new-braced and spirits cheer'd
 We tread the wilderness, whose well-roll'd walks,
 With curvature of slow and easy sweep—
 Deception innocent—give ample space
 To narrow bounds. The grove receives us next;
 Between the upright shafts of whose tall elms

* See the foregoing note.

We may discern the thresher at his task.
Thump after thump resounds the constant flail,
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls
Full on the destined ear. Wide flies the chaff,
The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist
Of atoms, sparkling in the noonday beam.
Come hither, ye that press your beds of down,
And sleep not : see him sweating o'er his bread
Before he eats it. 'Tis the primal curse,
But soften'd into mercy; made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.

By ceaseless action all that is subsists.
Constant rotation of the unwearied wheel,
That Nature rides upon, maintains her health,
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.
Its own revolency upholds the world.
Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use,
Else noxious; oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams,
All feel the fresh'ning impulse, and are cleansed
By restless undulation: e'en the oak
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm :
He seems indeed indignant, and to feel
The impression of the blast with proud disdain,
Frowning, as if in his unconscious arm
He held the thunder: but the monarch owes
His firm stability to what he scorns,
More fix'd below, the more disturb'd above.
The law, by which all creatures else are bound,
Binds man, the lord of all. Himself derives
No mean advantage from a kindred cause,
From strenuous toil his hours of sweetest ease.
The sedentary stretch their lazy length
When Custom bids, but no refreshment find,
For none they need; the languid eye, the cheek
Deserted of its bloom, the flaccid, shrunk,
And wither'd muscle, and the vapid soul,
Reproach their owner with that love of rest,
To which he forfeits e'en the rest he loves.
Not such the alert and active. Measure life
By its true worth, the comforts it affords,

And theirs alone seems worthy of the name.
Good health, and its associate in the most,
Good temper; spirits prompt to undertake,
And not soon spent, though in an arduous task;
The powers of fancy and strong thought are theirs;
E'en age itself seems privileged in them
With clear exemption from its own defects.
A sparkling eye beneath a wrinkled front
The veteran shews, and gracing a gray beard
With youthful smiles, descends towards the grave
Sprightly, and old almost without decay.

Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,
Farthest retires—an idol, at whose shrine
Who oftenest sacrifice are favour'd least.
The love of Nature, and the scenes she draws,
Is Nature's dictate. Strange! there shall be found
Who, self-imprison'd in their proud saloons,
Renounce the odours of the open field
For the unscented fictions of the loom;
Who, satisfied with only pencill'd scenes,
Prefer to the performance of a God
The inferior wonders of an artist's hand!
Lovely indeed the mimic works of Art;
But Nature's works far lovelier. I admire,
None more admires, the painter's magic skill,
Who shews me that which I shall never see,
Conveys a distant country into mine,
And throws Italian light on English walls:
But imitative strokes can do no more
Than please the eye—sweet Nature's, every sense.
The air salubrious of her lofty hills,
The cheering fragrance of her dewy vales,
And music of her woods—no works of man
May rival these, these all bespeak a power
Peculiar, and exclusively her own.
Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast;
'Tis free to all—'tis every day renew'd;
Who scorns it starves deservedly at home.
He does not scorn it, who imprison'd long
In some unwholesome dungeon, and a prey
To sallow sickness, which the vapours, dank
And clammy, of his dark abode have bred,

Escapes at last to liberty and light :
His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue ;
His eye relumines its extinguish'd fires :
He walks, he leaps, he runs—is wing'd with joy,
And riots in the sweets of every breeze.
He does not scorn it, who has long endured
A fever's agonies, and fed on drugs.
Nor yet the mariner, his blood inflamed
With acrid salts : his very heart athirst
To gaze at Nature in her green array,
Upon the ship's tall side he stands possess'd
With visions prompted by intense desire :
Fair fields appear below, such as he left
Far distant, such as he would die to find—
He seeks them headlong, and is seen no more.

The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns
The lowering eye, the petulance, the frown,
And sullen sadness, that o'ershade, distort,
And mar the face of beauty, when no cause
For such immeasurable woe appears,
These Flora banishes, and gives the fair
Sweet smiles, and bloom less transient than her own.
It is the constant revolution, stale
And tasteless of the same repeated joys,
That palls and satiates, and makes languid life
A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down.
Health suffers, and the spirits ebb, the heart
Recoils from its own choice—at the full feast
Is famish'd—finds no music in the song,
Nor smartness in the jest ; and wonders why.
Yet thousands still desire to journey on,
Though halt, and weary of the path they tread.
The paralytic, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences ; and sits,
Spectatress both and spectacle, a sad
And silent cipher, while her proxy plays.
Others are dragg'd into the crowded room
Between supporters ; and once seated, sit,
Through downright inability to rise,
Till the stout bearers lift the corpse again.

These speak a loud memento. Yet e'en these
Themselves love life, and cling to it, as he,
That overhangs a torrent, to a twig.
They love it, and yet loathe it; fear to die,
Yet scorn the purposes for which they live.
Then wherefore not renounce them? No—the dread
The slavish dread of solitude, that breeds
Reflection and remorse, the fear of shame.
And their inveterate habits, all forbid.

Whom call we gay? That honour has been long
The boast of mere pretenders to the name.
The innocent are gay—the lark is gay,
That dries his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of dayspring overshoot his humble nest.
The peasant too, a witness of his song,
Himself a songster, is as gay as he.
But save me from the gaiety of those
Whose head-aches nail them to a noonday-bed;
And save me too from theirs, whose haggard eyes
Flash desperation, and betray their pangs
For property stripp'd off by cruel chance;
From gaiety, that fills the bones with pain,
The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe.

The earth was made so various, that the mind
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, might be indulged.
Prospects, however lovely, may be seen
Till half their beauties fade; the weary sight,
Too well acquainted with their smiles, slides off
Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.
Then snug enclosures in the shelter'd vale,
Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,
Delight us; happy to renounce awhile,
Not senseless of its charms, what still we love,
That such short absence may endear it more.
Then forest, or the savage rock, may please,
That hides the sea-mew in his hollow clefts
Above the reach of man. His hoary head,
Conspicuous many a league, the mariner
Bound homeward, and in hope already there,
Greets with three cheers exulting. At his waist,

A girdle of half-wither'd shrubs he shews,
And at his feet the baffled billows die.
The common, overgrown with fern, and rough
With prickly gorse, that shapeless and deform'd,
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold,
Yields no unpleasing ramble; there the turf
Smells fresh, and rich in odoriferous herbs
And fungous fruits of earth, regales the sense
With luxury of unexpected sweets.

There often wanders one, whom better days
Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimm'd
With lace, and hat with splendid riband bound.
A serving maid was she, and fell in love
With one who left her, went to sea, and died.
Her fancy follow'd him through foaming waves
To distant shores; and she would sit and weep
At what a sailor suffers; fancy too,
Delusive most where warmest wishes are,
Would oft anticipate his glad return,
And dream of transports she was not to know.
She heard the doleful tidings of his death—
And never smiled again! and now she roams
The dreary waste; there spends the livelong day,
And there, unless when charity forbids,
The livelong night. A tatter'd apron hides,
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides, a gown
More tatter'd still; and both but ill conceal
A bosom heaved with never-ceasing sighs,
She begs an idle pin of all she meets,
And hoards them in her sleeve; but needful food,
Though press'd with hunger oft, or comelier clothes
Though pinch'd with cold, asks never.—Kate is craz'd

I see a column of slow-rising smoke
O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel—flesh obscene of dog,
Or vermin, or at best of cock purloin'd
From his accusom'd perch. Hard-faring race!
They pick their fuel out of every hedge,

Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves unquench'd
The spark of life. The sportive wind blows wide
Their fluttering rags, and shews a tawny skin,
The vellum of the pedigree they claim.
Great skill have they in palmistry, and more
To conjure clean away the gold they touch
Conveying worthless dross into its place;
Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal,
Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should brutalize by choice
His nature; and, though capable of arts,
By which the world might profit, and himself
Self-banish'd from society, prefer
Such squalid sloth to honourable toil!
Yet, even these, though, feigning sickness, oft
They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb,
And vex their flesh with artificial sores,
Can change their whine into a mirthful note
When safe occasion offers; and with dance,
And music of the bladder and the bag,
Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound.
Such health and gaiety of heart enjoy
The houseless rovers of the sylvan world:
And breathing wholesome air, and wandering much,
Need other physic none to heal the effects
Of loathsome diet, penury, and cold.

Blest he, though undistinguish'd from the crowd
By wealth or dignity, who dwells secure,
Where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside
His fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn,
The manners and the arts of civil life.
His wants indeed are many; but supply
Is obvious, placed within the easy reach
Of temperate wishes and industrious hands.
Here Virtue thrives as in her proper soil;
Not rude and surly, and beset with thorns,
And terrible to sight, as when she springs
(If e'er she spring spontaneous) in remote
And barbarous climes, where violence prevails,
And strength is lord of all; but gentle, kind,
By culture tamed, by liberty refresh'd,
And all her fruits by radiant truth matured.

War and the chase engross the savage whole,
War follow'd for revenge, or to supplant
The envied tenants of some happier spot:
The chase for sustenance, precarious trust!
His hard condition with severe constraint
Binds all his faculties, forbids all growth
Of wisdom, proves a school, in which he learns
Sly circumvention, unrelenting hate,
Mean self-attachment, and scarce aught beside.
Thus fare the shivering natives of the north,
And thus the rangers of the western world,
Where it advances far into the deep,
Towards the antarctic. E'en the favoured isles
So lately found, although the constant sun
Cheer all their seasons with a grateful smile,
Can boast but little virtue; and, inert
Through plenty, lose in morals, what they gain
In manners—victims of luxurious ease.
These therefore I can pity, placed remote
From all that science traces, art invents,
Or inspiration teaches; and enclosed
In boundless oceans, never to be pass'd
By navigators uninform'd as they,
Or though'd perhaps by British bark again.
But far beyond the rest, and with most cause
Thee, gentle savage!* whom no love of thee
Or thine, but curiosity perhaps,
Or else vain glory, prompted us to draw
Forth from thy native bowers, to shew thee here
With what superior skill we can abuse
The gifts of Providence, and squander life.
The dream is past; and thou hast found again
Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams, [found
And homestall thatch'd with leaves. But hast thou
Their former charms? And, having seen our state,
Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp
Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports,
And heard our music; are thy simple friends,
Thy simple fair, and all thy plain delights,
As dear to thee as once? And have thy joys
Lost nothing by comparison with ours?

* Orel.

Rude as thou art (for we return'd thee rude
 And ignorant, except of outward show)
 I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart
 And spiritless, as never to regret
 Sweets tasted here, and left as soon as known.
 Methinks I see thee straying on the beach,
 And asking of the surge, that bathes thy foot,
 If ever it has wash'd our distant shore.
 I see thee weep, and thine are honest tears,
 A patriot's for his country: thou art sad
 At thought of her forlorn and abject state,
 From which no power of thine can raise her up
 Thus fancy paints thee, and, though apt to err,
 Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus.
 She tells me too, that duly every morn
 Thou climb'st the mountain top, with eager eye
 Exploring far and wide the watery waste
 For sight of ship from England. Every speck
 Seen in the dim horizon turns thee pale
 With conflict of contending hopes and fears.
 But comes at last the dull and dusky eve,
 And sends thee to thy cabin, well prepared
 To dream all night of what the day denied.
 Alas! expect it not. We found no bait
 To tempt us in thy country. Doing good,
 Disinterested good, is not our trade.
 We travel far, 'tis true, but not for nought;
 And must be bribed to compass earth again
 By other hopes and richer fruits than yours.

But though true worth and virtue in the mild
 And genial soil of cultivated life
 Thrive most, and may perhaps thrive only there,
 Yet not in cities oft: in proud, and gay,
 And gain-devoted cities. Thither flow,
 As to a common and most noisome sewer,
 The dregs and feculence of every land.
 In cities foul example on most minds
 Begets its likeness. Rank abundance breeds,
 In gross and pamper'd cities, sloth, and lust,
 And wantonness, and gluttonous excess.
 In cities vice is hidden with most ease,
 Or seen with least reproach; and virtue, taught

By frequent lapse, can hope no triumph there
Beyond the achievement of successful flight.
I do confess them nurseries of the arts,
In which they flourish most ; where, in the beams
Of warm encouragement, and in the eye
Of public note, they reach their perfect size.
Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaim'd
The fairest capital of all the world,
By riot and incontinence the worst.
There, touch'd by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes
A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees
All her reflected features. Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.
Nor does the chisel occupy alone
The powers of sculpture, but the style as much ;
Each province of her art her equal care.
With nice incision of her guided steel
She ploughs a brazen field, and clothes a soil
So sterile with what charms soe'er she will,
The richest scenery and the loveliest forms.
Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye,
With which she gazes at yon burning disk
Undazzled, and detects and counts his spots ?
In London. Where her implements exact,
With which she calculates, computes, and scans,
All distance, motion, magnitude, and now
Measures an atom, and now girds a world ?
In London. Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd and so supplied,
As London—opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing, London ? Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplish'd world's chief glory now.
She has her praise. Now mark a spot or two,
That so much beauty would do well to purge ;
And shew this queen of cities, that so fair
May yet be foul ; so witty, yet not wise.
It is not seemly, nor of good report,
That she is slack in discipline ; more prompt
To avenge than to prevent the breach of law :
That she is rigid in denouncing death

On petty robbers, and indulges life
And liberty, and oft-times honour too,
To peculators of the public gold :
That thieves at home must hang ; but he, that puts
Into his overgorged and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.
Nor is it well, nor can it come to good,
That, through profane and infidel contempt
Of holy writ, she has presumed to annul
And abrogate, as roundly as she may,
The total ordinance and will of God ;
Advancing Fashion to the post of Truth,
And centering all authority in modes
And customs of her own, till sabbath rites
Have dwindled into unrespected forms,
And knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorced.
God made the country, and man made the town.
What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, should most abound
And least be threaten'd in the fields and groves ?
Possess ye therefore, ye who, borne about
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue
But that of idleness, and taste no scenes
But such as art contrives, possess ye still
Your element ; there only can ye shine ;
There only minds like yours can do no harm.
Our groves were planted to console at noon
The pensive wanderer in their shades. At eve
The moon-beam, sliding softly in between
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish,
Birds warbling all the music. We can spare
The splendour of your lamps ; they but eclipse
Our softer satellite. Your songs confound
Our more harmonious notes : the thrush departs
Scared, and the offended nightingale is mute.
There is a public mischief in your mirth ;
It plagues your country. Folly such as yours,
Graced with a sword, and worthier of a fan,
Has made, what enemies could ne'er have done,
Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,
A mutilated structure, soon to fall.

BOOK 'V

Reflections suggested by the conclusion of the former book.—Peace among the nations recommended, on the ground of their common fellowship in sorrow.—Prodigies enumerated.—Sicilian earthquakes.—Man rendered obnoxious to these calamities by sin.—God the agent in them.—The philosophy that stops at secondary causes reproved.—Our own late miscarriages accounted for.—Satirical notice taken of our trips to Fontainebleau.—But the pulpit, not satire, the proper engine of reformation.—The Reverend Advertiser of engraved sermons.—Petit-maitre parson.—The good preacher.—Picture of a theatrical clerical coxcomb.—Story-tellers and jesters in the pulpit reproved.—Apostrophe to popular applause.—Retailers of ancient philosophy expostulated with.—Sum of the whole matter.—Effects of sacerdotal mismanagement on the laity.—Their folly and extravagance.—The mischiefs of profusion.—Profusion itself, with all its consequent evils, ascribed, as to its principal cause, to the want of discipline in the universities.

THE TIME-PIECE.

O FOR a lodge in some vast wilderness,
 Some boundless contiguity of shade,
 Where rumour of oppression and deceit,
 Of unsuccessful or successful war,
 Might never reach me more. My ear is pain'd,
 My soul is sick with every day's report
 Of wrong and outrage with which earth is fill'd.
 There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart;
 It does not feel for man; the natural bond
 Of brotherhood is severed as the flax,
 That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
 He finds his fellow guilty—of a skin
 Not colour'd like his own; and having power
 To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
 Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.
 Lands intersected by a narrow frith
 Abhor each other. Mountains interposed
 Make enemies of nations, who had else,
 Like kindred drops, been mingled into one.
 Thus man devotes his brother and destroys;
 And worse than all, and most to be deplored,
 As human nature's broadest, foulest blot,
 Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat

With stripes, that Mercy with a bleeding heart
Weeps, when she sees inflicted on a beast :
Then what is man ? And what man, seeing this,
And having human feelings, does not blush,
And hang his head, to think himself a man ?
I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earn'd.
No : dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation prized above all price,
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.
We have no slaves at home—then why abroad ?
And they themselves once ferried o'er the wave
That parts us, are emancipate and loosed.
Slaves cannot breathe in England ; if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free ;
They touch our country, and their shackles fall.
That's noble, and bespeaks a nation proud
And jealous of the blessing. Spread it then,
And let it circulate through every vein
Of all your empire ; that, where Britain's power
Is felt, mankind may feel her mercy too.

Sure there is need of social intercourse,
Benevolence, and peace, and mutual aid,
Between the nations in a world, that seems
To toll the death-bell of its own decease,
And by the voice of all its elements
To preach the general doom.* When were the winds
Let slip with such a warrant to destroy ?
When did the waves so haughtily o'erleap
Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry ?
Fires from beneath, and meteors† from above,
Portentous, unexampled, unexplain'd,
Have kindled beacons in the skies ; and the old
And crazy earth has had her shaking fits
More frequent, and forgone her usual rest.
Is it a time to wrangle, when the props
And pillars of our planet seem to fail,

* Alluding to the calamities in Jamaica.

† August 18, 1783.

And Nature with a dim and sickly eye*
 To wait the close of all? But grant her end
 More distant, and that prophecy demands
 A longer respite, unaccomplish'd yet;
 Still they are frowning signals, and bespeak
 Displeasure in His breast, who smites the earth
 Or heals it, makes it languish or rejoice.
 And 'tis but seemly, that, where all deserve
 And stand exposed by common peccancy
 To what no few have felt, there should be peace,
 And brethren in calamity should love.

Alas for Sicily! rude fragments now
 Lie scatter'd, where the shapely column stood.
 Her palaces are dust. In all her streets
 The voice of singing and the sprightly chord
 Are silent. Revelry, and dance, and show,
 Suffer a syncope and solemn pause;
 While God performs upon the trembling stage
 Of his own works his dreadful part alone.
 How does the earth receive him?—with what signs
 Of gratulation and delight her king?
 Pours she not all her choicest fruits abroad,
 Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums,
 Disclosing Paradise where'er he treads?
 She quakes at his approach. Her hollow womb,
 Conceiving thunders, through a thousand deeps
 And fiery caverns, roars beneath his foot.
 The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke,
 For he has touch'd them. From the extremest point
 Of elevation down into the abyss
 His wrath is busy, and his frown is felt.
 The rocks fall headlong, and the valleys rise,
 The rivers die into offensive pools,
 And, charged with putrid verdure, breathe a gross
 And mortal nuisance into all the air.
 What solid was, by transformation strange,
 Grows fluid; and the fix'd and rooted earth,
 Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,
 Or with vortiginous and hideous whirl
 Sucks down its prey insatiable. Immense

* Alluding to the fog, that covered both Europe and Asia
 during the whole summer of 1783.

The tumult and the overthrow, the pangs
And agonies of human and of brute
Multitudes, fugitive on every side,
And fugitive in vain. The sylvan scene
Migrates uplifted ; and, with all its soil
Alighting in far distant fields, finds out
A new possessor, and survives the change.
Ocean has caught the frenzy, and, upwrought
To an enormous and o'erbearing height,
Not by a mighty wind, but by that voice,
Which winds and waves obey, invades the shore
Resistless. Never such a sudden flood,
Upridged so high, and sent on such a charge,
Possess'd an inland scene. Where now the throng
That press'd the beach, and, hasty to depart,
Look'd to the sea for safety ? They are gone,
Gone with the reflux wave into the deep—
A prince with half his people ! Ancient towers,
And roofs embattled high, the gloomy scenes
Where beauty oft and letter'd worth consume
Life in the unproductive shades of death,
Fall prone : the pale inhabitants come forth,
And, happy in their unforeseen release
From all the rigours of restraint, enjoy
The terrors of the day, that sets them free.
Who then, that has thee, would not hold thee fast
Freedom ! whom they that lose thee so regret,
That e'en a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a mercy for thy sake ?

Such evils Sin hath wrought ; and such a flame
Kindled in heaven, that it burns down to earth,
And in the furious inquest that it makes
On God's behalf, lays waste his fairest works.
The very elements, though each be meant
The minister of man, to serve his wants,
Conspire against him. With his breath he draws
A plague into his blood ; and cannot use
Life's necessary means, but he must die.
Storms rise to o'erwhelm him ; or, if stormy winds
Rise not, the waters of the deep shall rise,
And, needing none assistance of the storm,
Shall roll themselves ashore, and reach him there.

The earth shall shake him out of all his holds,
Or make his house his grave : nor so content,
Shall counterfeit the motions of the flood,
And drown him in her dry and dusty gulfs.
What then !—were they the wicked above all,
And we the righteous, whose fast-anchor'd isle
Moved not, while theirs was rock'd, like a light skiff
The sport of every wave ? No : none are clear,
And none than we more guilty. But, where all
Stand chargeable with guilt, and to the shafts
Of wrath obnoxious, God may choose his mark :
May punish, if he please, the less, to warn
The more malignant. If he spared not them,
Tremble and be amazed at thine escape,
Far guiltier England, lest he spare not thee !

Happy the man who sees a God employ'd
In all the good and ill that chequer life !
Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold results, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Did not his eye rule all things, and intend
The least of our concerns (since from the least
The greatest oft originate) ; could chance
Find place in his dominion, or dispose
One lawless particle to thwart his plan ;
Then God might be surprised, and unforeseen
Contingence might alarm him, and disturb
The smooth and equal course of his affairs.
This truth Philosophy, though eagle-eyed
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks ;
And, having found his instrument, forgets,
Or disregards, or, more presumptuous still,
Denies the power that wields it. God proclaims
His hot displeasure against foolish men,
That live an atheist life : involves the heavens
In tempests ; quits his grasp upon the winds,
And gives them all their fury ; bids a plague
Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin,
And putrefy the breath of blooming Health.
He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend
Blows mildew from between his shrivell'd lips,
And taints the golden ear. He springs his mines

And desolates a nation at a blast.
Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells
 Of homogeneal and discordant springs
 And principles ; of causes how they work
 By necessary laws their sure effects ;
 Of action and reaction : he has found
 The source of the disease, that nature feels,
 And bids the world take heart, and banish fear.
 Thou fool ! Will thy discovery of the cause
 Suspend the effect, or heal it ? Has not God
 Still wrought by means since first he made the world ?
 And did he not of old employ his means
 To drown it ? What is his creation less
 Than a capacious reservoir of means
 Form'd for his use, and ready at his will ?
 Go, dress thine eyes with eye-salve ; ask of Him,
 Or ask of whomsoever he has taught ;
 And learn, though late, the genuine cause of all.

England, with all thy faults, I love thee still—
 My country ! and, while yet a nook is left,
 Where English minds and manners may be found,
 Shall be constrain'd to love thee. Though thy clime
 Be fickle, and thy year most part deform'd
 With dripping rains, or wither'd by a frost,
 I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies,
 And fields without a flower, for warmer France
 With all her vines ; nor for Ausonia's groves
 Of golden fruitage, and her myrtle bowers.
 To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime
 Of patriot eloquence to flash down fire
 Upon thy foes, was never meant my task :
 But I can feel thy fortunes, and partake
 Thy joys and sorrows, with as true a heart
 As any thunderer there. And I can feel
 Thy follies too ; and with a just disdain
 Frown at effeminates, whose very looks
 Reflect dishonour on the land I love.
 How, in the name of soldiership and sense,
 Should England prosper, when such things, as smooth
 And tender as a girl, all essenced o'er
 With odours, and as profligate as sweet ;
 Who sell their laurel for a myrtle wreath,

And love when they should fight ; when such as these
Presume to lay their hands upon the ark
Of her magnificent and awful cause ?
Time was when it was praise and boast enough
In every clime, and travel where we might,
That we were born her children. Praise enough
To fill the ambition of a private man,
That Chatham's language was his mother-tongue,
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own.
Farewell those honours, and farewell with them
The hope of such hereafter ! they have fallen
Each in his field of glory ; one in arms,
And one in council—Wolfe upon the lap
Of smiling Victory that moment won,
And Chatham heart-sick of his country's shame !
They made us many soldiers. Chatham, still
Consulting England's happiness at home,
Secured it by an unforgiving frown,
If any wrong'd her. Wolfe, where'er he fought,
Put so much of his heart into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow whom all loved.
Those suns are set. O rise some other such !
Or all that we have left is empty talk
Of old achievements, and despair of new.

Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float
Upon the wanton breezes. Strew the deck
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,
That no rude savour maritime invade
The nose of nice nobility ! breathe soft
Ye clarionets, and softer still ye flutes ;
That winds and waters, lull'd by magic sounds,
May bear us smoothly to the Gallic shore !
True, we have lost an empire—let it pass.
True ; we may thank the perfidy of France,
That pick'd the jewel out of England's crown,
With all the cunning of an envious shrew.
And let that pass—'twas but a trick of state !
A brave man knows no malice, but at once
Forgets in peace the injuries of war,
And gives his direst foe a friend's embrace.
And, shamed as we have been, to the very beard

Braved and defied, and in our own sea proved
Too weak for those decisive blows that once
Ensured us mastery there, we yet retain
Some small pre-eminence ; we justly boast
At least superior jockeyship, and claim
The honours of the turf as all our own !
Go, then, well worthy of the praise ye seek,
And shew the shame ye might conceal at home,
In foreign eyes !—be grooms and win the plate,
Where once your nobler fathers won a crown !
’Tis generous to communicate your skill
To those that need it. Folly is soon learn’d :
And under such preceptors who can fail ?

There is a pleasure in poetic pains,
Which only poets know. The shifts and turns
The expedients and inventions multiform,
To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms
Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win—
To arrest the fleeting images, that fill
The mirror of the mind, and hold them fast,
And force them sit, till he has pencill’d off
A faithful likeness of the forms he views ;
Then to dispose his copies with such art,
That each may find its most propitious light,
And shine by situation, hardly less
Than by the labour and the skill it cost ;
Are occupations of the poet’s mind
So pleasing, and that steal away the thought
With such address from themes of sad import,
That, lost in his own musings, happy man !
He feels the anxieties of life, denied
Their wonted entertainment, all retire.
Such joys has he that sings. But ah ! not such,
Or seldom such, the hearers of his song.
Fastidious, or else listless, or perhaps
Aware of nothing arduous in a task
They never undertook, they little note
His dangers or escapes, and haply find
Their least amusement where he found the **most**.
But is amusement all ? Studious of song,
And yet ambitious not to sing in vain,
I would not trifle merely, though the world

Be loudest in their praise, who do no more.
Yet what can satire, whether grave or gay ?
It may correct a foible, may chastise
The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress,
Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch :
But where are its sublimer trophies found ?
What vice has it subdued ? whose heart reclaim'd
By rigour, or whom laugh'd into reform ?
Alas ! Leviathan is not so tamed :
Laugh'd at he laughs again ; and stricken hard,
Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales,
That fear no discipline of human hands.

The pulpit, therefore (and I name it, fill'd
With solemn awe, that bids me well beware
With what intent I touch that holy thing)—
The pulpit (when the satirist has at last,
Strutting and vapouring in an empty school,
Spent all his force and made no proselyte)—
I say the pulpit (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers)
Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support and ornament of Virtue's cause.
There stands the messenger of truth : there stands
The legate of the skies !—His theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear.
By him the violated law speaks out
Its thunders ; and by him, in strains as sweet
As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.
He 'stablishes the strong, restores the weak,
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart,
And, arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms
Bright as his own, and trains, by every rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war,
The sacramental hosts of God's elect !
Are all such teachers ?—would to Heaven all were !
But hark—the doctor's voice !—fast wedged between
Two empirics he stands, and with swollen cheeks
Inspires the news, his trumpet. Keener far
Than all invective is his bold harangue,
While through that public organ of report

He hails the clergy ; and, defying shame,
Announces to the world his own and theirs !
He teaches those to read whom schools dismiss'
And colleges, untaught ; sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer
The *adagio* and *andante* it demands.
He grinds divinity of other days
Down into modern use ; transforms old print
To zigzag manuscript, and cheats the eyes
Of gallery critics by a thousand arts.
Are there who purchase of the doctor's ware ?
O, name it not in Gath !—it cannot be,
That grave and learned clerks should need such aid.
He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll,
Assuming thus a rank unknown before—
Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church !

I venerate the man, whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause.
To such I render more than mere respect,
Whose actions say, that they respect themselves.
But loose in morals, and in manners vain,
In conversation frivolous, in dress
Extreme, at once rapacious and profuse ;
Frequent in park with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes ;
But rare at home, and never at his books,
Or with his pen, save when he scrawls a card ;
Constant at routs, familiar with a round
Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor ;
Ambitious of preferment for its gold,
And, well prepared, by ignorance and sloth,
By infidelity and love of world,
To make God's work a sinecure ; a slave
To his own pleasures and his patron's pride ;
From such apostles, O ye mitred heads,
Preserve the church ! and lay not careless hands
On skulls, that cannot teach, and will not learn.
Would I describe a preacher, such as Paul,
Were he on earth, would hear, approve, and own,
Paul should himself direct me. I would trace

His master-strokes, and draw from his design.
I would express him simple grave, sincere ;
In doctrine uncorrupt ; in language plain,
And plain in manner ; decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture ; much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
May feel it too ; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men.
Behold the picture !—Is it like ?—Like whom ?
The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
And then skip down again ; pronounce a text ;
Cry—hem ! and reading, what they never wrote,
Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,
And with a well-bred whisper close the scene !

In man or woman, but far most in man,
And most of all in man that ministers
And serves the altar, in my soul I loathe
All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn ;
Object of my implacable disgust.
What !—will a man play tricks, will he indulge
A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, fashionable mien,
And pretty face, in presence of his God ?
Or will he seek to dazzle me with tropes,
As with the diamond on his lily hand,
And play his brilliant parts before my eyes,
When I am hungry for the bread of life ?
He mocks his Maker, prostitutes and shames
His noble office, and, instead of truth,
Displaying his own beauty, starves his flock.
Therefore avaunt all attitude, and stare,
And start theatric, practised at the glass !
I seek divine simplicity in him,
Who handles things divine ; and all besides,
Though learn'd with labour, and though much ad-
By curious eyes and judgments ill-inform'd, [mired
To me is odious as the nasal twang
Heard at conventicle, where worthy men,
Misled by custom, strain celestial themes
Through the press'd nostril, spectacle-bestrid.

Some decent in demeanour while they preach,
That task perform'd, relapse into themselves;
And having spoken wisely, at the close
Grow wanton, and give proof to every eye,
Whoe'er was edified, themselves were not!
Forth comes the pocket mirror.—First we stroke
An eyebrow; next compose a straggling lock;
Then, with an air most gracefully perform'd,
Fall back into our seat, extend an arm,
And lay it at its ease with gentle care,
With handkerchief in hand depending low:
The better hand more busy gives the nose
Its bergamot, or aids the indebted eye
With opera-glass, to watch the moving scene,
And recognise the slow-retiring fair.—
Now this is fulsome, and offends me more
Than in a churchman slovenly neglect
And rustic coarseness would. A heavenly mind
May be indifferent to her house of clay,
And slight the hovel as beneath her care;
But how a body so fantastic, trim,
And quaint in its deportment and attire,
Can lodge a heavenly mind—demands a doubt.

He that negotiates between God and man,
As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
Of judgment and of mercy, should beware
Of lightness in his speech. 'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and to address
The skittish fancy with facetious tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
So did not Paul. Direct me to a quip
Or merry turn in all he ever wrote,
And I consent you take it for your text,
Your only one, till sides and benches fail.
No: he was serious in a serious cause,
And understood too well the weighty terms
That he had taken in charge. He would not stoop
To conquer those by jocular exploits,
Whom truth and soberness assail'd in vain.
O popular applause! what heart of man

is proof against thy sweet-seducing charms ?
The wisest and the best feel urgent need
Of all their caution in thy gentlest gales ;
But swell'd into a gust—who then, alas !
With all his canvass set, and inexperienced,
And therefore heedless, can withstand thy power ?
Praise from the shrivell'd lips of toothless, bald
Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean
And craving Poverty, and in the bow
Respectful of the smutch'd artificer,
Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb
The bias of the purpose. How much more,
Pour'd forth by beauty splendid and polite,
In language soft as Adoration breathes ?
Ah, spare your idol ! think him human still.
Charms he may have, but he has frailties too !
Dote not too much, nor spoil what ye admire.
All truth is from the sempiternal source
Of light divine. But Egypt, Greece, and Rome
Drew from the stream below. More favour'd we
Drink, when we choose it, at the fountain-head.
To them it flow'd much mingled and defiled
With hurtful error, prejudice, and dreams
Illusive of philosophy, so call'd,
But falsely. Sages after sages strove
In vain to filter off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees, which often more enhanced
The thirst than slaked it, and not seldom bred
Intoxication and delirium wild.
In vain they push'd inquiry to the birth
And spring-time of the world ; ask'd, Whence is man ?
Why form'd at all ? and wherefore as he is ?
Where must he find his Maker ? with what rites
Adore him ? Will he hear, accept, and bless ?
Or does he sit regardless of his works ?
Has man within him an immortal seed ?
Or does the tomb take all ? If he survive
His ashes, where ? and in what weal or woe ?
Knots worthy of solution, which alone
A Deity could solve. Their answers, vague,
And all at random, fabulous and dark,
Left them as dark themselves. Their rules of life,

Defective and unsanction'd, proved too weak
To bind the roving appetite, and lead
Blind nature to a God not yet reveal'd.
'Tis Revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries, except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life,
That fools discover it, and stray no more.
Now tell me, dignified and sapient sir,
My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
Of Academus—is this false or true?
Is Christ the abler teacher, or the schools?
If Christ, then why resort at every turn
To Athens or to Rome, for wisdom short
Of man's occasions, when in him reside
Grace, knowledge, comfort—an unfathom'd store!
How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a text,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, preach'd!
Men that, if now alive, would sit content
And humble learners of a Saviour's worth,
Preach it who might. Such was their love of truth.
Their thirst of knowledge, and their candour too!

And thus it is.—The pastor, either vain
By nature, or by flattery made so, taught
To gaze at his own splendour, and to exalt
Absurdly, not his office, but himself;
Or unenlighten'd, and too proud to learn;
Or vicious, and not therefore apt to teach;
Perverting often by the stress of lewd
And loose example, whom he should instruct;
Exposes, and holds up to broad disgrace,
The noblest function, and discredits much
The brightest truths that man has ever seen.
For ghostly counsel, if it either fall
Below the exigence, or be not back'd
With show of love, at least with hopeful proof
Of some sincerity on the giver's part;
Or be dishonour'd in the exterior form
And mode of its conveyance by such tricks
As move derision, or by foppish airs
And histrionic mummary, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage;
Drops from the lips a disregarded thing

The weak perhaps are moved, but are not taught
While prejudice in men of stronger minds
Takes deeper root, confirm'd by what they see.
A relaxation of religion's hold
Upon the roving and untutor'd heart
Soon follows, and, the curb of conscience snapp'd
The laity run wild.—But do they now?
Note their extravagance, and be convinced.

As nations, ignorant of God, contrive
A wooden one; so we, no longer taught
By monitors that mother-church supplies,
Now make our own. Posterity will ask
(If e'er posterity see verse of mine)
Some fifty or a hundred lustrums hence,
What was a monitor in George's days?
My very gentle reader, yet unborn,
Of whom I needs must augur better things,
Since Heaven would sure grow weary of a world
Productive only of a race like ours,
A monitor is wood—plank shaven thin.
We wear it at our backs. There, closely braced
And neatly fitted, it compresses hard
The prominent and most unsightly bones,
And binds the shoulders flat. We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form, not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and distortion, else our lot.
But thus admonish'd, we can walk erect—
One proof at least of manhood! while the friend
Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge.
Our habits, costlier than Lucullus wore,
And by caprice as multiplied as his,
Just please us while the fashion is at full,
But change with every moon. The sycophant,
Who waits to dress us, arbitrates their date;
Surveys his fair reversion with keen eye;
Finds one ill made, another obsolete,
This fits not nicely, that is ill conceived;
And, making prize of all that he condemns,
With our expenditure defrays his own.
Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour. We have run

Through every change, that Fancy, at the loom
Exhausted, has had genius to supply ;
And, studious of mutation still, discard
A real elegance, a little used,
For monstrous novelty, and strange disguise.
We sacrifice to dress, till household joys
And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larder lean ; puts out our fires ;
And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign.
What man that lives, and that knows how to live,
Would fail to exhibit at the public shows
A form as splendid as the proudest there,
Though appetite raise outcries at the cost ?
A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough,
With reasonable forecast and dispatch,
To ensure a side-box station at half-price.
You think perhaps, so delicate his dress,
His daily fare as delicate. Alas !
He picks clean teeth, and busy as he seems
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet !
The rout is Folly's circle, which she draws
With magic wand. So potent is the spell,
That none, decoy'd into that fatal ring,
Unless by Heaven's peculiar grace, escape.
There we grow early gray, but never wise
There form connexions, but acquire no fri
Solicit pleasure hopeless of success ;
Waste youth in occupations only fit
For second childhood, and devote old ag
To sports, which only childhood could e se.
There they are happiest, who dissemble best
Their weariness ; and they the most polite,
Who squander time and treasure with a smile,
Though at their own destruction. She that asks
Her dear five hundred friends, contemns them all,
And hates their coming. They (what can they less ?
Make just reprisals ; and, with cringe and shrug,
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her.
All catch the frenzy, downward from her grace,
Whose flambeaux flash against the morning skies
And gild our chamber ceilings as they pass,

To her, who, frugal only that her thrift
May feed excesses she can ill afford,
Is hackney'd home unlackey'd ; who, in haste
Alighting, turns the key in her own door,
And, at the watchman's lantern borrowing light,
Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.
Wives beggar husbands, husbands starve their wives,
On Fortune's velvet altar offering up
Their last poor pittance—Fortune, most severe
Of goddesses yet known, and costlier far
Than all, that held their routs in Juno's heaven.—
So fare we in this prison-house the World ;
And 'tis a fearful spectacle to see
So many maniacs dancing in their chains.
They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, execrate their lot,
Then shake them in despair, and dance again !

Now basket up the family of plagues,
That waste our vitals ; peculation, sale
Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds
By forgery, by subterfuge of law,
By tricks and lies as numerous and as keen
As the necessities their authors feel ;
Then cast them, closely bundled, every bra^d
At the right door. Profusion is the sire.
Profusion unrestrain'd, with all that's base
In character, has litter'd all the land,
And bred, within the memory of no few,
A priesthood, such as Baal's was of old,
A people, such as never was till now.
It is a hungry vice :—it eats up all
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use :
Makes men mere vermin, worthy to be trapp'd
And gibbeted, as fast as catchpole claws
Can seize the slippery prey : unties the knot
Of union, and converts the sacred band,
That holds mankind together, to a scourge.
Profusion, deluging a state with lusts
Of grossest nature and of worst effects,
Prepares it for its ruin : hardens, blinds,
And warps the consciences of public men,

Till they can laugh at Virtue ; mock the fools
That trust them ; and in the end disclose a face
That would have shoek'd Credulity herself,
Unmask'd, vouchsafing this their sole excuse—
Since all alike are selfish, why not they ?
This does Profusion, and the accursed cause
Of such deep mischief has itself a cause.

In colleges and halls in ancient days,
When learning, virtue, piety, and truth
Were precious, and inculcated with care,
There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline. His head,
Not yet by time completely silver'd o'er,
Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth,
But strong for service still, and unimpair'd.
His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile
Play'd on his lips ; and in his speech was heard
Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love.
The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to encourage goodness. He would stroke
The head of modest and ingenuous worth,
That blush'd at his own praise ; and press the youth
Close to his side that pleased him. Learning grew
Beneath his care, a thriving vigorous plant ;
The mind was well inform'd, the passions held
Subordinate, and diligence was choice.
If e'er it chanced, as sometimes chance it must,
That one among so many overleap'd
The limits of control, his gentle eye
Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke :
His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe,
As left him not, till penitence had won
Lost favour back again, and closed the breach.
But Discipline, a faithful servant long,
Declined at length into the vale of years :
A palsy struck his arm ; his sparkling eye
Was quench'd in rheums of age ; his voice, unstrung
Grew tremulous, and moved derision more
Than reverence in perverse, rebellious youth.
So colleges and halls neglected much
Their good old friend ; and Discipline at length,
O'erlook'd and unemploy'd, fell sick and died

Then Study languish'd, Emulation slept,
And Virtue fled. The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance in stilts,
His cap well lined with logic not his own,
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.
Then Compromise had place, and Scrutiny
Became stone blind; Precedence went in truck,
And he was competent whose purse was so.
A dissolution of all bonds ensued:
The curbs invented for the mulish mouth
Of headstrong youth were broken; bars and bolts
Grew rusty by disuse; and massy gates
Forgot their office, opening with a touch;
Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
The tassell'd cap and the spruce band a jest,
A mockery of the world! What need of these
For gamesters, jockeys, brothellers impure,
Spendthrifts, and booted sportsmen, oftener seen
With belted waist and pointers at their heels,
Than in the bounds of duty? What was learn'd,
If aught was learn'd in childhood, is forgot:
And such expense, as pinches parents blue,
And mortifies the liberal hand of love,
Is squander'd in pursuit of idle sports
And vicious pleasures: buys the boy a name,
That sits a stigma on his father's house,
And cleaves through life inseparably close
To him that wears it. What can after games
Of riper joys, and commerce with the world,
The lewd vain world, that must receive him soon,
Add to such erudition, thus acquired,
Where science and where virtue are profess'd?
They may confirm his habits, rivet fast
His folly, but to spoil him is a task
That bids defiance to the united powers
Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews.
Now blame we most the nurslings or the nurse?
The children crook'd, and twisted, and deform'd,
Through want of care; or her, whose winking eye
And slumbering osc'tancy mars the brood?
The nurse no doubt. Regardless of her charge,

She needs herself correction ; needs to learn,
That it is dangerous sporting with the world,
With things so sacred as a nation's trust,
The nurture of her youth, her dearest pledge.

All are not such. I had a brother once—
Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
A man of letters, and of manners too !
Of manners sweet as Virtue always wears,
When gay Good-nature dresses her in smiles.
He graced a college,* in which order yet
Was sacred, and was honour'd, loved, and wept,
By more than one, themselves conspicuous there.
Some minds are temper'd happily, and mix'd
With such ingredients of good sense, and taste
Of what is excellent in man ; they thirst
With such a zeal to be what they approve,
That no restraints can circumscribe them more
Than they themselves by choice, for wisdom's sake.
Nor can example hurt them : what they see
Of vice in others but enhancing more
The charms of virtue in their just esteem.
If such escape contagion, and emerge
Pure from so foul a pool to shine abroad,
And give the world their talents and themselves,
Small thanks to those whose negligence or sloth
Exposed their inexperience to the snare,
And left them to an undirected choice.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd,
In which are kept our arrows ! Rusting there
In wild disorder, and unfit for use,
What wonder if, discharged into the world,
They shame their shooters with a random flight,
Their points obtuse, and feathers drunk with wine !
Well may the church wage unsuccessful war
With such artillery arm'd. Vice parries wide
The undreaded volley with a sword of straw,
And stands an impudent and fearless mark.

Have we not track'd the felon home, and found
His birth-place and his dam ? The country mourns
Mourns because every plague, that can infest
Society, and that saps and worms the base

* Benet Coll. Cambridge.

Of the edifice, that Policy has rais'd,
 Swarms in all quarters : meets the eye, the ear,
 And suffocates the breath at every turn.
 Profusion breeds them ; and the cause itself
 Of that calamitous mischief has been found.
 Found too, where most offensive, in the skirts
 Of the robed pedagogue ! Else let the arraign'd
 Stand up unconscious, and refute the charge.
 So when the Jewish leader stretch'd his arm
 And waved his rod divine, a race obscene,
 Spawn'd in the muddy beds of Nile, came forth,
 Polluting Egypt : gardens, fields, and plains
 Were cover'd with the pest ; the streets were fill'd ;
 The croaking nuisance lurk'd in every nook ;
 Nor palaces, nor even chambers, 'scaped :
 And the land stank—so numerous was the fry

BOOK III.

Self-recollection and reproof.—Address to domestic happiness.—
 Some account of myself.—The vanity of many of their pursuits
 who are reputed wise.—Justification of my censures.—Divine
 illumination necessary to the most expert philosopher.—The
 question, What is truth ! answered by other questions.—Do-
 mestic happiness addressed again.—Few lovers of the country.
 —My tame hare.—Occupations of a retired gentleman in his
 garden.—Pruning.—Framing.—Green-house.—Sowing of flower-
 seeds.—The country preferable to the town even in winter.—
 Reasons why it is deserted at that season.—Ruinous effects of
 gaming, and of expensive improvement.—Book concludes with
 an apostrophe to the metropolis.

THE GARDEN.

As one, who long in thickets and in brakes
 Entangled, winds now this way and now that
 His devious course uncertain, seeking home ;
 Or having long in miry ways been foil'd
 And sore discomfited, from slough to slough
 Plunging, and half despairing of escape ;
 If chance at length he find a greensward smooth
 And faithful to the foot, his spirits rise,
 He cherups brisk his ear-erecting steed,
 And winds his way with pleasure and with ease.
 So I, designing other themes, and call'd

To adorn the Sofa with eulogium due,
To tell its slumbers, and to paint its dreams,
Have rambled wide : in country, city, seat
Of academic fame (howe'er deserved),
Long held, and scarcely disengaged at last.
But now with pleasant pace a cleanlier road
I mean to tread : I feel myself at large,
Courageous, and refresh'd for future toil,
If toil await me, or if dangers new.

Since pulpits fail, and sounding boards reflect
Most part an empty, ineffectual sound,
What chance that I, to fame so little known,
Nor conversant with men or manners much,
Should speak to purpose, or with better hope
Crack the satiric thong ? 'Twere wiser far
For me, enamour'd of sequester'd scenes,
And charm'd with rural beauty, to repose,
Where chance may throw me, beneath elm or vine
My languid limbs, when, summer sears the plains
Or when rough winter rages, on the soft
And shelter'd sofa, while the nitrous air
Feeds a blue flame, and makes a cheerful hearth ;
There undisturb'd by Folly, and apprized
How great the danger of disturbing her,
To muse in silence, or, at least, confine
Remarks, that gall so many, to the few
My partners in retreat. Disgust conceal'd
Is oft-times proof of wisdom, when the fault
Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.

Domestic Happiness, thou only bliss
Of paradise, that hast survived the fall !
Though few now taste thee unimpair'd and pure,
Or tasting long enjoy thee ! too infirm,
Or too incautious, to preserve thy sweets
Unmix'd with drops of bitter, which neglect,
Or temper, sheds into thy crystal cup ;
Thou art the nurse of Virtue, in thine arms
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,
Heaven-born, and destined to the skies again.
Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored,
That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist
And wandering eyes, still leaning on the arm

Of Novelty, her fickle, frail support ;
For thou art meek and constant, nating change,
And finding in the calm of truth-tried love
Joys that her stormy raptures never yield.
Forsaking thee what shipwreck have we made
Of honour, dignity, and fair renown !
Till prostitution elbows us aside
In all our crowded streets ; and senates seem
Convened for purposes of empire less,
Than to release the adult'ress from her bond.
The adult'ress ! what a theme for angry verse !
What provocation to the indignant heart,
That feels for injured love ! but I disdain
The nauseous task to paint her as she is,
Cruel, abandon'd, glorying in her shame !
No ! let her pass, and charioted along
In guilty splendour, shake the public ways ;
The frequency of crimes has wash'd them white,
And verse of mine shall never brand the wretch,
Whom matrons now of character unsmirch'd,
And chaste themselves, are not ashamed to own.
Virtue and vice had boundaries in old time,
Not to be pass'd : and she, that had renounced
Her sex's honour, was renounced herself
By all that prized it ; not for prudery's sake,
But dignity's, resentful of the wrong.
'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a waif,
Desirous to return, and not received :
But 'twas a wholesome rigour in the main,
And taught the unblemish'd to preserve with care
That purity, whose loss was loss of all.
Men too were nice in honour in those days,
And judged offenders well. Then he that sharp'd,
And pocketed a prize by fraud obtain'd,
Was mark'd and shunn'd as odious. He that sold
His country, or was slack when she required
His every nerve in action and at stretch,
Paid with the blood that he had basely spared,
The price of his default. But now—yes, now
We are become so candid and so fair,
So liberal in construction, and so rich
In Christian charity, (good-natured age !)

That they are safe, sinners of either sex,
 Transgress what laws they may. Well dressed, well
 Well equipaged, is ticket good enough [bred
 To pass us readily through every door.
 Hypocrisy, detest her as we may
 (And no man's hatred ever wrong'd her yet),
 May claim this merit still--that she admits
 The worth of what she mimics with such care,
 And thus gives virtue indirect applause;
 But she has burnt her mask, not needed here,
 Where vice has such allowance, that her shifts
 And specious semblances have lost their use.

I was a stricken deer, that left the herd
 Long since. With many an arrow deep infix'd
 My panting side was charged, when I withdrew
 To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
 There was I found by one who had himself
 Been hurt by the archers. In his side he bore,
 And in his hands and feet, the cruel scars.
 With gentle force soliciting the darts,
 He drew them forth, and heal'd, and bade me live.
 Since then, with few associates, in remote
 And silent woods I wander, far from those
 My former partners of the peopled scene;
 With few associates, and not wishing more.
 Here much I ruminate, as much I may,
 With other views of men and manners now
 Than once, and others of a life to come.
 I see that all are wandereis, gone astray
 Each in his own delusions; they are lost
 In chase of fancied happiness, still woo'd
 And never won. Dream after dream ensues;
 And still they dream that they shall still succeed,
 And still are disappointed. Rings the world
 With the vain stir. I sum up half mankind,
 And add two thirds of the remaining half,
 And find the total of their hopes and fears
 Dreams, empty dreams. The million flit as gay
 As if created only like the fly,
 That spreads his motley wings in the eye of noon,
 To sport their season, and be seen no more.
 The rest are sober dreamers, grave and wise,

And pregnant with discoveries new and rare.
Some write a narrative of wars, and feats
Of heroes little known ; and call the rant
A history : describe the man, of whom
His own coevals took but little note,
And paint his person, character, and views,
As they had known him from his mother's womb.
They disentangle from the puzzled skein,
In which obscurity has wrapp'd them up,
The threads of politic and shrewd design,
That ran through all his purposes, and charge
His mind with meanings that he never had,
Or, having, kept conceal'd. Some drill and bore
The solid earth, and from the strata there
Extract a register, by which we learn,
That he who made it, and reveal'd its date
To Moses, was mistaken in its age.
Some, more acute, and more industrious still,
Contrive creation ; travel Nature up
To the sharp peak of her sublimest height,
And tell us whence the stars ; why some are fix'd,
And planetary some ; what gave them first
Rotation, from what fountain flow'd their light.
Great contest follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants ; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both. And thus they spend
The little wick of life's poor shallow lamp
In playing tricks with Nature, giving laws
To distant worlds, and trifling in their own.
Is 't not a pity now that trickling rheums
Should ever tease the lungs, and blear the sight
Of oracles like these ? Great pity too,
That having wielded the elements, and built
A thousand systems, each in his own way,
They should go out in fume, and be forgot ?
Ah ! what is life thus spent ? and what are they
But frantic, who thus spend it ? all for smoke—
Eternity for bubbles proves at last
A senseless bargain. When I see such games
Play'd by the creatures of a Power, who swears
That he will judge the earth, and call the fool
To a sharp reckoning, that has lived in vain ;

And when I weigh this seeming wisdom well,
And prove it in the infallible result
So hollow and so false—I feel my heart
Dissolve in pity, and account the learn'd,
If this be learning, most of all deceived.
Great crimes alarm the conscience, but it sleeps,
While thoughtful man is plausibly amused.
Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!

'Twere well, says one sage erudite, profound,
Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose,
And overbuilt with most impending brows,
'Twere well, could you permit the world to live
As the world pleases: what's the world to you?
Much. I was born of woman, and drew milk
As sweet as charity from human breasts.

I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,
And exercise all functions of a man.
How then should I and any man that lives
Be strangers to each other? Pierce my vein,
Take of the crimson stream meandering there,
And catechize it well; apply thy glass,
Search it, and prove now if it be not blood
Congenial with thine own: and, if it be,
What edge of subtlety canst thou suppose
Keen enough, wise and skilful as thou art,
To cut the link of brotherhood, by which
One common Maker bound me to the kind?
True; I am no proficient, I confess,
In arts like yours. I cannot call the swift
And perilous lightnings from the angry clouds,
And bid them hide themselves in earth beneath;
I cannot analyze the air, nor catch
The parallax of yonder luminous point,
That seems half quenched in the immense abyss;
Such powers I boast not—neither can I rest
A silent witness of the headlong rage,
Or heedless folly, by which thousands die,
Bone of my bone, and kindred souls to mine.

God never meant that man should scale the heavens

By strides of human wisdom. In his works,
Though wondrous, he commands us in his word
To seek him rather where his mercy shines.
The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,
Views him in all; ascribes to the grand cause
The grand effect; acknowledges with joy
His manner, and with rapture tastes his style.
But never yet did philosophic tube,
That brings the planets home into the eye
Of Observation, and discovers, else
Not visible, his family of worlds,
Discover him that rules them; such a veil
Hangs over mortal eyes, blind from the birth,
And dark in things divine. Full often too
Our wayward intellect, the more we learn
Of nature, overlooks her author more;
From instrumental causes proud to draw
Conclusions retrograde, and mad mistake.
But, if his Word once teach us, shoot a ray
Through all the heart's dark chambers, and reveal
Truths undiscern'd but by that holy light,
Then all is plain. Philosophy, baptized
In the pure fountain of eternal love,
Has eyes indeed; and viewing all she sees
As meant to indicate a God to man,
Gives *him* his praise, and forfeits not her own.
Learning has borne such fruit in other days
On all her branches: piety has found
Friends in the friends of science, and true prayer
Has flow'd from lips wet with Castilian dews.
Such was thy wisdom, Newton, child-like sage!
Sagacious reader of the works of God,
And in his word sagacious. Such too thine,
Milton, whose genius had angelic wings,
And fed on manna! And such thine, in whom
Our British Themis gloried with just cause,
Immortal Hale; for deep discernment praised,
And sound integrity, not more than famed
For sanctity of manners undefiled.

All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower dishevell'd in the wind;
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.

The man we celebrate must find a tomb,
And we that worship him ignoble graves.
Nothing is proof against the general curse
Of vanity, that seizes all below.
The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue : the only lasting treasure, truth.
But what is truth ? 'Twas Pilate's question put
To Truth itself, that deign'd him no reply.
And wherefore ? Will not God impart his light
To them that ask it ?—Freely—'tis his joy,
His glory, and his nature, to impart.
But to the proud, uncandid, insincere,
Or negligent inquirer, not a spark.
What's that, which brings contempt upon a book,
And him who writes it, though the style be neat,
The method clear, and argument exact ?
That makes a minister in holy things
The joy of many, and the dread of more,
His name a theme for praise and for reproach ?
That, while it gives us worth in God's account,
Depreciates and undoes us in our own ?
What pearl is it, that rich men cannot buy,
That learning is too proud to gather up :
But which the poor, and the despised of all,
Seek and obtain, and often find unsought ?
Tell me—and I will tell thee what is truth.

O friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace,
Domestic life in rural leisure pass'd !
Few know thy value, and few taste thy sweets,
Though many boast thy favours, and affect
To understand and choose thee for their own.
But foolish man foregoes his proper bliss,
E'en as his first progenitor, and quits,
Though placed in Paradise (for earth has still
Some traces of her youthful beauty left),
Substantial happiness for transient joy.
Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to nurse
The growing seeds of wisdom ; that suggest,
By every pleasing image they present,
Reflections such as meliorate the heart,
Compose the passions, and exalt the mind ;

Scenes such as these 'tis his supreme delight
To fill with riot and defile with blood.
Should some contagion, kind to the poor brutes
We persecute, annihilate the tribes,
That draw the sportsman over hill and dale
Fearless, and rapt away from all his cares;
Should never game-fowl hatch her eggs again,
Nor baited hook deceive the fish's eye;
Could pageantry and dance, and feast and song,
Be quell'd in all our summer-months' retreats;
How many self-deluded nymphs and swains,
Who dream they have a taste for fields and groves,
Would find them hideous nurseries of the spleen,
And crowd the roads, impatient for the town!
They love the country, and none else who seek
For their own sake its silence, and its shade.
Delights which who would leave, that has a heart
Susceptible of pity, or a mind
Cultured and capable of sober thought,
For all the savage din of the swift pack,
And clamours of the field? Detested sport,
That owes its pleasures to another's pain;
That feeds upon the sobs and dying shrieks
Of harmless nature, dumb, but yet endued
With eloquence, that agonies inspire,
Of silent tears and heart-distending sighs!
Vain tears, alas, and sighs that never find
A corresponding tone in jovial souls!
Well—one at least is safe. One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years' experience of my care
Has made at last familiar; she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.
Yes—thou may'st eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou may'st frolic on the floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarm'd;
For I have gain'd thy confidence, have pledged
All that is human in me, to protect

Thine unsuspecting gratitude and love.
If I survive thee, I will dig thy grave;
And, when I place thee in it, sighing say,
I knew at least one hare that had a friend.*

How various his employments whom the world
Calls idle ; and who justly in return
Esteems that busy world an idler too!
Friends, books, a garden, and perhaps his pen,
Delightful industry enjoy'd at home,
And Nature in her cultivated trim
Dress'd to his taste, inviting him abroad—
Can he want occupation who has these ?
Will he be idle who has much to enjoy ?
Me therefore, studious of laborious ease,
Not slothful, happy to deceive the time,
Not waste it, and aware that human life
Is but a loan to be repaid with use,
When He shall call his debtors to account,
From whom are all our blessings, business finds
E'en here : while sedulous I seek to improve,
At least neglect not, or leave unemploy'd,
The mind he gave me ; driving it, though slack
Too oft, and much impeded in its work
By causes not to be divulged in vain,
To its just point—the service of mankind.
He, that attends to his interior self,
That has a heart, and keeps it ; has a mind
That hungers, and supplies it ; and who seeks
A social, not a dissipated life,
Has business ; feels himself engaged to achieve
No unimportant, though a silent, task.
A life all turbulence and noise may seem
To him that leads it wise, and to be praised ;
But wisdom is a pearl with most success
Sought in still water, and beneath clear skies :
He that is ever occupied in storms,
Or dives not for it, or brings up instead,
Vainly industrious, a disgraceful prize.

The morning finds the self-sequester'd man
Fresh for his task, intend what task he may.
Whether inclement seasons recommend

* See the note at the end of this volume.

His warm but simple home, where he enjoys
 With her, who shares his pleasures and his heart,
 Sweet converse, sipping calm the fragrant lymph,
 Which neatly she prepares ; then to his book
 Well chosen, and not sullenly perused
 In selfish silence, but imparted oft,
 As ought occurs, that she may smile to hear,
 Or turn to nourishment, digested well.
 Or if the garden, with its many cares,
 All well repaid, demand him, he attends
 The welcome call, conscious how much the hand
 Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye,
 Oft loitering lazily, if not o'erseen,
 Or misapplying his unskilful strength.
 Nor does he govern only or direct,
 But much performs himself. No works indeed,
 That ask robust, tough sinews, bred to toil,
 Servile employ ; but such as may amuse,
 Not tire, demanding rather skill than force.
 Proud of his well-spread walls, he views his trees,
 That meet, no barren interval between,
 With pleasure more than e'en their fruits afford ;
 Which, save himself who trains them, none can feel
 These therefore are his own peculiar charge ;
 No meaner hand may discipline the shoots,
 None but his steel approach them. What is wear,
 Distemper'd, or has lost prolific powers,
 Impair'd by age, his unrelenting hand
 Dooms to the knife ; nor does he spare the soft
 And succulent, that feeds its giant growth,
 But barren at the expense of neighbouring twigs
 Less ostentatious, and yet studded thick
 With hopeful gems. The rest, no portion left
 That may disgrace his art, or disappoint
 Large expectation, he disposes neat
 At measured distances, that air and sun,
 Admitted freely, may afford their aid,
 And ventilate and warm the swelling buds.
 Hence Summer has her riches, Autumn hence,
 And hence e'en Winter fills his wither'd hand
 With blushing fruits, and plenty not his own.*

* ' Miraturque novos fructus et non sua poma.'—*Virg*

Fair recompense of labour well bestow'd,
And wise precaution; which a clime so rude
Makes needful still, whose Spring is but the child
Of churlish Winter, in her froward moods
Discovering much the temper of her sire.
For oft, as if in her the stream of mild
Maternal nature had reversed its course,
She brings her infants forth with many smiles;
But, once deliver'd, kills them with a frown.
He therefore, timely warn'd, himself supplies
Her want of care, screening and keeping warm
The plenteous bloom, that no rough blast may sweep
His garlands from the boughs. Again, as oft
As the sun peeps, and vernal airs breathe mild,
The fence withdrawn, he gives them every beam.
And spreads his hopes before the blaze of day.

To raise the prickly and green-coated gourd,
So grateful to the palate, and when rare
So coveted, else base and disesteem'd—
Food for the vulgar merely—is an art
That toiling ages have but just matured,
And at this moment unessay'd in song.
Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains;
And in thy numbers Phillips, shines for aye
The solitary shilling. Pardon, then,
Ye sage dispensers of poetic fame,
The ambition of one meaner far, whose powers,
Presuming an attempt not less sublime,
Pant for the praise of dressing to the taste
Of critic appetite, no sordid fare,
A cucumber, while costly yet and scarce.

The stable yields a stercoraceous heap,
Impregnated with quick fermenting salts,
And potent to resist the freezing blast:
For, ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf
Deciduous, when now November dark
Checks vegetation in the torpid plant
Exposed to his cold breath, the task begins.
Warily, therefore, and with prudent heed,
He seeks a favour'd spot; that where he build

The agglomerated pile his frame may front
The sun's meridian disk, and at the back
Enjoy close shelter, wall, or reeds, or hedge
Impervious to the wind. First he bids spread
Dry fern or litter'd hay, that may imbibe
The ascending damps; then leisurely impose,
And lightly shaking it with agile hand
From the full fork, the saturated straw.
What longest binds the closest forms secure,
The shapely side, that as it rises takes,
By just degrees, an overhanging breadth,
Sheltering the base with its projected eaves:
The uplifted frame, compact at every joint,
And overlaid with clear translucent glass,
He settles next upon the sloping mount,
Whose sharp declivity shoots off secure
From the dash'd pane the deluge as it falls.
He shuts it close, and the first labour ends.
Thrice must the voluble and restless Earth
Spin round upon her axle, ere the warmth,
Slow gathering in the midst, through the square mass
Diffused, attain the surface: when, behold!
A pestilent and most corrosive steam,
Like a gross fog Boeotian, rising fast,
And fast condensed upon the dewy sash,
Asks egress; which obtain'd, the overcharged
And drench'd conservatory breathes abroad,
In volumes wheeling slow, the vapour dank;
And, purified, rejoices to have lost
Its foul inhabitant. But to assuage
The impatient fervour, which it first conceives
Within its reeking bosom, threatening death
To his young hopes, requires discreet delay.
Experience, slow preceptress, teaching oft
The way to glory by miscarriage foul,
Must prompt him, and admonish how to catch
The auspicious moment, when the temper'd heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft fomentation, and invite the seed.
The seed, selected wisely, plump, and smooth,
And glossy, he commits to pots of size
Diminutive, well-fill'd with well-prepared

And fruitful soil, that has been treasured long,
 And drank no moisture from the dripping clouds.
 These on the warm and genial earth, that hides
 The smoking manure, and o'erspreads it all,
 He places lightly, and, as time subdues
 The rage of fermentation, plunges deep
 In the soft medium, till they stand immersed.
 Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick,
 And spreading wide their spongy lobes, at first
 Pale, wan, and livid; but assuming soon,
 If fann'd by balmy and nutritious air,
 Strain'd through the friendly mats, a vivia green.
 Two leaves produced, two rough indented leaves,
 Cautious he pinches from the second stalk
 A pimple, that portends a future sprout,
 And interdicts its growth. Then straight succeed
 The branches, sturdy to his utmost wish;
 Prolific all, and harbingers of more.
 The crowded roots demand enlargement now,
 And transplantation in an ampler space.
 Indulged in what they wish, they soon supply
 Large foliage, o'ershadowing golden flowers,
 Blown on the summit of the apparent fruit.
 These have their sexes! and when summer shines,
 The bee transports the fertilizing meal
 From flower to flower, and e'en the breathing air
 Wafts the rich prize to its appointed use.
 Not so when winter scowls. Assistant Art
 Then acts in Nature's office, brings to pass
 The glad espousals, and ensures the crop.

Grudge not, ye rich (since Luxury must have
 His dainties, and the World's more numerous
 half

Lives by contriving delicates for you)
 Grudge not the cost. Ye little know the cares,
 The vigilance, the labour, and the skill,
 That day and night are exercised, and hang
 Upon the ticklish balance of suspense,
 That ye may garnish your profuse regales
 With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
 Ten thousand dangers lie in wait to thwart
 The process. Heat, and cold, and wind, and steam.

Moisture and drought, mice, worms, and swarming
Minute as dust, and numberless, oft work [flies,
Dire disappointment, that admits no cure,
And which no care can obviate. It were long,
Too long to tell the expedients and the shifts
Which he that fights a season so severe
Devises, while he guards his tender trust;
And oft at last in vain. The learn'd and wise
Sarcastic would exclaim, and judge the song
Cold as its theme, and like its theme the fruit
Of too much labour, worthless when produced

Who loves a garden loves a green-house too.
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.
The spiry myrtle with unwithering leaf
Shines there, and flourishes. The golden boast
Of Portugal, and western India there,
The ruddier orange, and the paler lime,
Peep through their polish'd foliage at the storm,
And seem to smile at what they need not fear.
The amomum there with intermingling flowers
And cherries hangs her twigs. Geranium boasts
Her crimson honours; and the spangled beau,
Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long.
All plants, of every leaf, that can endure
The winter's frown, if screen'd from his shrewd bite
Live there, and prosper. Those Ausonia claims,
Levantine regions these; the Azores send
Their jessamine, her jessamine remote
Cassia; foreigners from many lands,
They form one social shade, as if convened
By magic summons of the Orphean lyre.
Yet just arrangement, rarely brought to pass
But by a master's hand, disposing well
The gay diversities of leaf and flower,
Must lend its aid t' illustrate all their charms,
And dress the regular yet varied scene.
Plant behind plant aspiring, in the van
The dwarfish, in the rear retired, but still
Sublime above the rest, the statelier stand.
So once were ranged the sons of ancient Rome,

A noble show ! while Roscius trod the stage ;
And so, while Garrick, as renown'd as he,
The sons of Albion ; fearing each to lose,
Some note of Nature's music from his lips,
And covetous of Shakspeare's beauty, seen
In every flash of his far-beaming eye.
Nor taste alone and well contrived display
Suffice to give the marshall'd ranks the grace
Of their complete effect. Much yet remains
Unsung, and many cares are yet behind,
And more laborious ; cares on which depends
Their vigour, injured soon, not soon restored,
The soil must be renew'd, which often wash'd
Loses its treasure of salubrious salts,
And disappoints the roots ; the slender roots
Close interwoven, where they meet the vase
Must smooth be shorn away ; the sapless branch
Must fly before the knife ; the wither'd leaf
Must be detach'd, and where it strews the floor
Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else
Contagion, and disseminating death.
Discharge but these kind offices, (and who
Would spare, that loves them, offices like these ?)
Well they reward the toil. The sight is pleased,
The scent regaled, each odoriferous leaf,
Each opening blossom, freely breathes abroad
Its gratitude, and thanks him with its sweets.
So manifold, all pleasing in their kind,
All healthful, are the employs of rural life,
Reiterated as the wheel of time
Runs round ; still ending, and beginning still.
Nor are these all. To deck the shapely knoll,
That softly swell'd and gaily dress'd appears
A flowery island, from the dark green lawn
Emerging, must be deem'd a labour due
To no mean hand, and asks the touch of taste.
Here also graceful mixture of well-match'd
And sorted hues (each giving each relief,
And by contrasted beauty shining more)
Is needful. Strength may wield the ponderous spade
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home ;
But elegance, chief grace the garden shews

And most attractive, is the fair result
Of thought, the creature of a polish'd mind.
Without it all is Gothic as the scene.
To which the insipid citizen resorts
Near yonder heath; where Industry misspent,
But proud of his uncouth ill-chosen task,
Has made a heaven on earth; with suns and moons
Of close-ramm'd stones has charged th' encumber'd
And fairly laid the zodiac in the dust. [soil,
He, therefore, who would see his flowers disposed
Sightly and in just order, ere he gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds,
Forecasts the future whole; that when the scene
Shall break into his preconceived display
Each for itself, and all as with one voice
Conspiring, may attest his bright design.
Nor even then, dismissing as perform'd
His pleasant work, may he suppose it done.
Few self-supported flowers endure the wind
Uninjured, but expect the upholding aid
Of the smooth-shaven prop, and neatly tied,
Are wedded thus, like beauty to old age,
For interest-sake, the living to the dead.
Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused
And lowly creeping, modest and yet fair,
Like virtue, thriving most where little seen :
Some more aspiring catch the neighbour-shrub
With clasping tendrils, and invest his branch,
Else unadorn'd, with many a gay festoon
And fragrant chaplet, recompensing well
The strength they borrow with the grace they lend.
All hate the rank society of weeds,
Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust
Th' impoverish'd earth; an overbearing race,
That like the multitude made faction-mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.
O bless'd seclusion from a jarring world,
Which he thus occupied enjoys! Retreat
Cannot indeed to guilty man restore
Lost innocence, or cancel follies past;
But it has peace, and much secures the mind
From all assaults of evil; proving still

A faithful barrier, not o'erleap'd with ease
By vicious Custom, raging uncontroll'd
Abroad, and desolating public life.
When fierce Temptation, seconded within
By traitor Appetite, and arm'd with darts
Temper'd in hell, invades the throbbing breast,
To combat may be glorious, and success
Perhaps may crown us ; but to fly is safe.
Had I the choice of sublunary good,
What could I wish, that I possess not here ?
Health, leisure, means to improve it, friendship, peace
No loose or wanton, though a wandering, muse,
And constant occupation without care.
Thus bless'd I draw a picture of that bliss ;
Hopeless, indeed, that dissipated minds,
And profligate abusers of a world
Created fair so much in vain for them,
Should seek the guiltless joys, that I describe,
Allured by my report : but sure no less,
That self-condemn'd they must neglect the prize,
And what they will not taste must yet approve.
What we admire we praise ; and when we praise
Advance it into notice, that its worth
Acknowledged, others may admire it too.
I therefore recommend, though at the risk
Of popular disgust, yet boldly still,
The cause of piety, and sacred truth,
And virtue, and those scenes, which God ordain'd
Should best secure them, and promote them most,
Scenes that I love, and with regret perceive
Forsaken, or through folly not enjoy'd
Pure is the nymph, though liberal of her smiles,
And chaste, though unconfined, whom I extol.
Not as the prince in Shushan, when he call'd,
Vain-glorious of her charms, his Vashti forth,
To grace the full pavilion. His design
Was but to boast his own peculiar good,
Which all might view with envy, none partake.
My charmer is not mine alone ; my sweets,
And she that sweetens all my bitters too,
Nature, enchanting Nature, in whose form
And lineaments divine I trace a hand

That errs not, and find raptures still renew'd,
Is free to all men—universal prize.
Strange that so fair a creature should yet want
Admirers, and be destined to divide
With meaner objects e'en the few she finds!
Stripp'd of her ornaments, her leaves and flowers,
She loses all her influence. Cities then
Attract us, and neglected Nature pines
Abandon'd, as unworthy of our love.
But are not wholesome airs, though unperfumed
By roses; and clear suns, though scarcely felt;
And groves, if unharmonious, yet secure
From clamour, and whose very silence charms,
To be preferr'd to smoke, to the eclipse
That metropolitan volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long,
And to the stir of Commerce, driving slow,
And thundering loud, with his ten thousand wheels?
They would be, were not madness in the heads,
And folly in the heart; were England now,
What England was, plain, hospitable, kind,
And undebauch'd. But we have bid farewell
To all the virtue of those better days,
And all their honest pleasures. Mansions once
Knew their own masters; and laborious hinds,
Who had survived the father, served the son.
Now the legitimate and rightful lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
As soon to be supplanted. He, that saw
His patrimonial timber cast its leaf,
Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Estates are landscapes, gazed upon a while,
Then advertised, and auctioneer'd away. [charged
The country starves, and they, that feed the o'er-
And surfeited lewd town with her fair dues,
By a just judgment strip and starve themselves.
The wings, that waft our riches out of sight,
Grow on the gamester's elbows; and the alert
And nimble motion of those restless joints,
That never tire, soon fans them all away.
Improvement too, the idol of the age,

is fed with many a victim. Lo, he comes
The omnipotent magician, Brown, appears!
Down falls the venerable pile, the abode
Of our forefathers—a grave whisker'd race,
But tasteless. Springs a palace in its stead,
But in a distant spot; where more exposed
It may enjoy the advantage of the north,
And aguish east, till time shall have transform'd
Those naked acres to a sheltering grove.
He speaks. The lake in front becomes a lawn;
Woods vanish, hills subside, and valleys rise;
And streams, as if created for his use,
Pursue the track of his directing wand,
Sinuous or straight, now rapid and now slow,
Now murmuring soft, now roaring in cascades—
E'en as he bids! The enraptured owner smiles.
'Tis finish'd, and yet, finish'd as it seems,
Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could shew,—
A mine to satisfy the enormous cost.
Drain'd to the last poor item of his wealth,
He sighs, departs, and leaves the accomplish'd plan,
That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day
Labour'd, and many a night pursued in dreams,
Just when it meets his hopes, and proves the heaven
He wanted, for a wealthier to enjoy!
And now perhaps the glorious hour is come,
When, having no stake left, no place to endear
Her interests, or that gives her sacred cause
A moment's operation on his love,
He burns with most intense and flagrant zeal
To serve his country. Ministerial grace
Deals him out money from the public chest;
Or, if that mine be shut, some private purse
Supplies his need with an usurious loan,
To be refunded duly when his vote
Well managed shall have earn'd its worthy price.
O innocent, compared with arts like these,
Crape, and cock'd pistol, and the whistling ball
Sent through the traveller's temples! He, that finds
One drop of Heaven's sweet mercy in his cup,
Can dig, beg, rot, and perish, well content,
So he may wrap himself in honest rags

At his last gasp : but could not for a world
 Fish up his dirty and dependent bread
 From pools and ditches of the commonwealth,
 Sordid and sickening at his own success.

Ambition, avarice, penury incurr'd
 By endless riot, vanity, the lust
 Of pleasure and variety, despatch,
 As duly as the swallows disappear,
 The world of wandering knights and 'squires to town
 London ingulphs them all ! The shark is there,
 And the shark's prey ; the spendthrift, and the leech
 That sucks him : there the sycophant, and he
 Who, with bareheaded and obsequious bows,
 Begg a warm office, doom'd to a cold jail
 And groat per diem, if his patron frown.
 The levee swarms, as if in golden pomp
 Were character'd on every statesman's door,
 '*Batter'd and bankrupt fortunes mended here*
 These are the charms that sully and eclipse
 The charms of Nature. 'Tis the cruel gripe,
 That lean, hard-handed Poverty inflicts,
 The hope of better things, the chance to win,
 The wish to shine, the thirst to be amused,
 That at the sound of Winter's hoary wing
 Unpeoples all our counties of such herds
 Of fluttering, loitering, cringing, begging, loose.
 And wanton vagrants, as make London, vast
 And boundless as it is, a crowded coop.

O thou, resort and mart of all the earth,
 Chequer'd with all complexions of mankind,
 And spotted with all crimes ; in whom I see
 Much that I love, and more that I admire,
 And all that I abhor ; thou freckled fair,
 That pleasest and yet shock'st me, I can laugh,
 And I can weep, can hope, and can despond
 Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee !
 Ten righteous would have saved a city once,
 And thou hast many righteous.—Well for thee—
 That salt preserves thee ; more corrupted else,
 And therefore more obnoxious, at this hour,
 Than Sodom in her day had power to be,
 For whom God heard his Abraham plead in vain



BOOK IV.

The post comes in.—The newspaper is read.—The world contemplated at a distance.—Address to Winter.—The rural amusements of a winter evening compared with the fashionable ones.—Address to Evening.—A brown study.—Fall of snow in the evening.—The waggoner.—A poor family-piece.—The rural thief.—Public houses.—The multitude of them censured.—The farmer's daughter: what she was—what she is.—The simplicity of country manners almost lost.—Causes of the change.—Desertion of the country by the rich.—Neglect of magistrates.—The militia principally in fault.—The new recruit and his transformation.—Reflection on bodies corporate.—The love of rural objects natural to all, and never to be totally extinguished.

THE WINTER EVENING.

HARK! 'tis the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge.
That with its wearisome but needful length
Bestrides the wintry flood, in which the moon
Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright;—
He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
With spatter'd boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks;
News from all nations lumbering at his back.
True to his charge, the close pack'd load behind,
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern
Is to conduct it to the destined inn;
And, having dropp'd the expected bag, pass on.
He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful: messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some;
To him indifferent whether grief or joy.
Houses in ashes, and the fall of stocks,
Births, deaths, and marriages, epistles wet
With tears, that trickled down the writer's cheeks
Fast as the periods from his fluent quill,
Or charged with amorous sighs of absent swains,
Or nymphs responsive, equally affect
His horse and him, unconscious of them all.
But O the important budget! usher'd in
With such heart-shaking music, who can say
What are its tidings? have our troops awaked?
Or do they still, as if with opium drugg'd,
Snore to the murmurs of the Atlantic wave?
Is India free? and does she wear her plumed

And jewell'd turban with a smile of peace;
Or lo we grind her still? The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all;
I burn to set the imprison'd wranglers free,
And give them voice and utterance once again.

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And, while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups,
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.
Not such his evening, who with shining face
Sweats in the crowded theatre, and squeezed
And bored with elbow-points through both his sides
Outscolds the ranting actor on the stage:
Nor his, who patient stands till his feet throb,
And his head thumps, to feed upon the breath
Of patriots bursting with heroic rage,
Or placemen, all tranquillity and smiles.
This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not e'en critics criticise; that holds
Inquisitive Attention, while I read,
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break;
What is it, but a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations, and its vast concerns?
Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge,
That tempts Ambition. On the summit see
The seals of office glitter in his eyes;
He climbs, he pants, he grasps them! At his heels
Close at his heels, a demagogue ascends,
And with a dext'rous jerk soon twists him down,
And wins them, but to lose them in his turn.
Here rills of oily eloquence in soft
Meanders lubricate the course they take;
The modest speaker is ashamed and grieved,
To engross a moment's notice; and yet begs,
Begs a propitious ear for his poor thoughts,
However trivial all that he conceives.
Sweet bashfulness! it claims at least this praise;

The dearth of information and good sense,
That it foretells us, always comes to pass.
Cataracts of declamation thunder here;
There forests of no meaning spread the page,
In which all comprehension wanders lost;
While fields of pleasantry amuse us there
With merry descants on a nation's woes.
The rest appears a wilderness of strange
But gay confusion; roses for the cheeks,
And lilies for the brow of faded age;
Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald,
Heaven, earth, and ocean plunder'd of their sweet
Nectareous essences, Olympian dews,
Sermons, and city-feasts, and favourite airs,
Ethereal journeys, submarine exploits,
And Katerfelto, with his hair on-end
At his own wonders, wondering for his bread.

'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends through all her gates
At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the uninjured ear.
Thus sitting, and surveying thus at ease
The globe and its concerns, I seem advanced
To some secure and more than mortal height,
That liberates and exempts me from them all.
It turns submitted to my view, turns round
With all its generations; I behold
The tumult and am still. The sound of war
Has lost its terrors ere it reaches me;
Grieves, but alarms me not. I mourn the pride
And avarice that make man a wolf to man;
Hear the faint echo of those brazen throats,
By which he speaks the language of his heart,
And sigh, but never tremble at the sound.
He travels and expatiates, as the bee
From flower to flower, so he from land to land;
The manners, customs, policy, of all
Pay contribution to the store he gleans;
He sucks intelligence in every clime,
And spreads the honey of his deep research

At his return—a rich repast for me.
He travels, and I too. I tread his deck,
Ascend his topmast, through his peering eyes
Discover countries, with a kindred heart
Suffer his woes, and share in his escapes;
While fancy, like the finger of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.

O winter, ruler of the inverted year,
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet like ashes fill'd,
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fringed with a beard made white with other snows
Than those of age, thy forehead wrapp'd in clouds,
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
But urged by storms along its slippery way,
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
And dreaded as thou art! Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet undawning east,
Shortening his journey between morn and noon,
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,
Down to the rosy west; but kindly still
Compensating his loss with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gathering, at short notice, in one group
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,
Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.
I crown thee king of intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturb'd Retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening, know.
No rattling wheels stop short before these gates;
No powder'd pert, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings; no stationary steeds
Cough their own knell, while heedless of the sound,
The silent circle fan themselves, and quake:
But here the needle plies its busy task,
The pattern grows, the well-depicted flower,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,
Unfolds its bosom; buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, gracefully disposed,

Follow the nimble finger of the fair;
A wreath, that cannot fade, of flowers that blow
With most success when all besides decay.
The poet's or historian's page by one
Made vocal for the amusement of the rest;
The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds
The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out;
And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct,
And in the charming strife triumphant still;
Beguile the night, and set a keener edge
On female industry: the threaded steel
Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds.
The volume closed, the customary rites
Of the last meal commence. A Roman meal;
Such as the mistress of the world once found
Delicious, when her patriots of high note,
Perhaps by moonlight, at their humble doors,
And under an old oak's domestic shade,
Enjoy'd, spare feast! a radish and an egg.
Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull,
Nor such as with a frown forbids the play
Of fancy or proscribes the sound of mirth;
Nor do we madly, like an impious world,
Who deem religion frenzy, and the God
That made them an intruder on their joys,
Start at his awful name, or deem his praise
A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone,
Exciting oft our gratitude and love,
While we retrace with Memory's pointing wand,
That calls the past to our exact review,
The dangers we have 'scaped, the broken snare,
The disappointed foe, deliverance found
Unlook'd for, life preserved, and peace restored,
Fruits of omnipotent eternal love.
O evenings worthy of the gods! exclaim'd
The Sabine bard. O evenings, I reply,
More to be prized and coveted than yours,
As more illumined, and with nobler truths,
That I, and mine, and those we love, enjoy.
Is Winter hideous in a garb like this?
Needs he the tragic fur, the smoke of lamps,
The pent-up breath of an unsavoury throng,

To thaw him into feeling ; or the smart
And snappish dialogue, that flippant wits
Call comedy, to prompt him with a smile ?
The self-complacent actor, when he views
(Stealing a sidelong glance at a full house)
The slope of faces, from the floor to th' roof
(As if one master spring controll'd them all)
Relax'd into an universal grin,
Sees not a countenance there that speaks of joy
Half so refined or so sincere as ours.
Cards were superfluous here, with all the tricks
That idleness has ever yet contrived
To fill the void of an unfurnish'd brain,
To palliate dullness, and give time a shove.
Time, as he passes us has a dove's wing,
Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound ;
But the world's Time, is Time in masquerade !
Theirs, should I paint him, has his pinions fledged
With motley plumes ; and, where the peacock shews
His azure eyes, is tintured black and red,
With spets quadrangular of diamond form,
Ensanguined hearts, clubs typical of strife,
And spades the emblem of untimely graves.
What should be, and what was an hour-glass once
Becomes a dice-box, and a billiard-mace
Well does the work of his destructive scythe.
Thus deck'd, he charms a world whom fashion blinds
To his true worth, most pleased when idle most
Whose only happy are their wasted hours.
E'en misses, at whose age their mothers wore
The backstring and the bib, assume the dress
Of womanhood, sit pupils in the school
Of card-devoted Time, and night by night
Placed at some vacant corner of the board,
Learn every trick, and soon play all the game.
But truce with censure. Roving as I rove,
Where shall I find an end, or how proceed ?
As he that travels far oft turns aside,
To view some rugged rock or mouldering tower,
Which seen delights him not ; then coming home
Describes and prints it, that the world may know
How far he went for what was nothing worth ;

So I, with brush in hand, and palette spread,
With colours mix'd for a far different use,
Paint cards, and dolls, and every idle thing,
That Fancy finds in her excursive flights.

Come, Evening, once again, season of peace ;
Return, sweet Evening, and continue long !
Methinks I see thee in the streaky west,
With matron step slow moving, while the Night
Treads on thy sweeping train ; one hand employ'd
In letting fall the curtain of repose
On bird and beast, the other charged for man
With sweet oblivion of the cares of day :
Not sumptuously adorn'd, nor needing aid,
Like homely-featured Night, of clustering gems ;
A star or two, just twinkling on thy brow,
Suffices thee ; save that the moon is thine
No less than hers, not worn indeed on high,
With ostentatious pageantry, but set
With modest grandeur in thy purple zone,
Resplendent less, but of an ampler round.
Come then, and thou shalt find thy votary calm,
Or make me so. Composure is thy gift :
And, whether I devote thy gentle hours
To books, to music, or the poet's toil ;
To weaving nets for bird-alluring fruit ;
Or twining silken threads round ivory reels,
When they command whom man was born to please
I slight thee not, but make thee welcome still.

Just when our drawing-rooms begin to blaze
With lights, by clear reflection multiplied
From many a mirror, in which he of Gath.
Goliath, might have seen his giant bulk
Whole without stooping, towering crest and all,
My pleasures too begin. But me perhaps
The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile
With faint illumination, that uplifts
The shadows to the ceiling, there by fits
Dauncing uncouthly to the quivering flame.
Not undelightful is an hour to me
So spent in parlour-twilight : such a gloom
Suits well the thoughtful or unthinking mind,
The mind contemplative, with some new theme

Pregnant, or indisposed alike to all.
Laugh ye, who boast your more mercurial powers,
That never feel a stupor, know no pause,
Nor need one ; I am conscious, and confess
Fearless, a soul that does not always think.
Me oft has Fancy ludicrous and wild
Sooth'd with a waking dream of houses, towers,
Trees, churches, and strange visages, express'd
In the red cinders, while with poring eye
I gazed, myself creating what I saw.
Nor less amused have I quiescent watch'd
The sooty films, that play upon the bars
Pendulous, and foreboding in the view
Of superstition, prophesying still,
Though still deceived, some stranger's near approach.
Tis thus the understanding takes repose
In indolent vacuity of thought,
And sleeps, and is refresh'd. Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep deliberation, as the man
Were task'd to his full strength, absorb'd and lost.
Thus oft, reclined at ease, I lose an hour
At evening, till at length the freezing blast,
That sweeps the bolted shutter, summons home
The recollected powers ; and snapping short
The glassy threads, with which the fancy weaves
Her brittle toils, restores me to myself.
How calm is my recess ; and how the frost,
Raging abroad, and the rough wind endear
The silence and the warmth enjoy'd within !
I saw the woods and fields at close of day
A variegated show ; the meadows green,
Though faded ; and the lands, where lately waved
The golden harvest, of a mellow brown,
Upturn'd so lately by the forceful share.
I saw far off the weedy fallows smile
With verdure not unprofitable, grazed
By flocks, fast feeding, and selecting each
His favourite herb ; while all the leafless groves
That skirt the horizon, wore a sable hue,
Scarce noticed in the kindred dusk of eve.
To-morrow brings a change ! a total change !

Which even now, though silently perform'd
And slowly, and by most unfelt, the face
Of universal nature undergoes.
Fast falls a fleecy shower: the downy flakes
Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse,
Softly alighting upon all below,
Assimilate all objects. Earth receives
Gladly the thickening mantle; and the green
And tender blade, that fear'd the chilling blast,
Escapes unhurt beneath so warm a veil.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Finds happiness unblighted, or, if found,
Without some thistly sorrow at his side,
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin
Against the law of love, to measure lots
With less distinguish'd than ourselves; that thus
We may with patience bear our moderate ills,
And sympathize with others suffering more.
Ill fares the traveller now, and he that stalks
In ponderous boots beside his reeking team.
The wain goes heavily, impeded sore
By congregating loads adhering close
To the clogg'd wheels; and in its sluggish pace
Noiseless appears a moving hill of snow.
The toiling steeds expand the nostril wide,
While every breath, by respiration strong
Forced downward, is consolidated soon
Upon their jutting chests. He, form'd to bear
The pelting brunt of the tempestuous night,
With half-shut eyes, and pucker'd cheeks, and teeth
Presented bare against the storm, plods on.
One hand secures his hat, save when with both
He brandishes his pliant length of whip
Resounding oft, and never heard in vain.
O happy; and in my account denied
That sensibility of pain, with which
Refinement is endued, thrice happy thou!
Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels indeed
The piercing cold, but feels it unimpair'd.
The learned finger never need explore
Thy vigorous pulse; and the unhealthful east,
That breathes the spleen, and searches every bone

Of the infirm, is wholesome air to thee.
Thy days roll on exempt from household care ;
Thy waggon is thy wife ; and the poor beasts,
That drag the dull companion to and fro,
Thine helpless charge dependent on thy care.
Ah treat them kindly ! rude as thou appear'st,
Yet shew that thou hast mercy ! which the great,
With needless hurry whirl'd from place to place,
Humane as they would seem, not always shew.

Poor, yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat,
Such claim compassion in a night like this,
And have a friend in every feeling heart.
Warm'd, while it lasts, by labour, all day long
They brave the season, and yet find at eve,
Ill clad, and fed but sparely, time to cool.
The frugal housewife trembles when she lights
Her scanty stock of brushwood, blazing clear,
But dying soon, like all terrestrial joys.
The few small embers left she nurses well ;
And while her infant race, with outspread hands,
And crowded knees, sit cowering o'er the sparks,
Retires, content to quake, so they be warm'd.
The man feels least, as more inured than she
To winter, and the current in his veins
More briskly moved by his severer toil ;
Yet he too finds his own distress in theirs.
The taper soon extinguish'd, which I saw
Dangled along at the cold finger's end,
Just when the day declined ; and the brown loaf
Lodged on the shelf, half eaten without sauce
Of savoury cheese, or butter, costlier still ;
Sleep seems their only refuge : for, alas !
Where penury is felt the thought is chain'd,
And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few.
With all this thrift they thrive not. All the care
Ingenious Parsimony takes, but just
Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool,
Skillet, and old carved chest, from public sale.
They live, and live without extorted alms
From grudging hands ; but other boast have none,
To soothe their honest pride, that scorns to beg,
Nor comfort else, but in their mutual love.

I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair,
For ye are worthy; choosing rather far
A dry but independent crust, hard earn'd,
And eaten with a sigh, than to endure
The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs
Of knaves in office, partial in the work
Of distribution; liberal of their aid
To clamorous importunity in rags,
But oft-times deaf to suppliants, who would blush
To wear a tatter'd garb, however coarse,
Whom famine cannot reconcile to filth:
These ask with painful shyness, and, refused
Because deserving, silently retire!
But be ye of good courage! Time itself
Shall much befriend you. Time shall give increase;
And all your numerous progeny, well-train'd,
But helpless, in few years shall find their hands,
And labour too. Meanwhile ye shall not want
What, conscious of your virtues, we can spare,
Nor what a wealthier than ourselves may send.
I mean the man, who, when the distant poor
Need help, denies them nothing but his name.
But poverty with most, who whimper forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe;
The effect of laziness or sottish waste.
Now goes the nightly thief prowling abroad
For plunder; much solicitous how best
He may compensate for a day of sloth
By works of darkness and nocturnal wrong.
Woe to the gardener's pale, the farmer's hedge,
F'ash'd neatly, and secured with driven stakes
Deep in the loamy bank. Uptorn by strength,
Resistless in so bad a cause, but lame
To better deeds, he bundles up the spoil,
An ass's burden, and when laden most
And heaviest, light of foot steals fast away.
Nor does the boarded hovel better guard
The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots
From his pernicious force. Nor will he leave
Unwrench'd the door, however well secured,
Where Chanticleer amidst his harem sleeps
In unsuspecting pomp. 'Twitch'd from the perch
He gives the princely bird, with all his wives,

To his voracious bag, struggling in vain,
And loudly wondering at the sudden change.
Nor this to feed his own. 'Twere some excuse,
Did pity of their sufferings warp aside
His principle, and tempt him into sin
For their support, so destitute. But they
Neglected pine at home; themselves, as more
Exposed than others, with less scruple made
His victims, robb'd of their defenceless all.
Cruel is all he does. 'Tis quenchless thirst
Of ruinous ebriety, that prompts
His every action, and imbrutes the man.

O for a law to noose the villain's neck,
Who starves his own; who persecutes the blood
He gave them in his children's veins, and hates
And wrongs the woman he has sworn to love!

Pass where we may, through city or through town,
Village, or hamlet, of this merry land,
Though lean and beggar'd, every twentieth pace
Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff
Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the styies
That law has licensed, as makes Temperance reel.
There sit, involved and lost in curling clouds
Of Indian fume, and guzzling deep, the boor,
The lackey, and the groom: the craftsman there
Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil;
Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the dough; all loud alike,
All learned, and all drunk! the fiddle screams
Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wail'd
Its wasted tones and harmony unheard:
Fierce the dispute, whate'er the theme; while she
Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate,
Perch'd on the sign-post, holds with even hand
Her undecisive scales. In this she lays
A weight of ignorance; in that, of pride;
And smiles delighted with the eternal poise.
Dire is the frequent curse, and its twin sound,
The cheek-distending oath, not to be praised
As ornamental, musical, polite,
Like those, which modern senators employ,
Whose oath is rhetoric, and who swear for fame!

Behold the schools in which plebeian minds,
Once simple, are initiated in arts,
Which some may practise with politer grace,
But none with readier skill!—'tis here they learn
The road that leads from competence and peace
To indigence and rapine; till at last
Society, grown weary of the load,
Shakes her encumber'd lap, and casts them out.
But censure profits little: vain the attempt
To advertise in verse a public pest,
That, like the filth with which the peasant feeds
His hungry acres, stinks, and is of use.
The excise is fatten'd with the rich result
Of all this riot; and ten thousand casks,
For ever dribbling out their base contents,
Touch'd by the Midas finger of the state,
Bleed gold for ministers to sport away.
Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids!
Gloriously drunk, obey the important call!
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats;—
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.

Would I had fallen upon those happier days
That poets celebrate; those golden times,
And those Arcadian scenes, that Maro sings,
And Sidney, warbler of poetic prose.
Nymphs were Dianas then, and swains had hearts
That felt their virtues: Innocents, it seems,
From courts dismiss'd, found shelter in the groves;
The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd
Upon the yielding herbage (so they sing),
Then were not all effaced: then speech profane,
And manners profligate, were rarely found,
Observed as prodigies, and soon reclaim'd.
Vain wish! those days were never; airy dreams
Sat for the picture; and the poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed a gay delirium for a truth.
Grant it: I still must envy them an age,
That favour'd such a dream; in days like these
Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she presides,
Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief.

No: we are polish'd now. The rural lass,
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manners, and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more. The character is lost!
Her head, adorn'd with lappets pinn'd aloft,
And ribands streaming gay, superbly raised,
And magnified beyond all human size,
Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand
For more than half the tresses it sustains;
Her elbows ruffled, and her tottering frame
Ill-propp'd upon French heels; she might be deem'd
(But that the basket dangling on her arm
Interprets her more truly) of a rank
Too proud for dairy work, or sale of eggs.
Expect her soon with footboy at her heels,
No longer blushing for her awkward load,
Her train and her umbrella all her care!

The town has tinged the country; and the stain
Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe,
The worse for what it soils. The fashion runs
Down into scenes still rural; but, alas,
Scenes rarely graced with rural manners now!
Time was, when in the pastoral retreat
The unguarded door was safe; men did not watch
To invade another's right, or guard their own.
Then sleep was undisturb'd by fear, unscared
By drunken howlings; and the chilling tale
Of midnight murder was a wonder, heard
With doubtful credit, told to frighten babes.
But farewell now to unsuspicious nights,
And slumbers unalarm'd! Now, ere you sleep,
See that your polish'd arms be primed with care
And drop the night-bolt; ruffians are abroad;
And the first larum of the cock's shrill throat
May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear
To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.
E'en daylight has its dangers; and the walk
Through pathless wastes and woods unconscious once
Of other tenants than melodious birds,
Or harmless flocks, is hazardous and bold.

Lamented change! to which full many a cause
Inveterate, hopeless of a cure, conspires.
The course of human things from good to ill,
From ill to worse, is fatal, never fails.
Increase of power begets increase of wealth,
Wealth luxury, and luxury excess;
Excess the scrofulous and itchy plague,
That seizes first the opulent, descends
To the next rank contagious, and in time
Taints downward all the graduated scale
Of order, from the chariot to the plough.
The rich, and they that have an arm to check
The license of the lowest in degree,
Desert their office; and themselves, intent
On pleasure, haunt the capital, and thus
To all the violence of lawless hands
Resign the scenes their presence might protect.
Authority herself not seldom sleeps,
Though resident, and witness of the wrong.
The plump convivial parson often bears
The magisterial sword in vain, and lays
His reverence and his worship both to rest
On the same cushion of habitual sloth.
Perhaps timidity restrains his arm;
When he should strike he trembles, and sets free,
Himself enslaved by terror of the band,
The audacious convict whom he dares not bind.
Perhaps, though by profession ghostly pure,
He too may have his vice, and sometimes prove
Less dainty than becomes his grave outside
In lucrative concerns. Examine well
His milk-white hand; the palm is hardly clean—
But here and there an ugly smutch appears.
Foh! 'twas a bribe that left it: he has touch'd
Corruption. Whoso seeks an audit here
Propitious pays his tribute, game or fish,
Wild-fowl or venison! and his errand speeds.
But faster far, and more than all the rest,
A noble cause, which none, who bears a spark
Of public virtue, ever wish'd removed,
Works the deplored and mischievous effect.
'Tis universal soldiership has stabb'd

The heart of merit in the meaner class.
Arms, through the vanity and brainless rage
Of those that bear them, in whatever cause,
Seem most at variance with all moral good,
And incompatible with serious thought.
The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Bless'd with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures; now and then
A wrestling-match, a foot-race, or a fair;
Is ballotted, and trembles at the news:
Sheepish he doffs his hat, and mumbling swears
A Bible-oath to be whate'er they please,
To do he knows not what. The task perform'd,
That instant he becomes the serjeant's care,
His pupil, and his torment, and his jest.
His awkward gait, his introverted toes,
Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks,
Procure him many a curse. By slow degrees,
Unapt to learn, and form'd of stubborn stuff,
He yet by slow degrees puts off himself,
Grows conscious of a change, and likes it well:
He stands erect; his slouch becomes a walk;
He steps right onward, martial in his air,
His form, and movement; is as smart above
As meal and larded locks can make him; wears
His hat, or his plumed helmet, with a grace;
And, his three years of heroship expired,
Returns indignant to the slighted plough.
He hates the field, in which no fife or drum
Attends him; drives his cattle to a march;
And sighs for the smart comrades he has left.
'Twere well if his exterior change were all—
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too,
To swear, to game, to drink; to shew at home
By lewdness, idleness, and sabbath-breach,
The great proficiency he made abroad;
To astonish and to grieve his gazing friends;
To break some maiden's and his mother's heart;
To be a pest where he was useful once;
Are his sole aim, and all his glory, now.

Man in society is like a flower

Blown in its native bed ; 'tis there alone
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
Shine out ; there only reach their proper use.
But man associated and leagued with man
By regal warrant, or self-join'd by bond
For interest-sake, or swarming into clans
Beneath one head, for purposes of war,
Like flowers selected from the rest, and bound
And bundled close to fill some crowded vase,
Fades rapidly, and, by compression marr'd,
Contracts defilement not to be endured.
Hence charter'd boroughs are such public plagues :
And burghers, men immaculate perhaps
In all their private functions, once combined,
Become a loathsome body, only fit
For dissolution, hurtful to the main.
Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature ; and, disclaiming all regard
For mercy and the common rights of man,
Build factories with blood, conducting trade
At the sword's point, and dyeing the white robe
Of innocent commercial Justice red.
Hence too the field of glory, as the world
Misdeems it, dazzled by its bright array,
With all its majesty of thundering pomp,
Enchanting music, and immortal wreaths,
Is but a school, where thoughtlessness is taught
On principle, where foppery atones
For folly, gallantry for every vice.

But slighted as it is, and by the great
Abandon'd, and, which still I more regret,
Infected with the manners and the modes
It knew not once, the country wins me still.
I never framed a wish, or form'd a plan,
That flatter'd me with hopes of earthly bliss,
But there I laid the scene. There early stray'd
My fancy, ere yet liberty of choice
Had found me, or the hope of being free.
My very dreams were rural ; rural too
The first-born efforts of my youthful muse,

Sportive and jingling her poetic bells,
Ere yet her ear was mistress of their powers.
No bard could please me but whose lyre was tuned
To Nature's praises. Heroes and their feats
Fatigued me, never weary of the pipe
Of Tityrus, assembling, as he sang,
The rustic throng beneath his favourite beech.
Then Milton had indeed a poet's charms :
New to my taste, his Paradise surpass'd
The struggling efforts of my boyish tongue
To speak its excellence. I danced for joy.
I marvell'd much, that, at so ripe an age
As twice seven years, his beauties had then first
Engaged my wonder; and admiring still,
And still admiring, with regret supposed
The joy half lost, because not sooner found.
There too, enamour'd of the life I loved,
Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit
Determined, and possessing it at last
With transports, such as favour'd lovers feel,
I studied, prized, and wish'd that I had known
Ingenious Cowley! and, though now reclaim'd
By modern lights from an erroneous taste,
I cannot but lament thy splendid wit
Entangled in the cobwebs of the schools.
I still revere thee, courtly though retired!
Though stretch'd at ease in Chertsey's silent bowers,
Not unemploy'd: and finding rich amends
For a lost world in solitude and verse.
'Tis born with all: the love of Nature's works,
Is an ingredient in the compound man
Infused at the creation of the kind.
And, though the Almighty Maker has throughout
Discriminated each from each, by strokes
And touches of his hand, with so much art
Diversified, the two were never found
Twins at all points—yet this obtains in all,
That all discern a beauty in his works,
And all can taste them: minds that have been form'd
And tutor'd with a relish more exact,
But none without some relish, none unmoved.
It is a flame that dies not even there,

Where nothing feeds it: neither business, crowds,
Nor habits of luxurious city-life,
Whatever else they smother of true worth
In human bosoms, quench it or abate.
The villas with which London stands begirt,
Like a swarth Indian, with his belt of beads,
Prove it. A breath of unadulterate air,
The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer
The citizen, and brace his languid frame!
E'en in the stifling bosom of the town
A garden, in which nothing thrives, has charms
That soothe the rich possessor; much consoled,
That here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Of nightshade, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates. These serve him with a hint
That Nature lives; that sight-refreshing green
Is still the livery she delights to wear,
Though sickly samples of the exuberant whole.
What are the casements lined with creeping herbs,
The prouder sashes fronted with a range
Of orange, myrtle, or the fragrant weed,
The Frenchman's darling?* are they not all proofs,
That man, immured in cities, still retains
His inborn inextinguishable thirst
Of rural scenes, compensating his loss
By supplemental shifts, the best he may?
The most unfurnish'd with the means of life,
Are they, that never pass their brick-wall bounds,
To range the fields and treat their lungs with air,
Yet feel the burning instinct: over head
Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick
And water'd duly. There the pitcher stands
A fragment, and the spoutless tea-pot there;
Sad witnesses how close pent man regrets
The country, with what ardour he contrives
A peep at Nature, when he can no more.

Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease,
And contemplation, heart-consoling joys,
And harmless pleasures, in the throng'd abode
Of multitudes unknown; hail, rural life!
Address himself who will to the pursuit

* Mignonette.

Of honours, or emolument, or fame ;
 I shall not add myself to such a chase,
 Thwart his attempts, or envy his success.
 Some must be great. Great offices will have
 Great talents; and God gives to every man
 The virtue, temper, understanding, taste
 That lifts him into life, and lets him fall
 Just in the niche he was ordain'd to fill.
 To the deliverer of an injured land
 He gives a tongue to enlarge upon, a heart
 To feel, and courage to redress, her wrongs :
 To monarchs dignity ; to judges sense ;
 To artists ingenuity and skill ;
 To me, an unambitious mind, content
 In the low vale of life, that early felt
 A wish for ease and leisure, and ere long
 Found here that leisure and that ease I wish'd.

BOOK V.

A frosty morning.—The foddering of cattle.—The woodman and his dog.—The poultry.—Whimsical effects of frost at a water-fall.—The empress of Russia's palace of ice.—Amusements of monarchs.—War one of them.—Wars, whence.—And whence monarchy.—The evils of it.—English and French loyalty contrasted.—The Bastille, and a prisoner there.—Liberty the chief recommendation of this country.—Modern patriotism questionable, and why.—The perishable nature of the best human institutions.—Spiritual liberty not perishable.—The slavish state of man by nature.—Deliver him, Deist, if you can.—Grace must do it.—The respective merits of patriots and martyrs stated.—Their different treatment.—Happy freedom of the man whom grace makes free.—His relish of the works of God.—Address to the Creator.

THE WINTER MORNING WALK.

'Tis morning; and the sun, with ruddy orb
 Ascending, fires th' horizon; while the clouds,
 That crowd away before the driving wind,
 More ardent as the disk emerges more,
 Resemble most some city in a blaze,
 Seen through the leafless wood. His slanting ray
 Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale,
 And, tinging all with his own rosy hue,

From every herb and every spiry blade
 Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field.
 Mine, spindling into longitude immense,
 In spite of gravity, and sage remark
 That I myself am but a fleeting shade,
 Provokes me to a smile. With eye askance
 I view the muscular proportion'd limb
 Transform'd to a lean shank. The shapeless pair,
 As they design'd to mock me, at my side
 Take step for step; and, as I near approach
 The cottage, walk along the plaster'd wall,
 Preposterous sight! the legs without the man.
 The verdure of the plain lies buried deep
 Beneath the dazzling deluge; and the bents,
 And coarser grass, upspearing o'er the rest,
 Of late unsightly and unseen, now shine
 Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
 And, fledged with icy feathers, nod superb.
 The cattle mourn in corners, where the fence
 Screens them, and seem half petrified to sleep
 In unrecumbent sadness. There they wait
 Their wonted fodder; not like hungry man,
 Fretful if unsupplied: but silent, meek,
 And patient of the slow-paced swain's delay.
 He from the stack carves out the accustom'd load,
 Deep-plunging, and again deep-plunging oft,
 His broad keen knife into the solid mass:
 Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands,
 With such undeviating and even force
 He severs it away: no needless care,
 Lest storms should overset the leaning pile
 Deciduous, or its own unbalanced weight.
 Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcern'd
 The cheerful haunts of man; to wield the axe,
 And drive the wedge, in yonder forest drear,
 From morn to eve his solitary task.
 Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears,
 And tail cropp'd short, half lurcher, and half cur,
 His dog attends him. Close behind his heel
 Now creeps he slow; and now, with many a frisk
 Wide-scampering, snatches up the drifted snow
 With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout;

Then shakes his powder'd coat, and barks for joy.
 Heedless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl
 Moves right toward the mark ; nor stops for aught,
 But now and then with pressure of his thumb
 To adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube,
 That fumes beneath his nose : the trailing cloud
 Streams far behind him, scenting all the air.
 Now from the roost, or from the neighbouring pale,
 Where, diligent to catch the first faint gleam
 Of smiling day, they gossip'd side by side,
 Come trooping at the housewife's well-known call
 The feather'd tribes domestic. Half on wing,
 And half on foot, they brush the fleecy flood,
 Conscious and fearful of too deep a plunge.
 The sparrows peep, and quit the sheltering caves,
 To seize the fair occasion ; well they eye
 The scatter'd grain, and thievishly resolved
 To escape the impending famine, often scared
 As oft return, a pert voracious kind.
 Clean riddance quickly made, one only care
 Remains to each, the search of sunny nook,
 Or shed impervious to the blast. Resign'd
 To sad necessity, the cock foregoes
 His wonted strut ; and, wading at their head
 With well-consider'd steps, seems to resent
 His alter'd gait and stateliness retrench'd.
 How find the myriads, that in summer cheer
 The hills and valleys with their ceaseless songs,
 Due sustenance, or where subsist they now ?
 Earth yields them naught ; the imprison'd worm is
 Beneath the frozen clod ; all seeds of herbs
 Lie cover'd close ; and berry-bearing thorns,
 That feed the thrush (whatever some suppose),
 Afford the smaller minstrels no supply.
 The long-protracted rigour of the year
 Thins all their numerous flocks. In chinks and holes
 Ten thousand seek an unmolested end,
 As instinct prompts ; self-buried ere they die.
 The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,
 Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth-nut, now
 Repays their labour more ; and perch'd aloft
 By the wayside, or stalking in the path,

Lean pensioners upon the traveller's track,
 Pick up their nauseous dole, though sweet to them,
 Of voided pulse or half-digested grain.
 The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,
 O'erwhelming all distinction. On the flood,
 Indurated and fix'd, the snowy weight
 Lies undissolved, while silently beneath,
 And unperceived, the current steals away.
 Not so where, scornful of a check, it leaps
 The mill-dam, dashes on the restless wheel,
 And wantons in the pebbly gulf below :
 No frost can bind it there ; its utmost force
 Can but arrest the light and smoky mist,
 That in its fall the liquid sheet throws wide.
 And see where it has hung the embroider'd banks
 With forms so various, that no powers of art,
 The pencil or the pen, may trace the scene !
 Here glittering turrets rise, upbearing high
 (Fantastic misarrangement !) on the roof
 Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
 And shrubs of fairy land. The crystal drops,
 That trickle down the branches, fast congeal'd,
 Shoot into pillars of pellucid length,
 And prop the pile they but adorn'd before.
 Here grotto within grotto safe defies
 The sun-beam ; there, emboss'd and fretted wild,
 The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes
 Capricious, in which fancy seeks in vain
 The likeness of some object seen before.
 Thus Nature works as if to mock at Art,
 And in defiance of her rival powers ;
 By these fortuitous and random strokes
 Performing such inimitable feats,
 As she with all her rules can never reach.
 Less worthy of applause, though more admired,
 Because a novelty, the work of man,
 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ,
 Thy most magnificent and mighty freak,
 The wonder of the North. No forest fell,
 When thou wouldst build, no quarry sent its stores
 To enrich thy walls : but thou didst hew the floods,
 And make thy marble of the glassy wave.

In such a palace Aristæus found
Cyrene, when he bore the plaintive tale
Of his lost bees to her maternal ear;
In such a palace Poetry might place
The armory of Winter; where his troops,
The gloomy clouds, find weapons, arrowy sleet,
Skin-piercing volley, blossom-bruising hail,
And snow, that often blinds the traveller's course,
And wraps him in an unexpected tomb.
Silently as a dream the fabric rose;
No sound of hammer or of saw was there:
Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts
Were soon conjoin'd, nor other cement ask'd
Than water interfused to make them one.
Lamps gracefully disposed and of all hues,
Illumined every side; a watery light
Gleam'd through the clear transparency, that seem'd
Another moon new risen, or meteor fallen
From heaven to earth, of lambent flame serene.
So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slippery the materials, yet frost-bound
Firm as a rock. Nor wanted aught within,
That royal residence might well befit,
For grandeur or for use. Long wavy wreaths
Of flowers, that fear'd no enemy but warmth,
Blush'd on the pannels. Mirror needed none
Where all was vitreous; but in order due
Convivial table and commodious seat
(What seem'd at least commodious seat) were there;
Sofa, and couch, and high-built throne august,
The same lubricity was found in all,
And all was moist to the warm touch; a scene
Of evanescent glory, once a stream,
And soon to slide into a stream again.
Alas! 'twas but a mortifying stroke
Of undesign'd severity, that glanced
(Made by a monarch) on her own estate,
On human grandeur, and the courts of kings.
'Twas transient in its nature, as in show
'Twas durable; as worthless as it seem'd
Intrinsically precious; to the foot
Treacherous and false; it smiled, and it was cold.

Great princes have great playthings. Some have
 At hewing mountains into men, and some play'd
 At building human wonders mountain-high.
 Some have amused the dull, sad years of life
 (Life spent in indolence, and therefore sad)
 With schemes of monumental fame; and sought
 By pyramids and mausolean pomp,
 Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones
 Some seek diversion in the tented field,
 And make the sorrows of mankind their sport.
 But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise
 Kings would not play at. Nations would do well
 To extort their truncheons from the puny hands
 Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds
 Are gratified with mischief; and who spoil,
 Because men suffer it, their toy the World.

When Babel was confounded, and the great
 Confederacy of projectors wild and vain
 Was split into diversity of tongues,
 Then, as a shepherd separates his flock,
 These to the upland, to the valley those,
 God drove asunder, and assign'd their lot
 To all the nations. Ample was the boon
 He gave them, in its distribution fair
 And equal; and he bade them dwell in peace.
 Peace was awhile their care; they plough'd and sow'd
 And reap'd their plenty without grudge or strife.
 But violence can never longer sleep
 Than human passions please. In every heart
 Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war;
 Occasion needs but fan them, and they blaze.
 Cain had already shed a brother's blood:
 The Deluge wash'd it out; but left unquench'd
 The seeds of murder in the breast of man.
 Soon by a righteous judgment in the line
 Of his descending progeny was found
 The first artificer of death; the shrewd
 Contriver, who first sweated at the forge,
 And forced the blunt and yet unbloodied steel
 To a keen edge, and made it bright for war.
 Him, Tubal named, the Vulcan of old times,
 The sword and falchion their inventor claim;

And the first smith was the first murderer's son.
His art survived the waters; and ere long,
When man was multiplied and spread abroad
In tribes and clans, and had begun to call
These meadows and that range of hills his own,
The tasted sweets of property begat
Desire of more, and industry in some,
To improve and cultivate their just demesne,
Made others covet what they saw so fair.
Thus war began on earth: These fought for spoil,
And those in self-defence. Savage at first
The onset and irregular. At length
One eminent above the rest for strength,
For stratagem, for courage, or for all,
Was chosen leader; him they served in war.
And him in peace, for sake of warlike deeds
Reverenced no less. Who could with him compare
Or who so worthy to control themselves,
As he, whose prowess had subdued their foes?
Thus war, affording field for the display
Of virtue, made one chief, whom times of peace,
Which have their exigencies too, and call
For skill in government, at length made king.
King was a name too proud for man to wear
With modesty and meekness; and the crown,
So dazzling in their eyes, who set it on,
Was sure to intoxicate the brows it bound.
It is the abject property of most,
That, being parcel of the common mass,
And destitute of means to raise themselves,
They sink, and settle lower than they need.
They know not what it is to feel within
A comprehensive faculty, that grasps
Great purposes with ease, that turns and wields
Almost without an effort, plans too vast
For their conception, which they cannot move.
Conscious of impotence they soon grow drunk
With gazing, when they see an able man
Step forth to notice: and, besotted thus,
Build him a pedestal, and say, 'Stand there,
'And be our admiration and our praise.'
They roll themselves before him in the dust,

Then most deserving in their own account,
When most extravagant in his applause :
As if exalting him they raised themselves.
Thus by degrees, self-cheated of their sound
And sober judgment, that he is but man,
They demi-deify and fume him so,
That in due season he forgets it too.
Inflated and astrut with self-conceit,
He gulps the windy diet ; and ere long,
Adopting their mistake, profoundly thinks
The World was made in vain, if not for him.
Thenceforth they are his cattle : drudges, born
To bear his burdens, drawing in his gears,
And sweating in his service, his caprice
Becomes the soul that animates them all.
He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives,
Spent in the purchase of renown for him,
An easy reckoning ; and they think the same.
Thus kings were first invented, and thus kings
Were burnish'd into heroes, and became
The arbiters of this terraqueous swamp ;
Storks among frogs, that have but croak'd and died
Strange, that such folly, as lifts bloated man
To eminence fit only for a god,
Should ever drivel out of human lips,
E'en in the cradled weakness of the world !
Still stranger much, that when at length mankind
Had reach'd the sinewy firmness of their youth,
And could discriminate and argue well
On subjects more mysterious, they were yet
Babes in the cause of freedom, and should fear
And quake before the gods themselves had made :
But above measure strange, that neither proof
Of sad experience, nor examples set
By some, whose patriot virtue has prevail'd,
Can even now, when they are grown mature
In wisdom, and with philosophic deeds
Familiar, serve to emancipate the rest !
Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use
That even servitude, the worst of ills,

Because delivered down from sire to son,
Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing.
But is it fit, or can it bear the shock
Or rational discussion, that a man,
Compounded and made up like other men
Of elements tumultuous, in whom lust
And folly in as ample measure meet,
As in the bosoms of the slaves he rules,
Should be a despot absolute, and boast
Himself the only freeman of his land!
Should, when he pleases, and on whom he will
Wage war, with any or with no pretence
Of provocation given, or wrong sustain'd,
And force the beggarly last doit, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of Poverty, that thus he may procure
His thousands, weary of penurious life,
A splendid opportunity to die?
Say ye, who (with less prudence than of old
Jotham ascribed to his assembled trees
In politic convention) put your trust
In the shadow of a bramble, and reclined
In fancied peace beneath his dangerous branch,
Rejoice in him, and celebrate his sway,
Where find ye passive fortitude? Whence springs
Your self-denying zeal, that holds it good,
To stroke the prickly grievance, and to hang
His thorns with streamers of continual praise?
We too are friends to loyalty. We love
The king who loves the law, respects his bounds,
And reigns content within them; him we serve
Freely and with delight, who leaves us free:
But recollecting still that he is man,
We trust him not too far. King though he be,
And king in England too, he may be weak,
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise amiss his proper powers,
Or covet more than freedom choose to grant;
Beyond that mark is treason. He is ours,
To administer, to guard, to adorn the state,
But not to warp or change it. We are his,
To serve him nobly in the common cause,

True to the death, but not to be his slaves.
 Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love
 Of kings, between your loyalty and ours.
 We love the man, the paltry pageant you :
 We the chief patron of the commonwealth,
 You the regardless author of its woes ;
 We for the sake of liberty a king,
 You chains and bondage for a tyrant's sake.
 Our love is principle, and has its root
 In reason, is judicious, manly, free :
 Yours, a blind instinct, crouches to the rod,
 And licks the foot that treads it in the dust.
 Were kingship as true treasure as it seems,
 Sterling, and worthy of a wise man's wish,
 I would not be a king to be beloved
 Causeless and daub'd with undiscerning praise,
 Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
 Not to the man who fills it as he ought.
 Whose freedom is by sufferance, and at will
 Of a superior, he is never free.
 Who lives and is not weary of a life
 Exposed to manacles, deserves them well.
 The state, that strives for liberty, though foil'd,
 And forced to abandon what she bravely sought,
 Deserves at least applause for her attempt.
 And pity for her loss. But that's a cause
 Not often unsuccessful : power usurp'd
 Is weakness when opposed ; conscious of wrong,
 'Tis pusillanimous and prone to flight.
 But slaves, that once conceive the glowing thought
 Of freedom, in that hope itself possess
 All that the contest calls for ; spirit, strength,
 The scorn of danger, and united hearts :
 The surest presage of the good they seek.*

Then shame to manhood, and opprobrious more
 To France than all her losses and defeats
 Old or of later date, by sea or land,
 Her house of bondage, worse than that of old

* The author hopes that he shall not be censured for unnecessary warmth upon so interesting a subject. He is aware, that it is become almost fashionable to stigmatize such sentiments as no better than empty declamation ; but it is an ill symptom, and peculiar to modern times.

Which God avenged on Pharaoh -the Bastille
Ye horrid towers, the abode of broken hearts;
Ye dungeons, and ye cages of despair,
That monarchs have supplied from age to age
With music, such as suits their sovereign ears,
The sighs and groans of miserable men!
There's not an English heart that would not leap
To hear that ye were fallen at last; to know
That e'en our enemies, so oft employ'd
In forging chains for us, themselves were free.
For he who values Liberty, confines
His zeal for her predominance within
No narrow bounds! her cause engages him
Wherever pleaded. 'Tis the cause of man.
There dwell the most forlorn of humankind,
Immured, though unaccused, condemn'd untried,
Cruelly spared and hopeless of escape.
There, like the visionary emblem seen
By him of Babylon, life stands a stump,
And, filleted about with hoops of brass,
Still lives, though all his pleasant boughs are gone
To count the hour-bell and expect no change;
And ever, as the sullen sound is heard,
Still to reflect, that, though a joyless note
To him whose moments all have one dull pace,
Ten thousand rovers in the world at large
Account it music; that it summons some
To theatre, or jocund feast, or ball:
The wearied hireling finds it a release
From labour; and the lover, who has chid
Its long delay, feels every welcome stroke
Upon his heart-strings, trembling with delight--
To fly for refuge from distracting thought
To such amusements as ingenious woe
Contrives, hard-shifting, and without her tools--
To read engraven on the mouldy walls,
In staggering types, his predecessor's tale,
A sad memorial, and subjoin his own--
To turn purveyor to an overgorged
And bloated spider, till the pamp'ring pest
Is made familiar, watches his approach,
Comes at his call, and serves him for a friend--

To wear out time in numbering to and fro
 The studs, that thick emboss his iron door;
 Then downward and then upward, then aslant
 And then alternate; with a sickly hope
 By dint of change to give his tasteless task
 Some relish; till the sum, exactly found
 In all directions, he begins again—
 Oh comfortless existence! hemm'd around
 With woes, which who that suffers would not kneel
 And beg for exile, or the pangs of death?
 That man should thus encroach on fellow man,
 Abridge him of his just and native rights,
 Eradicate him, tear him from his hold
 Upon the endearments of domestic life,
 And social, nip his fruitfulness and use,
 And doom him, for perhaps a heedless word,
 To barrenness, and solitude, and tears,
 Moves indignation, makes the name of king
 (Of king whom such prerogative can please)
 As dreadful as the Manichean god,
 Adored through fear, strong only to destroy.

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower
 Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume,
 And we are weeds without it. All constraint,
 Except what wisdom lays on evil men,
 Is evil: hurts the faculties, impedes
 Their progress in the road of science; blinds
 The eyesight of Discovery; and begets
 In those that suffer it a sordid mind,
 Bestial, a meagre intellect, unfit
 To be the tenant of man's noble form.
 Thee therefore still, blameworthy as thou art,
 With all thy loss of empire, and though squeezed
 By public exigence, till annual food
 Fails for the craving hunger of the state,
 Thee I account still happy, and the chief
 Among the nations, seeing thou art free,
 My native nook of earth! Thy clime is rude,
 Replete with vapours, and disposes much
 All hearts to sadness, and none more than mine.
 Thine unadulterate manners are less soft
 And plausible than social life requires,

And thou hast need of discipline and art
To give thee what politer France receives
From Nature's bounty—that humane address
And sweetness, without which no pleasure is
In converse; either starved by cold reserve,
Or flush'd with fierce dispute, a senseless brawl.
Yet being free, I love thee: for the sake
Of that one feature, can be well content,
Disgraced as thou hast been, poor as thou art,
To seek no sublunary rest beside.
But, once enslaved, farewell! I could endure
Chains no where patiently; and chains at home,
Where I am free by birthright, not at all.
Then what were left of roughness in the grain
Of British natures wanting its excuse
That it belongs to freemen, would disgust
And shock me. I should then with double pain
Feel all the rigour of thy fickle clime;
And, if I must bewail the blessing lost,
For which our Hampdens and our Sidneys bled,
I would at least bewail it under skies
Milder, among a people less austere;
In scenes, which, having never known me free,
Would not reproach me with the loss I felt.
Do I forbode impossible events,
And tremble at vain dreams? Heaven grant I may!
But the age of virtuous politics is past,
And we are deep in that of cold pretence.
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them. He that takes
Deep in his soft credulity the stamp
Design'd by loud declaimers on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust,
Incurs derision for his easy faith,
And lack of knowledge, and with cause enough;
For when was public virtue to be found,
Where private was not? Can he love the whole,
Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend,
Who is in truth the friend of no man there?
Can he be strenuous in his country's cause,
Who slights the charities for whose dear sake
That country, if at all, must be beloved?
Tis therefore sober and good men are sad

For England's glory, seeing it wax pale
 And sickly, while their champions wear their hearts
 So loose to private duty, that no brain,
 Healthful and undisturb'd by factious fumes,
 Can dream them trusty to the general weal.
 Such were not they of old, whose temper'd blades
 Dispersed the shackles of usurp'd control,
 And hew'd them link from link ; then Albion's sons
 Were sons indeed ; they felt a filial heart
 Beat high within them at a mother's wrongs ;
 And, shining each in his domestic sphere,
 Shone brighter still ; once call'd to public view.
 'Tis therefore many, whose sequester'd lot
 Forbids their interference, looking on,
 Anticipate perforce some dire event ;
 And, seeing the old castle of the state,
 That promised once more firmness, so assail'd,
 That all its tempest-beaten turrets shake,
 Stand motionless expectants of its fall.
 All has its date below ; the fatal hour
 Was register'd in Heav'n ere time began.
 We turn to dust, and all our mightiest works
 Die too : the deep foundations that we lay,
 Time ploughs them up, and not a trace remains.
 We build with what we deem eternal rock :
 A distant age asks where the fabric stood ;
 And in the dust, sifted and search'd in vain,
 The undiscoverable secret sleeps.

But there is yet a liberty, unsung
 By poets, and by senators unpraised,
 Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the powers
 Of earth and hell confederate take away :
 A liberty, which persecution, fraud,
 Oppression, prisons, have no power to bind ;
 Which whoso tastes can be enslaved no more.
 'Tis liberty of heart, derived from Heaven,
 Bought with *His* blood, who gave it to mankind,
 And seal'd with the same token. It is held
 By charter, and that charter sanction'd sure
 By the unimpeachable and awful oath
 And promise of a God. His other gifts
 All bear the royal stamp, that speaks them his,

And are august ; but this transcends them all
His other works, the visible display
Of all-creating energy and might,
Are grand no doubt, and worthy of the word
That, finding an interminable space
Unoccupied, has fill'd the void so well,
And made so sparkling what was dark before,
But these are not his glory. Man, 'tis true,
Smit with the beauty of so fair a scene,
Might well suppose the Artificer divine
Meant it eternal, had he not himself
Pronounced it transient, glorious as it is,
And, still designing a more glorious far,
Doom'd it as insufficient for his praise.
These therefore are occasional, and pass,
Form'd for the confutation of the fool,
Whose lying heart disputes against a God ;
That office served, they must be swept away.
Not so the labours of his love : they shine
In other heavens than these that we behold,
And fade not. There is Paradise that fears
No forfeiture, and of its fruits he sends
Large prelibation oft to saints below.
Of these the first in order, and the pledge,
And confident assurance of the rest,
Is liberty ; a flight into his arms,
Ere yet mortality's fine threads give way,
A clear escape from tyrannizing lust,
And full immunity from penal woe.

Chains are the portion of revolted man,
Stripes, and a dungeon ; and his body serves
The triple purpose. In that sickly, foul,
Opprobrious residence he finds them all.
Propense his heart to idols, he is held
In silly dotage on created things,
Careless of their Creator. And that low
And sordid gravitation of his powers
To a vile clod so draws him, with such force
Resistless from the centre he should seek,
That he at last forgets it. All his hopes
Tend downward ; his ambition is to sink,
To reach a depth profounder still, and still

Profounder, in the fathomless abyss
 Of folly, plunging in pursuit of death.
 But ere he gain the comfortless repose
 He seeks, and acquiescence of his soul
 In heaven-renouncing exile, he endures—
 What does he not, from lusts opposed in vain,
 And self-reproaching conscience? He foresees
 The fatal issue to his health, fame, peace,
 Fortune, and dignity; the loss of all
 That can ennoble man, and make frail life,
 Short as it is, supportable. Still worse,
 Far worse than all the plagues, with which his sin,
 Infect his happiest moments, he forebodes
 Ages of hopeless misery. Future death,
 And death still future. Not a hasty stroke,
 Like that which sends him to the dusty grave;
 But unrepealable enduring death.
 Scripture is still a trumpet to his fears:
 What none can prove a forgery may be true;
 What none but bad men wish exploded must.
 That scruple checks him. Riot is not loud
 Nor drunk enough, to drown it. In the midst
 Of laughter his compunctions are sincere;
 And he abhors the jest by which he shines.
 Remorse begets reform. His master-lust
 Falls first before his resolute rebuke,
 And seems dethroned and vanquish'd. Peace ensues,
 But spurious and short-lived, the puny child
 Of self-congratulating Pride, begot
 On fancied Innocence. Again he falls,
 And fights again; but finds his best essay
 A presage ominous, portending still
 Its own dishonour by a worse relapse.
 Till Nature, unavailing Nature, foil'd
 So oft, and wearied in the vain attempt,
 Scoffs at her own performance. Reason now
 Takes part with Appetite, and pleads the cause
 Perversely, which of late she so condemn'd;
 With shallow shifts and old devices, worn
 And tatter'd in the service of debauch,
 Covering his shame from his offended sight.
 'Hath God indeed given appetites to man,

And stored the earth so plenteously with means,
 To gratify the hunger of his wish ;
 And doth he reprobate, and will he damn
 The use of his own bounty ? making first
 So frail a kind, and then enacting laws
 So strict, that less than perfect must despair ?
 Falsehood ! which whoso but suspects of truth,
 Dishonours God, and makes a slave of man.
 Do they themselves, who undertake for hire
 The teacher's office, and dispense at large
 Their weekly dole of edifying strains,
 Attend to their own music ? have they faith
 In what, with such solemnity of tone
 And gesture, they propound to our belief ?
 Nay—conduct hath the loudest tongue. The voice
 Is but an instrument, on which the priest
 May play what tune he pleases. In the deed,
 The unequivocal, authentic deed,
 We find sound argument, we read the heart.'

Such reasonings (if that name must needs belong
 To excuses in which reason has no part)
 Serve to compose a spirit well inclined
 To live on terms of amity with vice,
 And sin without disturbance. Often urged
 (As often as libidinous discourse
 Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes
 Of theological and grave import)
 They gain at last his unreserved assent ;
 Till, harden'd his heart's temper in the forge
 Of lust, and on the anvil of despair,
 He slights the strokes of conscience. Nothing moves,
 Or nothing much, his constancy in ill ;
 Vain tampering has but foster'd his disease ;
 'Tis desperate, and he sleeps the sleep of death.
 Haste now, philosopher, and set him free.
 Charm the deaf serpent wisely. Make him hear
 Of rectitude and fitness, moral truth
 How lovely, and the moral sense how sure,
 Consulted and obey'd, to guide his steps
 Directly to the *first and only fair*.
 Spare not in such a cause. Spend all the powers
 Of rant and rhapsody in virtue's praise :

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
 And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
 Till it outmantle all the pride of verse.—
 Ah, tinkling cymbal, and high-sounding brass,
 Smitten in vain! such music cannot charm
 The eclipse, that intercepts truth's heavenly beams.
 And chills and darkens a wide-wandering soul.
 The *still small voice* is wanted. He must speak,
 Whose word leaps forth at once to its effect;
 Who calls for things that are not, and they come.

Grace makes the slave a freeman. 'Tis a change,
 That turns to ridicule the turgid speech
 And stately tone of moralists, who boast,
 As if, like him of fabulous renown,
 They had indeed ability to smoothe
 The shag of savage nature, and were each
 An Orpheus, and omnipotent in song:
 But transformation of apostate man
 From fool to wise, from earthly to divine,
 Is work for Him that made him. He alone,
 And he by means in philosophic eyes
 Trivial and worthy of disdain, achieves
 The wonder: humanizing what is brute
 In the lost kind, extracting from the lips
 Of asps their venom, overpowering strength
 By weakness, and hostility by love.

Patriots have toil'd, and in their country's cause
 Bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve,
 Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
 Their names to the sweet lyre. Th' historic muse,
 Proud of the treasure, marches with it down
 To latest times; and Sculpture, in her turn,
 Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass
 To guard them, and immortalize her trust:
 But fairer wreaths are due, though never paid,
 To those, who, posted at the shrine of Truth,
 Have fallen in her defence. A patriot's blood,
 Well spent in such a strife, may earn indeed,
 And for a time ensure, to his loved land
 The sweets of liberty and equal laws;
 But martyrs struggle for a brighter prize,
 And win it with more pain. Their blood is shed

In confirmation of the noblest claim,
Our claim to feed upon immortal truth,
To walk with God, to be divinely free,
To soar, and to anticipate the skies.
Yet few remember them. They lived unknown,
Till persecution dragg'd them into fame,
And chased them up to heaven. Their ashes flew
—No marble tells us whither. With their names
No hard embalms and sanctifies his song:
And history, so warm on meaner themes,
Is cold on this. She execrates indeed
The tyranny, that doom'd them to the fire,
But gives the glorious sufferers little praise.*

He is the freeman, whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves besides. There's not a chain,
That hellish foes, confederate for his harm,
Can wind around him, but he casts it off
With as much ease as Samson his green withes.
He looks abroad into the varied field
Of nature, and though poor perhaps compared
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.
His are the mountains, and the valleys his,
And the resplendent rivers: his to enjoy
With a propriety that none can feel,
But who, with filial confidence inspired,
Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say—' My Father made them all !'
Are they not his by a peculiar right,
And by an emphasis of interest his,
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy,
Whose heart with praise, and whose exalted mind
With worthy thoughts of that unwearied love,
That plann'd, and built, and still upholds, a world
So cloth'd with beauty for rebellious man ?
Yes—ye may fill your garners, ye that reap
The loaded soil, and ye may waste much good
In senseless riot ; but ye will not find
In feast, or in the chase, in song or dance,
A liberty like his, who, unimpeach'd
Of usurpation, and to no man's wrong,

* See Hume.

Appropriates nature as his Father's work,
 And has a richer use of yours than you.
 He is indeed a freeman. Free by birth
 Of no mean city ; plann'd or ere the hills
 Were built, the fountains open'd, or the sea,
 With all his roaring multitude of waves.
 His freedom is the same in every state ;
 And no condition of this changeful life,
 So manifold in cares, whose every day
 Brings its own evil with it, makes it less :
 For he has wings, that neither sickness, pain,
 Nor penury, can cripple or confine.
 No nook-so narrow but he spreads them there
 With ease, and is at large. The oppressor holds
 His body bound, but knows not what a range
 His spirit takes unconscious of a chain ;
 And that to bind him is a vain attempt,
 Whom God delights in, and in whom he dwells.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst taste
 His works. Admitted once to his embrace,
 Thou shalt perceive that thou wast blind before :
 Thine eye shall be instructed ; and thine heart
 Made pure shall relish, with divine delight
 Till then unfelt, what hands divine have wrought.
 Brutes graze the mountain top, with faces prone,
 And eyes intent upon the scanty herb
 It yields them ; or, recumbent on its brow,
 Ruminates heedless of the scene outspread
 Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away
 From inland regions to the distant main.
 Man views it, and admires ; but rests content
 With what he views. The landscape has his praise,
 But not its Author. Unconcern'd who form'd
 The Paradise he sees, he finds it such,
 And, such well pleased to find it, asks no more.
 Not so the mind that has been touch'd from heaven,
 And in the school of sacred wisdom taught
 To read his wonders, in whose thought the world,
 Fair as it is, existed ere it was.
 Not for its own sake merely, but for his
 Much more, who fashion'd it, he gives it praise ;
 Praise that from Earth resulting, as it ought,

To Earth's acknowledged Sovereign, finds at once
Its only just proprietor in Him.
The soul that sees him, or receives sublime
New faculties, or learns at least to employ
More worthily the powers she own'd before,
Discerns in all things what, with stupid gaze
Of ignorance, till then she overlook'd,
A ray of heavenly light, gilding all forms
Terrestrial in the vast and the minute ;
The unambiguous footsteps of the God,
Who gives its lustre to an insect's wing,
And wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds
Much conversant with Heaven, she often holds
With those fair ministers of light to man,
That fill the skies nightly with silent pomp,
Sweet conference. Inquires what strains were they
With which Heaven rang, when every star, in haste
To gratulate the new-created Earth,
Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God
Shouted for joy.—' Tell me, ye shining hosts
That navigate a sea that knows no storms,
Beneath a vault unsullied with a cloud,
If from your elevation, whence ye view
Distinctly scenes invisible to man,
And systems, of whose birth no tidings yet
Have reach'd this nether world, ye spy a race
Favour'd as ours ; transgressors from the womb,
And hasting to a grave, yet doom'd to rise,
And to possess a brighter heaven than yours ?
As one, who, long detain'd on foreign shores,
Pants to return, and when he sees afar
His country's weather-bleach'd and batter'd rocks
From the green wave emerging, darts an eye
Radiant with joy towards the happy land ;
So I with animated hopes behold,
And many an aching wish, your beamy fires,
That shew like beacons in the blue abyss,
Ordain'd to guide th' embodied spirit home
From toilsome life to never-ending rest.
Love kindles as I gaze. I feel desires,
That give assurance of their own success,
And that, infused from Heaven, must thither tend.'

So reads he Nature, whom the lamp of truth
 Illuminates. Thy lamp, mysterious Word !
 Which whoso sees no longer wanders lost,
 With intellects bemazed in endless doubt,
 But runs the road of wisdom. Thou hast built
 With means, that were not till by thee employ'd,
 Worlds, that had never been hadst thou in strength
 Been less, or less benevolent than strong.
 They are thy witnesses, who speak thy power
 And goodness infinite, but speak in ears
 That hear not, or receive not their report.
 In vain thy creatures testify of thee,
 Till thou proclaim thyself. Theirs is indeed
 A teaching voice ; but 'tis the praise of thine,
 That whom it teaches it makes prompt to learn,
 And with the boon gives talents for its use.
 Till thou art heard, imaginations vain
 Possess the heart, and fables false as Hell ;
 Yet, deem'd oracular, lure down to death
 The uninform'd and heedless souls of men.
 We give to chance, blind chance, ourselves as blind,
 The glory of thy work ; which yet appears
 Perfect and unimpeachable of blame,
 Challenging human scrutiny, and proved
 Then skilful most when most severely judged.
 But chance is not ; or is not where thou reign'st :
 Thy providence forbids that fickle power
 (If power she be, that works but to confound)
 To mix her wild vagaries with thy laws.
 Yet thus we dote, refusing while we can
 Instruction, and inventing to ourselves
 Gods, such as guilt makes welcome ; gods that sleep
 Or disregard our follies, or that sit
 Amused spectators of this bustling stage.
 Thee we reject, unable to abide
 Thy purity, till pure as thou art pure,
 Made such by thee, we love thee for that cause
 For which we shunn'd and hated thee before.
 Then we are free. Then liberty, like day,
 Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from Heaven
 Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.
 A voice is heard, that mortal ears hear not,

Till thou hast touch'd them ; 'tis the voice of song,
 A loud Hosanna sent from all thy works ;
 Which he that hears it with a shout repeats,
 And adds his rapture to the general praise.
 In that bless'd moment Nature, throwing wide
 Her veil opaque, discloses with a smile
 The author of her beauties, who, retired
 Behind his own creation, works unseen
 By the impure, and hears his power denied.
 Thou art the source and centre of all minds,
 Their only point of rest, eternal Word !
 From thee departing they are lost, and rove
 At random, without honour, hope, or peace.
 From thee is all that soothes the life of man,
 His high endeavour, and his glad success,
 His strength to suffer, and his will to serve.
 But O thou bounteous Giver of all good,
 Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown ;
 Give what thou canst, without thee we are poor ;
 And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away.

BOOK VI.

Bells at a distance.--Their effect.--A fine noon in winter.--A sheltered walk.--Meditation better than books.--Our familiarity with the course of nature makes it appear less wonderful than it is.--The transformation that spring effects in a shrubbery described.--A mistake concerning the course of nature corrected.--God maintains it by an unremitted act.--The amusements fashionable at this hour of the day reprov'd.--Animals happy, a delightful sight.--Origin of cruelty to animals.--That it is a great crime proved from Scripture.--That proof illustrated by a tale.--A line drawn between the lawful and unlawful destruction of them.--Their good and useful properties insisted on.--Apology for the encomiums bestowed by the author on animals.--Instances of man's extravagant praise of man.--The groans of the creation shall have an end.--A view taken of the restoration of all things.--An invocation and an invitation of Him who shall bring it to pass.--The retired man vindicated from the charge of uselessness.--Conclusion.

THE WINTER WALK AT NOON.

THERE is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
 And as the mind is pitch'd the ear is pleas'd
 With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave ;
 SOME chord in unison with what we hear

Is touch'd within us, and the heart replies.
 How soft the music of those village bells,
 Falling at intervals upon the ear
 In cadence sweet, now dying all away,
 Now pealing loud again, and louder still,
 Clear and sonorous, as the gale comes on !
 With easy force it opens all the cells
 Where Mem'ry slept. Wherever I have heard
 A kindred melody, the scene recurs,
 And with it all its pleasures and its pains.
 Such comprehensive views the spirit takes,
 That in a few short moments I retrace
 (As in a map the voyager his course)
 The windings of my way through many years.
 Short as in retrospect the journey seems,
 It seem'd not always short; the rugged path,
 And prospect oft, so dreary and forlorn,
 Moved many a sigh at its disheart'ning length.
 Yet feeling present evils, while the past
 Faintly impress the mind, or not at all,
 How readily we wish time spent revoked,
 That we might try the ground again where once
 (Through inexperience, as we now perceive)
 We miss'd that happiness we might have found !
 Some friend is gone, perhaps his son's best friend,
 A father, whose authority, in show
 When most severe, and mustering all its force,
 Was but the graver countenance of love ;
 Whose favour, like the clouds of spring, might lower
 And utter now and then an awful voice,
 But had a blessing in its darkest frown,
 Threat'ning at once and nourishing the plant :
 We loved, but not enough, the gentle hand
 That rear'd us. At a thoughtless age, allured
 By every gilded folly, we renounced
 His sheltering side, and wilfully forewent
 That converse, which we now in vain regret,
 How gladly would the man recall to life
 The boy's neglected sire ! a mother too,
 That softer friend, perhaps more gladly still,
 Might be demand them at the gates of death.
 Sorrow has, since they went, subdued and tamed

The playful humour; he could now endure
(Himself grown sober in the vale of tears),
And feel a parent's presence no restraint.
But not to understand a treasure's worth,
Till time has stolen away the slighted good,
Is cause of half the poverty we feel,
And makes the world the wilderness it is.
The few that pray at all pray oft amiss,
And, seeking grace to improve the prize they hold,
Would urge a wiser suit than asking more.

The night was winter in his roughest mood
The morning sharp and clear. But now at noon
Upon the southern side of the slant hills,
And where the woods fence off the northern blast,
The season smiles, resigning all its rage,
And has the warmth of May. The vault is blue
Without a cloud, and white without a speck
The dazzling splendour of the scene below.
Again the harmony comes o'er the vale;
And through the trees I view th' embattled tower,
Whence all the music. I again perceive
The soothing influence of the wafted strains,
And settle in soft musings as I tread
The walk, still verdant, under oaks and elms,
Whose outspread branches overarch the glade.
The roof, though moveable through all its length
As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed,
And, intercepting in their silent fall
The frequent flakes, has kept a path for me.
No noise is here, or none that hinders thought.
The redbreast warbles still, but is content
With slender notes, and more than half suppress'd;
Pleased with his solitude, and fitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes
From many a twig the pendant drops of ice,
That tinkle in the wither'd leaves below.
Stillness, accompanied with sounds so soft,
Charms more than silence. Meditation here
May think down hours to moments. Here the heart
May give a useful lesson to the head,
And Learning wiser grow without his books.
Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,

Have oft-times no connexion. Knowledge dwells
 In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
 Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
 Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
 The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,
 Till smooth'd, and squared, and fitted to its place,
 Does but encumber whom it seems t' enrich.
 Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
 Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
 Books are not seldom talismans and spells,
 By which the magic art of shrewder wits
 Holds an unthinking multitude enthral'd.
 Some to the fascination of a name
 Surrender judgment, hoodwink'd. Some the style
 Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds
 Of error leads them, by a tune entranced.
 While sloth seduces more, too weak to bear
 The insupportable fatigue of thought,
 And swallowing therefore, without pause or choice,
 The total grist unsifted, husks and all.
 But trees and rivulets whose rapid course
 Defies the check of winter, haunts of deer,
 And sheep-walks populous with bleating lambs,
 And lanes in which the primrose ere her time [root
 Peeps through the moss, that clothes the hawthorn
 Deceive no student. Wisdom there, and Truth,
 Not shy, as in the world, and to be won
 By slow solicitation, seize at once
 The roving thought, and fix it on themselves.

What prodigies can power divine perform
 More grand than it produces year by year,
 And all in sight of inattentive man?
 Familiar with the effect we slight the cause,
 And in the constancy of nature's course,
 The regular return of genial months
 And renovation of a faded world,
 See nought to wonder at. Should God again,
 As once in Gibeon, interrupt the race
 Of the undeviating and punctual sun,
 How would the world admire! but speaks it less
 An agency divine, to make him know
 His moment when to sink and when to rise

Age after age, than to arrest his course ?
All we behold is miracle ; but seen
So duly, all is miracle in vain
Where now the vital energy, that moved,
While summer was, the pure and subtle lymph
Through the imperceptible meandering veins
Of leaf and flower ? It sleeps ; and the icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impress'd
A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.
But let the months go round, a few short months,
And all shall be restored. These naked shoots,
Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,
Shall put their graceful foliage on again.
And more aspiring, and with ampler spread,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
Then each, in its peculiar honours clad,
Shall publish even to the distant eye
Its family and tribe. Laburnum, rich
In streaming gold ; syringa, ivory pure ;
The scentless and the scented rose ; this red,
And of an humbler growth, the other* tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom
Of neighbouring cypress, or more sable yew,
Her silver globes, light as the foamy surf
That the wind severs from the broken wave .
The lilac, various in array, now white,
Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set
With purple spikes pyramidal, as if
Studious of ornament, yet unresolved
Which hue she most approved, she chose them all ;
Copious of flowers the woodbine, pale and wan,
But well compensating her sickly looks
With never-cloying odours, early and late ;
Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm
Of flowers, like flies clothing her slender rods,
That scarce a leaf appears ; mezereon too.
Though leafless, well-attired, and thick beset
With blushing wreaths, investing every spray ;
Althæa with the purple eye ; the broom
Yellow and bright, as bullion unalloy'd,

The Guelder-rose.

Her blossoms; and luxuriant above all
 The jasmine, throwing wide her elegant sweets,
 The deep dark green of whose unvarnish'd leaf
 Makes more conspicuous, and illumines more
 The bright profusion of her scatter'd stars.—
 These have been, and these shall be in their day;
 And all this uniform uncolour'd scene
 Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load,
 And flush into variety again.

From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,
 Is Nature's progress, when she lectures man
 In heavenly truth; evincing, as she makes
 The grand transition, that there lives and works
 A soul in all things, and that soul is God.
 The beauties of the wilderness are his
 That makes so gay the solitary place,
 Where no eye sees them. And the fairer forms,
 That cultivation glories in, are his.
 He sets the bright procession on its way,
 And marshals all the order of the year;
 He marks the bounds, which Winter may not pass,
 And blunts his pointed fury; in its case,
 Russet and rude, folds up the tender germ,
 Uninjured, with inimitable art;
 And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,
 Designs the blooming wonders of the next.

Some say that in the origin of things,
 When all creation started into birth,
 The infant elements received a law,
 From which they swerve not since. That under force
 Of that controlling ordinance they move,
 And need not his immediate hand who first
 Prescribed their course to regulate it now.
 Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God
 The encumbrance of his own concerns, and spare
 The great artificer of all that moves
 The stress of a continual act, the pain
 Of unremitted vigilance and care,
 As too laborious and severe a task.
 So man, the moth, is not afraid, it seems,
 To span omnipotence, and measure might,
 That knows no measure, by the scanty rule

And standard of his own, that is to-day,
And is not ere to-morrow's sun go down.
But how should matter occupy a charge,
Dull as it is, and satisfy a law
So vast in its demands, unless impell'd
To ceaseless service by a ceaseless force,
And under pressure of some conscious cause?
The Lord of all, himself through all diffused,
Sustains, and is the life of all that lives.
Nature is but a name for an effect,
Whose cause is God. He feeds the secret fire
By which the mighty process is maintain'd,
Who sleeps not, is not weary; in whose sight
Slow circling ages are as transient days;
Whose work is without labour; whose designs
No flaw deforms, no difficulty thwarts;
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts.
Him blind antiquity profaned, not served,
With self-taught rites, and under various names
Female and male, Pomona, Pales, Pan,
And Flora, and Vertumnus; peopling earth
With tutelary goddesses and gods,
That were not; and commending as they would
To each some province, garden, field, or grove.
But all are under one. One spirit—His,
Who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows,
Rules universal nature. Not a flower
But shews some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain,
Of his unrivall'd pencil. He inspires
Their balmy odours, and imparts their hues,
And bathes their eyes with nectar, and includes,
In grains as countless as the sea-side sands,
The forms with which he sprinkles all the earth.
Happy who walks with him! whom what he fin
Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flower,
Or what he views of beautiful or grand
In nature, from the broad majestic oak
To the green blade that twinkles in the sun
Prompts with remembrance of a present God.
His presence, who made all so fair, perceived,
Makes all still fairer. As with him no scene
Is dreary, so with him all seasons please.

Though winter had been none, had man been true,
 And earth be punish'd for its tenant's sake,
 Yet not in vengeance; as this smiling sky,
 So soon succeeding such an angry night,
 And these dissolving snows, and this clear stream
 Recovering fast its liquid music, prove.

Who then, that has a mind well-strung and tuned
 To contemplation, and within his reach
 A scene so friendly to his favourite task,
 Would waste attention at the chequer'd board,
 His host of wooden warriors to and fro
 Marching and countermarching, with an eye
 As fix'd as marble, with a forehead ridged
 And furrow'd into storms, and with a hand
 Trembling, as if eternity were hung
 In balance on his conduct of a pin?
 Nor envies he aught more their idle sport,
 Who pant with application misapplied
 To trivial toys, and, pushing ivory balls
 Across a velvet level, feel a joy
 Akin to rapture, when the bauble finds
 Its destined goal, of difficult access.
 Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon
 To Miss, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop
 Wandering, and littering with unfolded silks
 The polish'd counter, and approving none,
 Or promising with smiles to call again.
 Nor him, who by his vanity seduced,
 And sooth'd into a dream that he discerns
 The difference of a Guido from a daub,
 Frequents the crowded auction: station'd there
 As duly as the Langford of the show,
 With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand,
 And tongue accomplish'd in the fulsome cant,
 And pedantry that coxcombs learn with ease
 Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls,
 He notes it in his book, then raps his box,
 Swears 'tis a bargain, rails at his hard fate,
 That he has let it pass—but never bids.

Here unmolested, through whatever sign
 The sun proceeds, I wander. Neither mist,
 Nor freezing sky nor sultry, checking me,

Nor stranger intermeddling with my joy.
 E'en in the spring and playtime of the year,
 That calls the unwonted villager abroad
 With all her little ones, a sportive train,
 To gather kingcups in the yellow mead,
 And prick their hair with daisies, or to pick
 A cheap but wholesome salad from the brook,
 These shades are all my own. The timorous hare,
 Grown so familiar with her frequent guest,
 Scarce shuns me ; and the stockdove unalarm'd
 Sits cooing in the pine-tree, nor suspends
 His long love-ditty for my near approach.
 Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm,
 That age or injury has hollow'd deep,
 Where, on his bed of wool and matted leaves,
 He has outslept the winter, ventures forth
 To frisk awhile, and bask in the warm sun,
 The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play ;
 He sees me, and at once, swift as a bird [brush,
 Ascends the neighbouring beech ; there whisks his
 And perks his ears, and stamps, and cries aloud,
 With all the prettiness of feign'd alarm,
 And anger insignificantly fierce.

The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
 For human fellowship, as being void
 Of sympathy, and therefore dead alike
 To love and friendship both, that is not pleased
 With sight of animals enjoying life,
 Nor feels their happiness augment his own.
 The bounding fawn that darts across the glade
 When none pursues, through mere delight of heart,
 And spirits buoyant with excess of glee ;
 The horse as wanton, and almost as fleet,
 That skims the spacious meadow at full speed,
 Then stops, and snorts, and throwing high his heels,
 Starts to the voluntary race again ;
 The very kine, that gambol at high noon,
 The total herd receiving first from one,
 That leads the dance, a summons to be gay,
 Though wild their strange vagaries and uncouth
 Their efforts, yet resolved with one consent
 To give such act and utterance, as they may

To ~~ecstasy~~ too big to be suppress'd—
 These, and a thousand images of bliss,
 With which kind nature graces every scene,
 Where cruel man defeats not her design,
 Impart to the benevolent, who wish
 All that are capable of pleasure pleased,
 A far superior happiness to theirs,
 The comfort of a reasonable joy.

Man scarce had risen obedient to His call,
 Who form'd him from the dust, his future grave,
 When he was crown'd as never king was since.
 God set the diadem upon his head,
 And angel choirs attended. Wondering stood
 The new-made monarch, while before him pass'd,
 All happy, and all perfect in their kind,
 The creatures, summon'd from their various haunts,
 To see their sovereign, and confess his sway.
 Vast was his empire, absolute his power,
 Or bounded only by a law, whose force
 'Twas his sublimest privilege to feel
 And own, the law of universal love.
 He ruled with meekness, they obey'd with joy;
 No cruel purpose lurk'd within his heart,
 And no distrust of his intent in theirs.
 So Eden was a scene of harmless sport,
 Where kindness on his part, who ruled the whole,
 Begat a tranquil confidence in all,
 And fear as yet was not, nor cause for fear
 But sin marr'd all; and the revolt of man,
 That source of evil not exhausted yet,
 Was punish'd with revolt of his from him.
 Garden of God, how terrible the change
 Thy groves and lawns then witness'd! Every heart
 Each animal, of every name, conceived
 A jealousy, and an instinctive fear,
 And, conscious of some danger either fled
 Precipitate the loath'd abode of man,
 Or growl'd defiance in such angry sort,
 As taught him too to tremble in his turn.
 Thus harmony and family accord
 Were driven from Paradise; and in that hour
 The seeds of cruelty, that since have swell'd

To such gigantic and enormous growth,
Were sown in human nature's fruitful soil.
Hence date the persecution and the pain,
That man inflicts on all inferior kinds,
Regardless of their plaints. To make him sport
To gratify the frenzy of his wrath,
Or his base gluttony, are causes good
And just in his account, why bird and beast
Should suffer torture, and the streams be dyed
With blood of their inhabitants impaled.
Earth groans beneath the burden of a war
Waged with defenceless innocence, while he,
Not satisfied to prey on all around,
Adds tenfold bitterness to death by pangs
Needless, and first torments ere he devours.
Now happiest they, that occupy the scenes
The most remote from his abhorr'd resort,
Whom once, as delegate of God on earth,
They fear'd, and, as his perfect image, loved.
The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
Its hollow glens, its thickets, and its plains,
Unvisited by man. There they are free,
And howl and roar as likes them uncontroll'd ;
Nor ask his leave to slumber or to play.
Woe to the tyrant if he dare intrude
Within the confines of their wild domain :
The lion tells him—I am monarch here—
And, if he spare him, spares him on the terms
Of royal mercy, and through gen'rous scorn
To rend a victim trembling at his foot.
In measure, as by force of instinct drawn,
Or by necessity constrain'd, they live
Dependent upon man ; those in his fields,
These at his crib, and some beneath his roof.
They prove too often at how dear a rate
He sells protection. Witness at his foot
The spaniel dying for some venial fault
Under dissection of the knotted scourge ;
Witness the patient ox, with stripes and yells
Driven to the slaughter, goaded, as he runs,
To madness ; while the savage at his heels
Laughs at the frantic sufferer's fury, spent

Upon the guiltless passenger o'erthrown.
 He too is witness, noblest of the train
 That wait on man, the flight-performing horse ;
 With unsuspecting readiness he takes
 His murderer on his back ; and push'd all day
 With bleeding sides and flanks, that heave for life,
 To the far distant goal arrives and dies.
 So little mercy shews who needs so much !
 Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,
 Denounce no doom on the delinquent ? None.
 He lives, and o'er his brimming beaker boasts
 (As if barbarity were high desert)
 The inglorious feat, and clamorous in praise
 Of the poor brute, seems wisely to suppose
 The honours of his matchless horse his own.
 But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth,
 Is register'd in heav'n ; and these no doubt
 Have each their record, with a curse annex'd.
 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,
 But God will never. When he charged the Jew
 To assist his foe's down-fallen beast to rise ;
 And when the bush-exploring boy that seized
 The young, to let the parent bird go free ;
 Proved he not plainly, that his meaner works
 Are yet his care, and have an interest all,
 All, in the universal Father's love ?
 On Noah, and in him on all mankind,
 The charter was conferr'd by which we hold
 The flesh of animals in fee, and claim
 O'er all we feed on power of life and death.
 But read the instrument, and mark it well :
 The oppression of a tyrannous control
 Can find no warrant there. Feed, then, and yield
 Thanks for thy food. Carnivorous, through sin,
 Feed on the slain, but spare the living brute !

The Governor of all, himself to all
 So bountiful, in whose attentive ear
 The unfledged raven and the lion's whelp
 Plead not in vain for pity on the pangs
 Of hunger unassuaged, has interposed,
 Not seldom, his avenging arm to smite
 The injurious trampler upon nature's law

That claims forbearance even for a brute.
He hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart;
And, prophet as he was, he might not strike
The blameless animal, without rebuke,
On which he rode. Her opportune offence
Saved him, or the unrelenting seer had died.
He sees that human equity is slack
To interfere, though in so just a cause;
And makes the task his own. Inspiring dumb
And helpless victims with a sense so keen
Of injury, with such knowledge of their strength,
And such sagacity to take revenge,
That oft the beast has seem'd to judge the man.
An ancient, not a legendary tale,
By one of sound intelligence rehearsed
(If such who plead for Providence may seem
In modern eyes), shall make the doctrine clear.

Where England, stretch'd towards the setting sun,
Narrow and long, o'erlooks the western wave,
Dwelt young Misagathus; a scorner he
Of God and goodness, atheist in ostent,
Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce.
He journey'd; and his chance was as he went,
To join a traveller of far different note,
Evander, famed for piety, for years
Deserving honour, but for wisdom more.
Fame had not left the venerable man
A stranger to the manners of the youth,
Whose face too was familiar to his view.
Their way was on the margin of the land,
O'er the green summit of the rocks, whose base
Beats back the roaring surge, scarce heard so high.
The charity, that warm'd his heart, was moved
At sight of the man-monster. With a smile
Gentle and affable, and full of grace,
As fearful of offending whom he wish'd
Much to persuade, he plied his ear with truths
Not harshly thunder'd forth, or rudely press'd;
But, like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet.
'And dost thou dream,' the impenetrable man
Exclaim'd, 'that me the lullabies of age,
And fantasies of dotards such as thou,

Can cheat, or move a moment's fear in me ?
 Mark now the proof I give thee, that the brave
 Need no such aids, as superstition lends
 To steel their hearts against the dread of death.
 He spoke, and to the precipice at hand
 Push'd with a madman's fury. Fancy shrinks,
 And the blood thrills and curdles, at the thought
 Of such a gulf as he design'd his grave.
 But, though the felon on his back could dare
 The dreadful leap, more rational, his steed
 Declined the death, and wheeling swiftly round,
 Or ere his hoof had press'd the crumbling verge,
 Baffled his rider, saved against his will.
 The frenzy of the brain may be redress'd
 By medicine well applied, but without grace
 The heart's insanity admits no cure.
 Enraged the more, by what might have reform'd
 His horrible intent, again he sought
 Destruction, with a zeal to be destroy'd,
 With sounding whip, and rowels dyed in blood
 But still in vain. The Providence, that meant
 A longer date to the far nobler beast,
 Spared yet again the ignobler for his sake.
 And now, his prowess proved, and his sincere
 Incurable obduracy evinced,
 His rage grew cool ; and, pleas'd perhaps to have earn'd
 So cheaply the renown of that attempt,
 With looks of some complacence he resumed
 His road, deriding much the blank amaze
 Of good Evander, still where he was left
 Fix'd motionless, and petrified with dread.
 So on they fared. Discourse on other themes
 Ensuing seem'd to obliterate the past ;
 And tamer far for so much fury shewn
 (As is the course of rash and fiery men),
 The rude companion smiled, as if transform'd.
 But 'twas a transient calm. A storm was near,
 An unsuspected storm. His hour was come.
 The impious challenger of Power divine
 Was now to learn, that Heaven, though slow to wrath,
 Is never with impunity defied.
 His horse, as he had caught his master's mood,

Snorting, and starting into sudden rage,
Unbidden, and not now to be controll'd,
Rush'd to the cliff, and, having reach'd it, stood.
At once the shock unseated him : he flew
Sheer o'er the craggy barrier ; and, immersed
Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,
The death he had deserved, and died alone.
So God wrought double justice ; made the fool
The victim of his own tremendous choice,
And taught a brute the way to safe revenge.

I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polish'd manners and fine sense
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path ;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charged perhaps with venom, that intrudes
A visitor unwelcome, into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, the alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die :
A necessary act incurs no blame.
Not so when, held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offence, they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious field ;
There they are privileged ; and he that hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the economy of Nature's realm,
Who, when she form'd, design'd them an abode
The sum is this. If man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs.
Else they are all—the meanest things that are,
As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sovereign wisdom made them all.
Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it too. The springtime of our years
Is soon dishonour'd and defiled in most
By budding ills, that ask a prudent hand

To check them. But, alas ! none sooner shoots,
 If unrestrain'd, into luxuriant growth,
 Than cruelty, most devilish of them all.
 Mercy to him that shews it, is the rule
 And righteous limitation of its act,
 By which Heaven moves in pardoning guilty man ;
 And he that shews none, being ripe in years,
 And conscious of the outrage he commits,
 Shall seek it, and not find it, in his turn.

Distinguish'd much by reason, and still more
 By our capacity of grace divine,
 From creatures, that exist but for our sake,
 Which, having served us, perish, we are held
 Accountable ; and God some future day
 Will reckon with us roundly for the abuse
 Of what he deems no mean or trivial trust.
 Superior as we are, they yet depend
 Not more on human help than we on theirs.
 Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were given
 In aid of our defects. In some are found
 Such teachable and apprehensive parts,
 That man's attainments in his own concerns,
 Match'd with the expertness of the brutes in theirs
 Are oft times vanquish'd, and thrown far behind.
 Some shew that nice sagacity of smell,
 And read with such discernment, in the port
 And figure of the man, his secret aim,
 That oft we owe our safety to a skill
 We could not teach, and must despair to learn.
 But learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
 To quadruped instructors, many a good
 And useful quality, and virtue too,
 Rarely exemplified among ourselves ;
 Attachment never to be wean'd, or changed
 By any change of fortune ; proof alike
 Against unkindness, absence, and neglect ;
 Fidelity, that neither bribe nor threat
 Can move or warp ; and gratitude for small
 And trivial favours, lasting as the life,
 And glistening even in the dying eye.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms
 Wins public honour ; and ten thousand sit

Patiently present at a sacred song,
Commemoration-mad ; content to hear
(O wonderful effect of music's power !)
Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake.
But less, methinks, than sacrilege might serve—
(For, was it less, what heathen would have dared
To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,
And hang it up in honour of a man ?)
Much less might serve, when all that we design
Is but to gratify an itching ear,
And give the day to a musician's praise.
Remember Handel ? Who, that was not born
Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets,
Or can, the more than Homer of his age ?
Yes—we remember him ; and, while we praise
A talent so divine, remember too
That His most holy book, from whom it came,
Was never meant, was never used before,
To buckram out the mem'ry of a man.
But hush !—the Muse perhaps is too severe ;
And with a gravity beyond the size
And measure of the offence rebukes a deed
Less impious than absurd, and owing more
To want of judgment than to wrong design.
So in the chapel of old Ely House,
When wandering Charles, who meant to be the third,
Had fled from Wilham, and the news was fresh,
The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,
And eke did rear right merrily, two staves,
Sung to the praise and glory of King George !
—Man praises man ; and Garrick's memory next,
When time hath somewhat mellow'd it, and made
The idol of our worship while he lived
The god of our idolatry once more,
Shall have its altar ; and the world shall go
In pilgrimage to bow before his shrine.
The theatre too small shall suffocate
Its squeezed contents, and more than it admits
Shall sigh at their exclusion, and return
Ungratified : for there some noble lord
Shall stuff his shoulders with King Richard's bunch
Or wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak,

And strut, and storm, and straddle, stamp and stare.
 To shew the world how Garrick did not act.
 For Garrick was a worshipper himself;
 He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites
 And solemn ceremonial of the day,
 And call'd the world to worship on the bank
 Of Avon, famed in song. Ah, pleasant proof
 That piety has still in human hearts
 Some place, a spark or two not yet extinct.
 The mulberry-tree was hung with blooming wreaths;
 The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance;
 The mulberry-tree was hymn'd with dulcet airs;
 And from his touch-wood trunk the mulberry-tree
 Supplied such relics as devotion holds
 Still sacred, and preserves with pious care.
 So 'twas a hallow'd time : decorum reign'd,
 And mirth without offence. No few return'd,
 Doubtless, much edified, and all refresh'd.
 —Man praises man. The rabble all alive,
 From tippling benches, cellars, stalls, and sties,
 Swarm in the streets. The statesman of the day,
 A pompous and slow-moving pageant, comes.
 Some shout him, and some hang upon his car,
 To gaze in his eyes, and bless him. Maidens wave
 Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy :
 While others, not so satisfied, unhorse
 The gilded equipage, and, turning loose
 His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.
 Why? what has charm'd them ? Hath he saved the
 No. Doth he purpose its salvation ? No. [state !
 Enchanting novelty, that moon at full,
 That finds out every crevice of the head
 That is not sound and perfect, hath in theirs
 Wrought this disturbance. But the wane is near
 And his own cattle must suffice him soon.
 Thus idly do we waste the breath of praise,
 And dedicate a tribute, in its use
 And just direction sacred, to a thing
 Doom'd to the dust, or lodged already there.
 Encomium in old time was poets' work ;
 But poets having lavishly long since
 Exhausted all materials of the art,

The task now falls into the public hand ;
And I, contented with an humbler theme,
Have pour'd my stream of panegyric down
The vale of Nature, where it creeps and winds
Among her lovely works with a secure
And unambitious course, reflecting clear,
If not the virtues, yet the worth, of brutes,
And I am recompensed, and deem the toils
Of poetry not lost, if verse of mine
May stand between an animal and woe,
And teach one tyrant pity for his drudge.

The groans of Nature in this nether world,
Which Heaven has heard for ages, have an end,
Foretold by prophets, and by poets sung,
Whose fire was kindled at the prophets' lamp,
The time of rest, the promised sabbath, comes.
Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh
Fulfill'd their tardy and disastrous course
Over a sinful world ; and what remains
Of this tempestuous state of human things
Is merely as the working of a sea
Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest :
For He, whose car the winds are, and the clouds
The dust that waits upon his sultry march,
When sin hath moved him, and his wrath is hot,
Shall visit earth in mercy ; shall descend
Propitious in his chariot paved with love ;
And what his storms have blasted and defaced
For man's revolt, shall with a smile repair.

Sweet is the harp of prophecy ; too sweet
Not to be wrong'd by a mere mortal touch ;
Nor can the wonders it records be sung
To meaner music, and not suffer loss.
But when a poet, or when one like me,
Happy to rove among poetic flowers,
Though poor in skill to rear them, lights at last
On some fair theme, some theme divinely fair,
Such is the impulse and the spur he feels,
To give it praise proportion'd to its worth,
That not to attempt it, arduous as he deems
The labour, were a task more arduous still.

O scenes surpassing fable, and yet true,

Scenes of accomplished bliss ; which who can see,
 Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
 His soul refresh'd with foretaste of the joy ?
 Rivers of gladness water all the earth,
 And clothe all climes with beauty ; the reproach
 Of barrenness is past. The fruitful field
 Laughs with abundance ; and the land, once lean,
 Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
 Exults to see its thistly curse repeal'd.
 The various seasons woven into one,
 And that one season an eternal spring,
 The garden fears no blight, and needs no fence,
 For there is none to covet ; all are full.
 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear,
 Graze with the fearless flocks ; all bask at noon
 Together, or all gambol in the shade
 Of the same grove, and drink one common stream.
 Antipathies are none. No foe to man
 Lurks in the serpent now : the mother sees,
 And smiles to see, her infant's playful hand
 Stretch'd forth to dally with the crested worm,
 To stroke his azure neck, or to receive
 The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.
 All creatures worship man, and all mankind
 One Lord, one Father. Error has no place :
 That creeping pestilence is driven away ;
 The breath of heaven has chased it. In the heart
 No passion touches a discordant string,
 But all is harmony and love. Disease
 Is not : the pure and uncontaminate blood
 Holds its due course, nor fears the frost of age.
 One song employs all nations ; and all cry,
 ' Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us !'
 The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
 Shout to each other, and the mountain-tops
 From distant mountains catch the flying joy ;
 Till, nation after nation taught the strain,
 Earth rolls the rapturous Hosanna round.
 Behold the measure of the promise fill'd ;
 See Salem built, the labour of a God !
 Bright as a sun the sacred city shines ;
 All kingdoms and all princes of the earth

Flock to that light; the glory of all lands
Flows into her; unbounded is her joy,
And endless her increase. Thy rams are there,
Nebaioth, and the flocks of Kedar there;*
The looms of Ormus, and the mines of Ind,
And Saba's spicy groves, pay tribute there.
Praise is in all her gates; upon her walls,
And in her streets, and in her spacious courts,
Is heard salvation. Eastern Java there
Kneels with the native of the farthest west;
And Æthiopia spreads abroad the hand,
And worships. Her report has travell'd forth
Into all lands. From every clime they come
To see thy beauty, and to share thy joy,
O Sion! an assembly such as earth
Saw never, such as heaven stoops down to see.

Thus heavenward all things tend. For all were once
Perfect, and all must be at length restored.
So God has greatly purposed; who would else
In his dishonour'd works himself endure
Dishonour, and be wrong'd without redress.
Haste then, and wheel away a shatter'd world,
Ye slow-revolving seasons! we would see
(A sight to which our eyes are strangers yet)
A world, that does not dread and hate his laws,
And suffer for its crime; would learn how fair
The creature is that God pronounces good,
How pleasant in itself what pleases him.
Here every drop of honey hides a sting;
Worms wind themselves into our sweetest flowers:
And e'en the joy, that haply some poor heart
Derives from Heaven, pure as the fountain is,
Is sullied in the stream, taking a taint
From touch of human lips, at best impure.
O for a world in principle as chaste
As this is gross and selfish! over which
Custom and prejudice shall bear no sway,
That govern all things here, shouldering aside
The meek and modest Truth, and forcing her

* Nebaioth and Kedar, the sons of Ishmael, and progenitors of the Arabs, in the prophetic scripture here alluded to, may be reasonably considered as representatives of the Gentiles at large.

To seek a refuge from the tongue of Strife
 In nooks obscure, far from the ways of men :
 Where violence shall never lift the sword,
 Nor Cunning justify the proud man's wrong,
 Leaving the poor no remedy but tears :
 Where he, that fills an office, shall esteem
 The occasion it presents of doing good
 More than the perquisite: where Law shall speak
 Seldom, and never but as Wisdom prompts
 And Equity ; not jealous more to guard
 A worthless form than to decide aright ;
 Where Fashion shall not sanctify abuse,
 Nor smooth Good-breeding (supplemental grace)
 With lean performance ape the work of Love !

Come then, and, added to thy many crowns,
 Receive yet one, the crown of all the earth,
 Thou who alone art worthy ! It was thine
 By ancient covenant, ere Nature's birth ;
 And thou hast made it thine by purchase since,
 And overpaid its value with thy blood.
 Thy saints proclaim thee king ; and in their hearts
 Thy title is engraven with a pen
 Dipp'd in the fountain of eternal love.
 Thy saints proclaim thee king ; and thy delay
 Gives courage to their foes, who, could they see
 The dawn of thy last advent, long desired,
 Would creep into the bowels of the hills,
 And flee for safety to the falling rocks.
 The very spirit of the world is tired
 Of its own taunting question, ask'd so long,

Where is the promise of your Lord's approach ?
 The infidel has shot his bolts away,
 Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,
 He gleans the blunted shafts, that have recoil'd,
 And aims them at the shield of Truth again.
 The veil is rent, rent too by priestly hands,
 That hides divinity from mortal eyes ;
 And all the mysteries to faith proposed,
 Insulted and traduced, are cast aside,
 As useless, to the moles and to the bats.
 They now are deem'd the faithful, and are praised,
 Who constant only is rejecting thee,

Deny thy Godhead with a martyr's zeal,
 And quit their office for their error's sake.
 Blind, and in love with darkness! yet e'en these
 Worthy, compared with sycophants, who kneel,
 Thy name adoring, and then preach thee man!
 So fares thy church. But how thy church may fare
 The world takes little thought. Who will may preach,
 And what they will. All pastors are alike
 To wandering sheep, resolved to follow none.
 Two gods divide them all—Pleasure and Gain:
 For these they live, they sacrifice to these,
 And in their service wage perpetual war
 With Conscience and with thee. Lust in their hearts,
 And mischief in their hands, they roam the earth,
 To prey upon each other: stubborn, fierce,
 High-minded, foaming out their own disgrace.
 Thy prophets speak of such; and, noting down
 The features of the last degenerate times,
 Exhibit every lineament of these.
 Come then, and, added to thy many crowns,
 Receive yet one, as radiant as the rest,
 Due to thy last and most effectual work,
 Thy word fulfill'd, the conquest of a world!

He is the happy man, whose life e'en now
 Shews somewhat of that happier life to come;
 Who, doom'd to an obscure but tranquil state,
 Is pleased with it, and were he free to choose,
 Would make his fate his choice; whom peace, the
 Of virtue, and whom virtue, fruit of faith, [fruit
 Prepare for happiness; bespeak him one
 Content indeed to sojourn while he must
 Below the skies, but having there his home.
 The world o'erlooks him in her busy search
 Of objects more illustrious in her view;
 And, occupied as earnestly as she,
 Though more sublimely, he o'erlooks the world.
 She scorns his pleasures, for she knows them not:
 He seeks not hers, for he has proved them vain.
 He cannot skim the ground like summer birds
 Pursuing gilded flies; and such he deems
 Her honours, her emoluments, her joys.
 Therefore in contemplation is his bliss.

Whose power is such, that whom she lifts from earth
 She makes familiar with a heaven unseen,
 And shews him glories yet to be reveal'd.
 Not slothful he, though seeming unemploy'd,
 And censured oft as useless. Stillest streams
 Oft water fairest meadows, and the bird,
 That flutters least, is longest on the wing.
 Ask him, indeed, what trophies he has raised,
 Or what achievements of immortal fame
 He purposes, and he shall answer—None.
 His warfare is within. There unfatigued
 His fervent spirit labours. There he fights,
 And there obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself,
 And never-withering wreaths, compared with which
 The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds.
 Perhaps the self-approving haughty world,
 That as she sweeps him with her whistling silks,
 Scarce deigns to notice him, or, if she see,
 Deems him a cipher in the works of God,
 Receives advantage from his noiseless hours,
 Of which she little dreams. Perhaps she owes
 Her sunshine and her rain, her blooming spring
 And plenteous harvest, to the prayer he makes,
 When, Isaac like, the solitary saint
 Walks forth to meditate at eventide,
 And think on her who thinks not for herself.
 Forgive him then, thou bustler in concerns
 Of little worth, an idler in the best,
 If author of no mischief and some good,
 He seeks his proper happiness by means
 That may advance, but cannot hinder, thine.
 Nor, though he tread the secret path of life,
 Engage no notice, and enjoy much ease,
 Account him an encumbrance on the state,
 Receiving benefits, and rendering none.
 His sphere though humble, if that humble sphere
 Shine with his fair example, and though small
 His influence, if that influence all be spent
 In soothing sorrow, and in quenching strife,
 In aiding helpless indigence, in works,
 From which at least a grateful few derive
 Some taste of comfort in a world of woe;

Then let the supercilious great confess
He serves his country, recompenses well
The state, beneath the shadow of whose vine
He sits secure, and in the scale of life
Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place.
The man, whose virtues are more felt than seen,
Must drop indeed the hope of public praise;
But he may boast, what few that win it can,
That, if his country stand not by his skill,
At least his follies have not wrought her fall.
Polite Refinement offers him in vain
Her golden tube, through which a sensual world
Draws gross impurity, and likes it well,
The neat conveyance hiding all the offence.
Not that he peevishly rejects a mode
Because that world adopts it. If it bear
The stamp and clear impression of good sense,
And be not costly more than of true worth,
He puts it on, and for decorum sake
Can wear it e'en as gracefully as she.
She judges of refinement by the eye,
He by the test of conscience, and a heart
Not soon deceived; aware that what is base
No polish can make sterling; and that vice,
Though well perfumed and elegantly dress'd,
Like an unburied carcase trick'd with flowers,
Is but a garnish'd nuisance, fitter far
For cleanly riddance, than for fair attire.
So life glides smoothly and by stealth away,
More golden than that age of fabled gold
Renown'd in ancient song; not vex'd with care
Or stain'd with guilt, beneficent, approved
Of God and man, and peaceful in its end.
So glide my life away, and so at last,
My share of duties decently fulfill'd,
May some disease, not tardy to perform
Its destined office, yet with gentle stroke,
Dismiss me weary to a safe retreat,
Beneath the turf, that I have often trod.
It shall not grieve me then, that once, when call'd
To dress a Sofa with the flowers of verse,
I play'd awhile, obedient to the fair,

With that light task ; but soon, to please her more,
Whom flowers alone I knew would little please,
Let fall the unfinish'd wreath, and roved for fruit ;
Roved far, and gather'd much ; some harsh, 'tis true,
Pick'd from the thorns and briers of reproof,
But wholesome, well-digested ; grateful some
To palates that can taste immortal truth ;
Insipid else, and sure to be despised.
But all is in His hand, whose praise I seek.
In vain the poet sings, and the world hears,
If he regard not, though divine the theme.
'Tis not in artful measures, in the chime
And idle tinkling of a minstrel's lyre,
To charm his ear, whose eye is on the heart ;
Whose frown can disappoint the proudest strain,
Whose approbation—prosper even mine.

AN EPISTLE

TO JOSEPH HILL, ESQ.

DEAR JOSEPH—five and twenty years ago—
 Alas, how time escapes!—'tis even so—
 With frequent intercourse, and always sweet,
 And always friendly, we were wont to cheat
 A tedious hour—and now we never meet!
 As some grave gentleman in Terence says
 ('Twas therefore much the same in ancient days)
 Good lack, we know not what to-morrow brings—
 Strange fluctuation of all human things!
 True. Changes will befall, and friends may part,
 But distance only cannot change the heart:
 And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,
 One proof should serve—a reference to you.

Whence comes it, then, that in the wane of life
 Though nothing have occur'd to kindle strife,
 We find the friends we fancied we had won,
 Though numerous once, reduced to few or none?
 Can gold grow worthless, that has stood the touch?
 No; gold they seem'd, but they were never such.

Horatio's servant once, with bow and cringe,
 Swinging the parlour door upon its hinge,
 Dreading a negative, and overawed
 Lest he should trespass, begg'd to go abroad.
 Go, fellow!—whither?—turning short about—
 Nay. Stay at home—you're always going out.
 'Tis but a step, sir; just at the street's end.—
 For what?—An please you, sir, to see a friend.—
 A friend! Horatio cried, and seem'd to start—
 Yea marry shalt thou, and with all my heart.—
 And fetch my cloak; for, though the night be raw,
 I'll see him too—the first I ever saw.

I knew the man, and knew his nature mild,
 And was his plaything often when a child;
 But somewhat at that moment pinch'd him close,
 Else he was seldom bitter or morose.

Perhaps his confidence just then betray'd,
 His grief might prompt him with the speech he made ;
 Perhaps 'twas mere good-humour gave it birth,
 The harmless play of pleasantry and mirth.
 Howe'er it was, his language, in my mind,
 Bespoke at least a man that knew mankind.

But not to moralize too much, and strain
 To prove an evil of which all complain
 (I hate long arguments verbosely spun)
 One story more, dear Hill, and I have done.
 Once on a time, an emperor, a wise man,
 No matter where, in China or Japan,
 Decreed, that whosoever should offend
 Against the well-known duties of a friend,
 Convicted once should ever after wear
 But half a coat, and shew his bosom bare.
 The punishment importing this no doubt,
 That all was naught within, and all found out.

O happy Britain! we have not to fear
 Such hard and arbitrary measure here ;
 Else, could a law, like that which I relate,
 Once have the sanction of o'r triple state,
 Some few, that I have known in days of old,
 Would run most dreadful risk of catching cold ;
 While you, my friend, whatever wind should blow,
 Might traverse England safely to and fro,
 An honest man close button'd to the chin,
 Broad cloth without, and a warm heart within.

TIRC CINIUM:

OR,

A REVIEW OF SCHOOLS.

Κεφαλαιον δη παιδειας ορθη τροφη. *Plato.*

Αρχη πολιτειας απασης νεων τροφα.

Diog. Laert.

INSCRIBED TO THE REV. WM. CAWTHORNE UNWNN.

It is not from his form, in which we trace
 Strength join'd with beauty, dignity with grace,
 That man, the master of this globe, derives
 His right of empire over all that lives.
 That form indeed, the associate of a mind
 Vast in its powers, ethereal in its kind,
 That form, the labour of Almighty skill,
 Framed for the service of a freeborn will,
 Asserts precedence, and bespeaks control,
 But borrows all its grandeur from the soul.
 Hers is the state, the splendour, and the throne,
 An intellectual kingdom all her own.
 For her the Memory fills her ample page
 With truths pour'd down from every distant age;
 For her amasses an unbounded store,
 The wisdom of great nations, now no more;
 Though laden, not encumber'd with her spoil;
 Laborious, yet unconscious of her toil;
 When copiously supplied, then most enlarged;
 Still to be fed, and not to be surcharged.
 For her the Fancy, roving unconfined,
 The present cause of every pensive mind,
 Works magic wonders, adds a brighter hue
 To Nature's scenes than Nature ever knew.

At her command winds rise, and waters roar,
 Again she lays them slumbering on the shore;
 With flower and fruit the wilderness supplies,
 Or bids the rocks in ruder pomp arise.
 For her the Judgment, umpire in the strife,
 That grace and nature have to wage through life,
 Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill,
 Appointed sage preceptor to the Will,
 Condemns, approves, and with a faithful voice
 Guides the decision of a doubtful choice.

Why did the fiat of a God give birth
 To yon fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?
 And, when descending he resigns the skies,
 Why takes the gentler Moon her turn to rise,
 Whom Ocean feels through all his countless waves,
 And owns her power on every shore he leaves?
 Why do the seasons still enrich the year,
 Fruitful and young as in their first career?
 Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees,
 Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze:
 Summer in haste the thriving charge receives
 Beneath the shade of her expanded leaves,
 Till autumn's fiercer heats and plenteous dews
 Dye them at last in all their glowing hues.—
 'Twere wild profusion all, and bootless waste,
 Power misemploy'd, munificence misplaced,
 Had not its Author dignified the plan,
 And crown'd it with the majesty of man.
 Thus form'd, thus placed, intelligent, and taught,
 Look where he will, the wonders God has wrought
 The wildest scorner of his Maker's laws
 Finds in a sober moment time to pause,
 To press th' important question on his heart,
 'Why form'd at all, and wherefore as thou art?'
 If man be what he seems, this hour a slave,
 The next mere dust and ashes in the grave,
 Endued with reason only to descry
 His crimes and follies with an aching eye;
 With passions, just that he may prove with pain,
 The force he spends against their fury vain;
 And if, soon after having burnt, by turns,
 With every lust with which frail nature burns,

His being end, where death dissolves the bond,
The tomb take all, and all be blank beyond ;
Then he, of all that nature has brought forth,
Stands self-impeach'd the creature of least worth
And useless while he lives, and when he dies,
Brings into doubt the wisdom of the skies.

Truths that the learn'd pursue with eager thought,
Are not important always as dear-bought,
Proving at last, though told in pompous strains,
A childish waste of philosophic pains ;
But truths on which depend our main concern,
That 'tis our shame and misery not to learn
Shine by the side of every path we tread
With such a lustre, he that runs may read.
'Tis true that, if to trifle life away
Down to the sunset of their latest day,
Then perish on futurity's wide shore
Like fleeting exhalations, found no more,
Were all that heaven required of humankind,
And all the plan that destiny design'd,
What none could reverence all might justly blame,
And man would breathe but for his Maker's shame
But reason heard, and nature well perused,
At once the dreaming mind is disabused,
If all we find possessing earth, sea, air,
Reflect His attributes, who placed them there,
Fulfil the purpose, and appear design'd
Proofs of the wisdom of the all-seeing mind,
'Tis plain the creature, whom he chose to invest
With kingship and dominion o'er the rest,
Received his nobler nature, and was made
Fit for the power, in which he stands array'd ;
That first, or last, hereafter, if not here,
He too might make his Author's wisdom clear,
Praise him on earth, or obstinately dumb,
Suffer his justice in a world by come.
This once believed, 'twere logic misapplied,
To prove a consequence by none denied,
That we are bound to cast the minds of youth
Betimes into the mould of heavenly truth,
That taught of God they may indeed be wise,
Nor ignorantly wandering miss the skies.

In early days the conscience has in most
A quickness, which in later life is lost:
Preserved from guilt by salutary fears,
Or guilty, soon relenting into tears.
Too careless often, as our years proceed,
What friends we sort with, or what books we read,
Our parents yet exert a prudent care,
To feed our infant minds with proper fare;
And wisely store the nursery by degrees
With wholesome learning, yet acquired with ease.
Neatly secured from being soil'd or torn
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn,
A book (to please us at a tender age
'Tis call'd a book, though but a single page)
Presents the prayer the Saviour deign'd to teach,
Which children use, and parsons—when they preach.
Lisping our syllables, we scramble next
Through moral narrative, or sacred text;
And learn with wonder how this world began,
Who made, who marr'd, and who has ransom'd man:
Points, which, unless the Scripture made them plain,
The wisest heads might agitate in vain.
O thou, whom, borne on fancy's eager wing
Back to the season of life's happy spring,
I pleased remember, and, while memory yet
Holds fast her office here, can ne'er forget;
Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail;
Whose humorous vein, strong sense, and simple style
May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile;
Witty, and well employ'd, and, like thy Lord,
Speaking in parables his slighted word;
I name thee not, lest so despised a name
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame;
Yet e'en in transitory life's late day,
That mingles all my brown with sober gray,
Revere the man, whose *pilgrim* marks the road,
And guides the *progress* of the soul to God.
'Twere well with most, if books, that could engage
Their childhood, pleased them at a riper age;
The man, approving what had charm'd the boy
Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy;

And not with curses on his heart, who stole
The gem of truth from his unguarded soul.
The stamp of artless piety impress'd
By kind tuition on his yielding breast,
The youth now bearded, and yet pert and raw,
Regards with scorn, though once received with awe
And warp'd into the labyrinth of lies,
That babblers, call'd philosophers, devise,
Blasphemes his creed, as founded on a plan
Replete with dreams, unworthy of a man.
Touch but his nature in its ailing part,
Assert the native evil of his heart,
His pride resents the charge, although the proof*
Rise in his forehead, and seem rank enough:
Point to the cure, describe a Saviour's cross
As God's expedient to retrieve his loss,
The young apostate sickens at the view,
And hates it with the malice of a Jew.

How weak the barrier of mere nature proves,
Opposed against the pleasures nature loves!
While self-betray'd, and wilfully undone,
She longs to yield, no sooner woo'd than won.
Try now the merits of this bless'd exchange
Of modest truth for wit's eccentric range.
Time was, he closed as he began the day,
With decent duty, not ashamed to pray:
The practice was a bond upon his heart,
A pledge he gave for a consistent part;
Nor could he dare presumptuously displease
A Power, confess'd so lately on his knees.
But now farewell all legendary tales,
The shadows fly, philosophy prevails;
Prayer to the winds, and caution to the waves;
Religion makes the free by nature slaves.
Priests have invented, and the world admired
What knavish priests promulgate as inspired!
Till reason, now no longer overawed,
Resumes her powers, and spurns the clumsy fraud
And, common-sense diffusing real day,
The meteor of the Gospel dies away.

* See 2 Chron. ch. xxvi. ver. 19.

Such rhapsodies our shrewd discerning youth
Learn from expert inquirers after truth ;
Whose only care, might truth presume to **speak**,
Is not to find what they profess to seek.
And thus, well-tutor'd only while we share
A mother's lectures and a nurse's care ;
And taught at schools much mythologic stuff,*
But sound religion sparingly enough ;
Our early notices of truth, disgraced,
Soon lose their credit, and are all effaced.

Would you your son should be a sot or dunce,
Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once ;
That in good time the stripling's finish'd taste
For loose expense, and fashionable waste,
Should prove your ruin, and his own at last ;
Train him in public with a mob of boys,
Childish in mischief only and in noise,
Else of a mannish growth and five in ten
In infidelity and lewdness men.
There shall he learn, ere sixteen winters old,
That authors are most useful pawn'd or sold ;
That pedantry is all that schools impart,
But taverns teach the knowledge of the heart ;
There waiter Dick, with Bacchanalian lays,
Shall win his heart, and have his drunken praise.
His counsellor and bosom friend shall prove,
And some street-pacing harlot his first love.
Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their adolescent charge too long ;
The management of tiroes of eighteen
Is difficult ; their punishment obscene.
The stout tall captain, whose superior size
The minor heroes view with envious eyes,
Becomes their pattern, upon whom they fix
Their whole attention, and ape all his tricks.
His pride, that scorns to obey or to submit,
With them is courage ; his effrontery wit

* The author begs leave to explain.—Sensible that, without such knowledge, neither the ancient poets nor historians can be tasted, or indeed understood, he does not mean to censure the pains that are taken to instruct a schoolboy in the religion of the heathen, but merely that neglect of Christian culture which leaves him shamefully ignorant of his own.

His wild excursions, window-breaking feats,
Robbery of gardens, quarrels in the streets,
His hairbreadth 'scapes, and all his daring schemes,
Transport them, and are made their favourite themes.
In little bosoms such achievements strike
A kindred spark: they burn to do the like.
Thus half-accomplish'd ere he yet begin
To shew the peeping down upon his chin;
And, as maturity of years comes on,
Made just th' adept that you design'd your son;
To ensure the perseverance of his course,
And give your monstrous project all its force,
Send him to college. If he there be tamed,
Or in one article of vice reclaim'd,
Where no regard of ordinance is shewn
Or look'd for now, the fault must be his own.
Some sneaking virtue lurks in him no doubt,
Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-bout,
Nor gambling-practices, can find it out.
Such youths of spirit, and that spirit too,
Ye nurseries of our boys, we owe to you:
Though from ourselves the mischief more proceeds,
For public schools 'tis public folly feeds.
The slaves of custom and establish'd mode,
With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells,
True to the jingling of our leader's bells.
To follow foolish precedents, and wink
With both our eyes, is easier than to think:
And such an age as ours balks no expense,
Except of caution, and of common-sense:
Else sure notorious fact, and proof so plain,
Would turn our steps into a wiser train.
I blame not those, who with what care they can,
O'erwatch the numerous and unruly clan:
Or, if I blame, 'tis only that they dare
Promise a work, of which they must despair.
Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,
A ubiquarian presence and control,
Elisha's eye, that, when Gehazi stray'd,
Went with him, and saw all the game he play'd?
Yes—ye are conscious; and on all the shelves

Your pupils strike upon, have struck yourselves.
 Or if, by nature sober, ye had then,
 Boys as ye were, the gravity of men;
 Ye knew at least, by constant proofs address'd
 To ears and eyes, the vices of the rest.
 But ye connive at what ye cannot cure,
 And evils, not to be endured, endure,
 Lest power exerted, but without success,
 Should make the little ye retain still less.
 Ye once were justly famed for bringing forth
 Undoubted scholarship and genuine worth;
 And in the firmament of fame still shines
 A glory, bright as that of all the signs,
 Of poets raised by you, and statesmen, and divines.
 Peace to them all! those brilliant times are fled,
 And no such lights are kindling in their stead.
 Our striplings shine indeed, but with such rays
 As set the midnight riot in a blaze;
 And seem, if judged by their expressive looks,
 Deeper in none than in their surgeons' books.
 Say, Muse (for, education made the song,
 No Muse can hesitate, or linger long),
 What causes move us, knowing as we must,
 That these *menageries* all fail their trust,
 To send our sons to scout and scamper there,
 While colts and puppies cost us so much care?
 Be it a weakness, it deserves some praise,
 We love the play-place of our early days;
 The scene is touching, and the heart is stone
 That feels not at that sight, and feels at none.
 The wall on which we tried our graving skill,
 The very name we carved subsisting still;
 The bench on which we sat while deep employ'd
 Though mangled, hack'd, and hew'd, not yet destroy'd
 The little ones, unbutton'd, glowing hot,
 Playing our games, and on the very spot;
 As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
 The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw;
 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat,
 Or drive it devious with a dexterous pat;
 The pleasing spectacle at once excites
 Such recollection of our own delights

That, viewing it, we seem almost to obtain
Our innocent sweet simple years again.
This fond attachment to the well-known place,
Whence first we started into life's long race,
Maintains its hold with such unfailing sway,
We feel it e'en in age, and at our latest day.
Hark ! how the sire of chits, whose future share
Of classic food begins to be his care,
With his own likeness placed on either knee,
Indulges all a father's heart-felt glee ;
And tells them, as he strokes their silver locks,
That they must soon learn Latin and to box :
Then turning he regales his listening wife
With all the adventures of his early life ;
His skill in coachmanship, or driving chaise,
In bilking tavern bills, and spouting plays ;
What shifts he used, detected in a scrape,
How he was flogg'd, or had the luck t' escape ;
What sums he lost at play, and how he sold
Watch, seals, and all—till all his pranks are told.
Retracing thus his *frolics* ('tis a name
That palliates deeds of folly and of shame),
He gives the local bias all its sway ;
Resolves that where he play'd his sons shall play
And destines their bright genius to be shewn
Just in the scene where he display'd his own.
The meek and bashful boy will soon be taught
To be as bold and forward as he ought ;
The rude will scuffle through with ease enough,
Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough
Ah, happy designation, prudent choice,
The event is sure ; expect it ; and rejoice !
Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child,
The pert made perter, and the tame made wild.
The great, indeed, by titles, riches, birth,
Excuse the incumbrance of more solid worth,
Are best disposed of where with most success
They may acquire that confident address,
Those habits of profuse and lewd expense,
That scorn of all delights but those of sense,
Which, though in plain plebeians we condemn,
With so much reason all expect from them.

But families of less illustrious fame,
Whose chief distinction is their spotless name,
Whose heirs, their honours none, their income
small,

Must shine by true desert, or not at all,
What dream they of, that with so little care
They risk their hopes, their dearest treasure, there ?
They dream of little Charles or William graced
With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist ;
They see th' attentive crowds his talents draw,
They hear him speak—the oracle of law.
The father, who designs his babe a priest,
Dreams him episcopally such at least ;
And, while the playful jockey scours the room
Briskly, astride upon the parlour broom,
In fancy sees him more superbly ride
In coach with purple lined, and mitres on its side.
Events improbable and strange as these,
Which only a parental eye foresees,
A public school shall bring to pass with ease.
But how ? resides such virtue in that air,
As must create an appetite for prayer ?
And will it breathe into him all the zeal,
That candidates for such a prize should feel,
To take the lead, and be the foremost still
In all true worth and literary skill ?

‘ Ah, blind to bright futurity, untaught
The knowledge of the world, and dull of thought
Church-ladders are not always mounted best
By learned clerks, and Latinists profess’d.
The exalted prize demands an upward look,
Not to be found by poring on a book.
Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek,
Is more than adequate to all I seek.
Let erudition grace him, or not grace,
I give the bauble but the second place ;
His wealth, fame, honours, all that I intend,
Subsist and centre in one point—a friend.
A friend, whate’er he studies or neglects,
Shall give him consequence, heal all defects.
His intercourse with peers and sons of peers—
There dawns the splendour of his future years ;

In that bright quarter his propitious skies
 Shall blush betimes, and there his glory rise.
Your Lordship, and Your Grace! what school can
 teach

A rhetoric equal to those parts of speech?
 What need of Homer's verse, or Tully's prose,
 Sweet interjections! if he learn but those?
 Let rev'rend churls his ignorance rebuke,
 Who starve upon a dog's-ear'd Pentateuch,
 The parson knows enough, who knows a duke.
 Egregious purpose; worthily begun
 In barbarous prostitution of your son;
 Press'd on *his* part by means that would disgrace
 A scriv'ner's clerk, or footman out of place,
 And ending, if at last its end be gain'd,
 In sacrilege, in God's own house profaned.
 It may succeed; and, if his sins should call
 For more than common punishment, it shall;
 The wretch shall rise, and be the thing on earth
 Least qualified in honour, learning, worth,
 To occupy a sacred, awful post,
 In which the best and worthiest tremble most.
 The *royal letters* are a thing of course,
 A king, that would, might recommend his horse;
 And deans, no doubt, and chapters, with one voice
 As bound in duty, would confirm the choice
 Behold your bishop; well he plays his part,
 Christian in name, and infidel in heart,
 Ghostly in office, earthly in his plan,
 A slave at court, elsewhere a lady's man.
 Dumb as a senator, and as a priest,
 A piece of mere church furniture at best;
 To live estranged from God his total scope,
 And his end sure, without one glimpse of hope.
 But fair although and feasible it seem,
 Depend not much upon your golden dream
 For Providence, that seem's concern'd to exempt
 The hallow'd bench from absolute contempt,
 In spite of all the wrigglers into place,
 Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace;
 And therefore 'tis, that though the sight be *rare*
 We sometimes see a Lowth or Bagot there.

Besides, school-friendships are not always found,
Though fair in promise, permanent and sound;
The most disinterested and virtuous minds,
In early years connected, time unbinds;
New situations give a different cast
Of habit, inclination, temper, taste;
And he that seem'd our counterpart at first,
Soon shews the strong similitude reversed.
Young heads are giddy, and young hearts are warm
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.
Boys are at best but pretty buds unblown,
Whose scent and hues are rather guess'd than known,
Each dreams that each is just what he appears,
But learns his error in maturer years,
When disposition, like a sail unfurl'd,
Shews all its rents and patches to the world.
If, therefore, e'en when honest in design,
A boyish friendship may so soon decline,
'Twere wiser sure t' inspire a little heart
With just abhorrence of so mean a part,
Than set your son to work at a vile trade
For wages so unlikely to be paid.

Our public hives of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most approved report,
To such base hopes, in many a sordid soul,
Owe their repute in part, but not the whole.
A principle whose proud pretensions pass
Unquestion'd, though the jewel be but glass
That with a world not often over-nice,
Ranks as a virtue, and is yet a vice;
Or rather a gross compound, justly tried
Of envy, hatred, jealousy, and pride—
Contributes most perhaps t' enhance their fame;
And emulation is its specious name.
Boys, once on fire with that contentious zeal,
Feel all the rage that female rivals feel:
The prize of beauty in a woman's eyes
Not brighter than in theirs the scholar's prize.
The spirit of that competition burns
With all varieties of ills by turns;
Each vainly magnifies his own success,
Resents his fellow's wishes it were less,

Exults in his miscarriage if he fail,
 Deems his reward too great if he prevail,
 And labours to surpass him day and night,
 Less for improvement than to tickle spite.
 The spur is powerful, and I grant its force;
 It pricks the genius forward in its course,
 Allows short time for play, and none for sloth:
 And, felt alike by each, advances both:
 But judge, where so much evil intervenes,
 The end, though plausible, not worth the means.
 Weigh, for a moment, classical desert
 Against a heart depraved and temper hurt;
 Hurt too perhaps for life; for early wrong,
 Done to the nobler part, affects it long;
 And you are staunch indeed in learning's cause
 If you can crown a discipline, that draws
 Such mischiefs after it, with much applause.

Connexion form'd for interest, and endear'd
 By selfish views, thus censured and cashier'd;
 And emulation, as engendering hate,
 Doom'd to a no less ignominious fate:
 The props of such proud seminaries fall
 The Jachin and the Boaz of them all.
 Great schools rejected then, as those that swell
 Beyond a size that can be managed well,
 Shall royal institutions miss the bays,
 And small academies win all the praise?
 Force not my drift beyond its just intent;
 I praise a school as Pope a government:
 So take my judgment in his language dress'd,
 'Whate'er is best administer'd is best.'
 Few boys are born with talents that excel,
 But are all capable of living well;
 Then ask not, Whether limited or large?
 But, Watch they strictly, or neglect their
 charge?

If anxious only that their boys may learn,
 While *morals* languish, a despised concern,
 The great and small deserve one common blame,
 Different in size, but in effect the same.
 Much zeal in virtue's cause all teachers' oast,
 Though motives of mere lucre sway the most;

Therefore in towns and cities they abound,
 For there the game they seek is easiest found;
 Though there in spite of all that care can do,
 Traps to catch youth are most abundant too
 If shrewd, and of a well-constructed brain,
 Keen in pursuit, and vigorous to retain,
 Your son come forth a prodigy of skill;
 As, wheresoever taught, so form'd he will,
 The pedagogue, with self-complacent air,
 Claims more than half the praise as his due share.
 But if, with all his genius, he betray,
 Not more intelligent than loose and gay,
 Such vicious habits as disgrace his name,
 Threaten his health, his fortune, and his fame;
 Though want of due restraint alone have bred
 The symptoms, that you see with so much dread;
 Unenvied there, he may sustain alone
 The whole reproach, the fault was all his own.

O 'tis a sight to be with joy perused,
 By all whom sentiment has not abused;
 New-fangled sentiment, the boasted grace
 Of those who never feel in the right place;
 A sight surpass'd by none that we can shew,
 Though Vestris on one leg still shine below;
 A father bless'd with an ingenuous son,
 Father, and friend, and tutor, all in one.
 How!—turn again to tales long since forgot,
 Æsop, and Phædrus, and the rest?—Why not?
 He will not blush, that has a father's heart,
 To take in childish plays a childish part;
 But bends his sturdy back to any toy
 That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy;
 Then why resign into a stranger's hand
 A task as much within your own command,
 That God and nature, and your interest too,
 Seem with one voice to delegate to you?
 Why hire a lodging in a house unknown
 For one whose tenderest thoughts all hover round
 This second weaning, needless as it is, [your own!
 How does it lacerate both your heart and his!
 The indented stick, that loses day by day
 Notch after notch, till all are smooth'd away,

Bears witness, long ere his dismissal come,
With what intense desire he wants his home.
But though the joys he hopes beneath your roof
Bid fair enough to answer in the proof,
Harmless and safe, and natural, as they are,
A disappointment waits him even there :
Arrived, he feels an unexpected change,
He blushes, hangs his head, is shy and strange ;
No longer takes, as once, with fearless ease,
His favourite stand between his father's knees,
But seeks the corner of some distant seat,
And eyes the door, and watches a retreat ;
And least familiar where he should be most,
Feels all his happiest privileges lost.
Alas, poor boy !—the natural effect
Of love by absence chill'd into respect,
Say, what accomplishments at school acquired,
Brings he, to sweeten fruits so undesired ?
Thou well deservest an alienated son,
Unless thy conscious heart acknowledge—none ,
None that, in thy domestic snug recess,
He had not made his own with more address,
Though some perhaps, that shock thy feeling mind,
And better never learn'd, or left behind.
Add too, that, thus estranged, thou canst obtain
By no kind arts his confidence again ;
That here begins with most that long complaint
Of filial frankness lost, and love grown faint,
Which, oft neglected, in life's waning years
A parent pours into regardless ears.
Like caterpillars, dangling under trees
By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze,
Which filthily bewray and sore disgrace
The boughs in which are bred th' unseemly race ;
While every worm industriously weaves
And winds his web about the rivell'd leaves ;
So numerous are the follies, that annoy
The mind and heart of every sprightly boy ;
Imaginations noxious and perverse,
Which admonition can alone disperse.
Th' encroaching nuisance asks a faithful hand,
Patient, affectionate, of high command,

To check the procreation of a breed
 Sure to exhaust the plant on which they feed.
 'Tis not enough, that Greek or Roman page,
 At stated hours, his freakish thoughts engage;
 E'en in his pastimes he requires a friend,
 To warn, and teach him safely to unbend;
 O'er all his pleasures gently to preside,
 Watch his emotions, and control their tide;
 And levying thus, and with an easy sway,
 A tax of profit from his very play,
 T' impress a value, not to be erased,
 On moments squander'd else, and running all to
 waste.
 And seems it nothing in a father's eye,
 That unimproved those many moments fly?
 And is he well content his son should find
 No nourishment to feed his growing mind,
 But conjugated verbs, and nouns declined?
 For such is all the mental food purvey'd
 By public hackneys in the schooling trade;
 Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
 Of syntax, truly, but with little more;
 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock,
 Machines themselves, and govern'd by a clock.
 Perhaps a father, bless'd with any brains,
 Would deem it no abuse, or waste of pains,
 To improve this diet, at no great expense,
 With savoury truth and wholesome common sense:
 To lead his son, for prospects of delight,
 To some not steep, though philosophic height,
 Thence to exhibit to his wondering eyes
 Yon circling worlds, their distance, and their size,
 The moons of Jove, and Saturn's belted ball,
 And th' harmonious order of them all;
 To shew him in an insect or a flower
 Such microscopic proof of skill and power,
 As, hid from ages past, God now displays,
 To combat atheists with in modern days;
 To spread the earth before him, and commend
 With designation of the finger's end,
 Its various parts to his attentive note,
 Thus bringing home to him the most remote;

To teach his heart to glow with generous flame
Caught from the deeds of men of ancient fame:
And, more than all, with commendation due,
To set some living worthy in his view,
Whose fair example may at once inspire
A wish to copy what he must admire.
Such knowledge, gain'd betimes, and which appears,
Though solid, not too weighty for his years,
Sweet in itself, and not forbidding sport,
When health demands it, of athletic sort,
Would make him—what some lovely boys have been,
And more than one perhaps that I have seen—
An evidence and reprehension both
Of the mere schoolboy's lean and tardy growth.

Art thou a man professionally tied,
With all thy faculties elsewhere applied,
Too busy to intend a meaner care,
Than how t' enrich thyself, and next thine heir;
Or art thou (as, though rich, perhaps thou art)
But poor in knowledge, having none t' impart:
Behold that figure, neat, though plainly clad;
His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad;
Not of a nimble tongue, though now and then
Heard to articulate like other men;
No jester, and yet lively in discourse;
His phrase well chosen, clear, and full of force.
And his address, if not quite French in ease,
Not English stiff, but frank, and form'd to please
Low in the world, because he scorns its arts;
A man of letters, manners, morals, parts;
Unpatronized, and therefore little known;
Wise for himself and his few friends alone—
In him thy well-appointed proxy see,
Arm'd for a work too difficult for thee;
Prepared by taste, by learning, and true worth,
To form thy son, to strike his genius forth;
Beneath thy roof, beneath thine eye, to prove
The force of discipline, when back'd by love;
To double all thy pleasure in thy child,
His mind inform'd, his morals undefiled.
Safe under such a wing, the boy shall shew
No spots contracted among grooms below,

Nor taint his speech with meannesses, design'd
 By footman Tom for witty and refined.
 There, in his commerce with the liveried herd
 Lurks the contagion chiefly to be fear'd ;
 For since (so fashion dictates) all, who claim
 A higher than a mere plebeian fame,
 Find it expedient, come what mischief may
 To entertain a thief or two in pay
 (And they that can afford the expense of more,
 Some half a dozen, and some half a score),
 Great cause occurs, to save him from a band
 So sure to spoil him, and so near at hand ;
 A point secured. if once he be supplied
 With some such Mentor always at his side.
 Are such men rare ? Perhaps they would abound
 Were occupation easier to be found,
 Were education, else so sure to fail,
 Conducted on a manageable scale,
 And schools, that have outlived all just esteem,
 Exchanged for the secure domestic scheme.—
 But having found him, be thou duke or earl,
 Shew thou hast sense enough to prize the pearl,
 And, as thou wouldst the advancement of thine
 heir

In all good faculties beneath his care,
 Respect, as is but rational and just,
 A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust.
 Despised by thee, what more can he expect
 From youthful folly than the same neglect ?
 A flat and fatal negative obtains
 That instant upon all his future pains ;
 His lessons tire, his mild rebukes offend,
 And all the instructions of thy son's best friend
 Are a stream choked, or trickling to no end.
 Doom him not then to solitary meals ;
 But recollect that he has sense, and feels ;
 And that, possessor of a soul refined,
 An upright heart, and cultivated mind,
 His post not mean, his talents not unknown,
 He deems it hard to vegetate alone.
 And, if admitted at thy board he sit.
 Account him no just mark for idle wit ;

Offend not him, whom modesty restrains
From repartee, with jokes that he disdains;
Much less transfix his feelings with an oath;
Nor frown, unless he vanish with the cloth.—
And, trust me, his utility may reach
To more than he is hired or bound to teach;
Much trash unutter'd, and some ills undone,
Through reverence of the censor of thy son.

But, if thy table be indeed unclean,
Foul with excess, and with discourse obscene,
And thou a wretch, whom following her old plan,
The world accounts an honourable man,
Because forsooth thy courage has been tried,
And stood the test, perhaps on the wrong side;
Though thou hadst never grace enough to prove
That any thing but vice could win thy love —
Or hast thou a polite, card-playing-wife,
Chain'd to the routs that she frequents for life;
Who, just when industry begins to snore,
Flies, wing'd with joy, to some coach-crowded door.
And thrice in every winter throngs thine own
With half the chariots and sedans in town,
Thyself meanwhile e'en shifting as thou may'st,
Not very sober though, nor very chaste;—
Or is thine house, though less superb thy rank,
If not a scene of pleasure, a mere blank,
And thou at best, and in thy soberest mood,
A trifle vain, and empty of all good?
Though mercy for thyself thou canst have none,
Hear nature plead, shew mercy to thy son.
Saved from his home, where every day brings forth
Some mischief fatal to his future worth,
Find him a better in a distant spot,
Within some pious pastor's humble cot,
Where vile example (yours I chiefly mean,
The most seducing, and the oftenest seen)
May never more be stamp'd upon his breast,
Not yet perhaps incurably impress'd.
Where early rest makes early rising sure,
Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure,
Prevented much by diet neat and plain;
Or, if it enter, soon starved out again.

Where all th' attention of his faithful host,
Discreetly limited to two at most,
May raise such fruits as shall reward his care,
And not at last evaporate in air :

Where, stillness aiding study, and his mind
Serene, and to his duties much inclined
Not occupied in day-dreams, as at home
Of pleasures past, or follies yet to come,
His virtuous toil may terminate at last
In settled habit and decided taste.—

But whom do I advise ? the fashion led,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead,
Whom care and cool deliberation suit
Not better much than spectacles a brute ;
Who, if their sons some slight tuition share,
Deem it of no great moment whose, or where ;
Too proud t' adopt the thoughts of one unknown,
And much too gay t' have any of their own.

' But courage, man ! ' methought the Muse replied,
' Mankind are various, and the world is wide :
The ostrich, silliest of the feather'd kind,
And form'd of God without a parent's mind,
Commits her eggs incautious to the dust,
Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust ;
And, while on public nurseries they rely,
Not knowing, and too oft not caring, why,
Irrational in what they thus prefer,
No few, that would seem wise, resemble her.
But all are not alike. Thy warning voice
May here and there prevent erroneous choice ;
And some perhaps, who, busy as they are,
Yet make their progeny their dearest care
(Whose hearts will ache, once told what ills may reach
Their offspring, left upon so wild a beach),
Will need no stress of argument t' enforce
The expedience of a less adventurous course :
The rest will slight thy counsel, or condemn :
But *they* have human feelings ; turn to *them*.'

To you, then, tenants of life's middle state,
Securely placed between the small and great,
Whose character, yet undebauch'd, retains
Two-thirds of all the virtue that remains :

Who, wise yourselves, desire your son should learn
Your wisdom and your ways—to you I turn.
Look round you on a world perversely blind;
See what contempt has fall'n on human kind;
See wealth abused, and dignities misplaced,
Great titles, offices, and trusts disgraced,
Long lines of ancestry, renown'd of old,
Their noble qualities all quench'd and cold,
See Bedlam's closetted and hand-cuff'd charge
Surpass'd in frenzy by the mad at large;
See great commanders making war a trade,
Great lawyers, lawyers without study made;
Churchmen, in whose esteem their bless'd employ
Is odious, and their wages all their joy;
Who, far enough from furnishing their shelves
With Gospel lore, turn infidels themselves;
See womanhood despised, and manhood shamed
With infamy too nauseous to be named,
Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien,
Civvied fellows, smelt ere they are seen;
Else coarse and rude in manners, and their tongue
On fire with curses, and with nonsense hung;
Now flush'd with drunkenness, now with whoredom
pale,
Their breath a sample of last night's regale:
See volunteers in all the vilest arts,
Men well endow'd, of honourable parts,
Design'd by Nature wise, but self-made fools;
All these, and more like these, were bred at schools
And if it chance, as sometimes chance it will,
That though school-bred, the boy be virtuous still,
Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark:
As here and there a twinkling star descried
Serves but to shew how black is all beside.
Now look on him, whose very voice in tone
Just echoes thine, whose features are thine own,
And stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,
And lay thine hand upon his flaxen head,
And say, ' My boy, the unwelcome hour is come,
When thou, transplanted from thy genial home,
Must find a colder soil and bleaker air,
And trust for safety to a stranger's care;

What character, what turn thou wilt assume
From constant converse with I know not whom ;
Who there will court thy friendship, with what views
And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose ;
Though much depends on what thy choice shall be
Is all chance-medley, and unknown to me.
Canst thou, the tear just trembling on thy lids,
And while the dreadful risk foreseen forbids,
Free too, and under no constraining force,
Unless the sway of custom warp thy course ;
Lay such a stake upon the losing side,
Merely to gratify so blind a guide ?
Thou canst not ! Nature, pulling at thine heart,
Condemns the unfatherly, the imprudent part.
Thou wouldst not, deaf to Nature's tenderest plea
Turn him adrift upon a rolling sea,
Nor say, *Go thither*, conscious that there lay
A brood of asps, or quicksands in his way ;
Then, only govern'd by the self-same rule
Of natural pity, send him not to school.
No—guard him better. Is he not thine own,
Thyself in miniature, thy flesh, thy bone ?
And hop'st thou not ('tis every father's hope)
That since thy strength must with thy years elope
And thou wilt need some comfort, to assuage
Health's last farewell, a staff in thine old age,
That then, in recompense of all thy cares,
Thy child shall shew respect to thy gray hairs ;
Befriend thee, of all other friends bereft,
And give thy life its only cordial left ?
Aware then how much danger intervenes,
To compass that good end, forecast the means.
His heart, now passive, yields to thy command ;
Secure it thine, its key is in thine hand.
If thou desert thy charge, and throw it wide,
Nor heed what guests there enter and abide,
Complain not if attachments lewd and base
Supplant thee in it, and usurp thy place.
But if thou guard its sacred chambers sure
From vicious inmates, and delights impure,
Either his gratitude shall hold him fast,
And keep him warm and filial to the last :

Or, if he prove unkind, (as who can say
But being man, and therefore frail, he **may**?)
One comfort yet shall cheer thine aged heart;
Howe'er he slight thee, thou hast done thy part.

Oh, barbarous! wouldst thou with a Gothic hand
Pull down the schools—what!—all the schools i' th
land;

Or throw them up to livery-nags and grooms,
Or turn them into shops and auction-rooms?—
A captious question, sir (and yours is one),
Deserves an answer similar or none.

Wouldst thou, possessor of a flock, employ
(Apprized that he is such) a careless boy,
And feed him well, and give him handsome pay,
Merely to sleep, and let them run astray?

Survey our schools and colleges, and see
A sight not much unlike my simile.

From education, as the leading cause,
The public character its colour draws;
Thence the prevailing manners take their cast,
Extravagant or sober, loose or chaste.

And though I would not advertise them yet,
Nor write on each—*This building to be let*,
Unless the world were all prepared to embrace
A plan well-worthy to supply their place;
Yet, backward as they are, and long have been
To cultivate and keep the *morals* clean,
(Forgive the crime) I wish them, I confess,
Or better managed, or encouraged less

TO

THE REVEREND MR. NEWTON.

An invitation into the Country.

THE swallows in their torpid state
 Compose their useless wing,
 And bees in hives as idly wait
 The call of early Spring.

The keenest frost that binds the stream,
 The wildest wind that blows,
 Are neither felt nor fear'd by them,
 Secure of their repose.

But man, all feeling and awake,
 The gloomy scene surveys ;
 With present ills his heart must ache,
 And pant for brighter days.

Old Winter, halting o'er the mead,
 Bids me and Mary mourn ;
 But lovely Spring peeps o'er his head,
 And whispers your return.

Then April, with her sister May,
 Shall chase him from the bowers,
 And weave fresh garlands every day,
 To crown the smiling hours.

And if a tear, that speaks regret
 Of happier times, appear,
 A glimpse of joy, that we have met,
 Shall shine, and dry the tear.

CATHARINA.

ADDRESSED TO MISS STAPLETON.

(AFTERWARD MRS. COURTNEY.)

SHE came—she is gone—we have met—
 And meet perhaps never again;
 The sun of that moment is set,
 And seems to have risen in vain.
 Catharina has fled like a dream—
 (So vanishes pleasure, alas!)
 But has left a regret and esteem,
 That will not so suddenly pass.

The last evening ramble we made,—
 Catharina, Maria, and I,
 Our progress was often delay'd
 By the nightingale warbling nigh.
 We paused under many a tree,
 And much she was charm'd with a tone
 Less sweet to Maria and me,
 Who so lately had witness'd her own.

My numbers that day she had sung,
 And gave them a grace so divine,
 As only her musical tongue
 Could infuse into numbers of mine.
 The longer I heard, I esteem'd
 The work of my fancy the more,
 And e'en to myself never seem'd
 So tuneful a poet before.

Though the pleasures of London exceed
 In number the days of the year,
 Catharina, did nothing impede,
 Would feel herself happier here:
 For the close-woven arches of limes
 On the banks of our river, I know,
 Are sweeter to her many times
 Than aught that the city can shew

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So it is, when the mind is endued
With a well-judging taste from above;
Then, whether embellish'd or rude,
'Tis nature alone that we love.
The achievements of art may amuse,
May even our wonder excite;
But groves, hills, and valleys, diffuse
A lasting, a sacred delight.

Since then in the rural recess
Catharina alone can rejoice,
May it still be her lot to possess
The scene of her sensible choice!
To inhabit a mansion remote
From the clatter of street-pacing steeds,
And by Philomel's annual note
To measure the life that she leads:
With her book, and her voice, and her lyre,
To wing all her moments at home;
And with scenes that new rapture inspire,
As oft as it suits her to roam;
She will have just the life she prefers
With little to hope or to fear,
And ours would be pleasant as hers,
Might we view her enjoying it here.

THE

MORALIZER CORRECTED.

A TALE.

A HERMIT (or if chance you hold
That title now too trite and old),
A man, once young, who lived retired
As hermit could have well desired,
His hours of study closed at last,
And finish'd his concise repast;

Stopped his cruise : replaced his book
 Within its customary nook,
 And, staff in hand, set forth to share
 The sober cordial of sweet air,
 Like Isaac, with a mind applied
 To serious thought at ev'ning-tide.
 Autumnal rains had made it chill,
 And from the trees that fringed his hill,
 Shades slanting at the close of day,
 Chill'd more his else delightful way.
 Distant a little mile he spied
 A western bank's still sunny side,
 And right toward the favour'd place
 Proceeding with his nimblest pace,
 In hope to bask a little yet,
 Just reach'd it when the sun was set.

Your hermit, young and jovial sirs !
 Learns something from whate'er occurs—
 And hence, he said, my mind computes
 The real worth of man's pursuits.
 His object chosen, wealth or fame,
 Or other sublunary game,
 Imagination to his view
 Presents it deck'd with every hue,
 That can seduce him not to spare
 His powers of best exertion there,
 But youth, health, vigour to expend
 On so desirable an end.
 Ere long approach life's evening shades,
 The glow, that fancy gave it, fades ;
 And earn'd too late, it wants the grace
 That first engaged him in the chase.

True, answer'd an angelic guide,
 Attendant at the senior's side—
 But whether all the time it cost,
 To urge the fruitless chase be lost,
 Must be decided by the worth
 Of that which call'd his ardour forth.
 Trifles pursued, whate'er the event,
 Must cause him shame or discontent ;
 A vicious object still is worse,
 Successful there he wins a curse ;

THE FAITHFUL BIRD.

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But he, whom e'en in life's last stage,
Endeavours laudable engage,
Is paid, at least in peace of mind,
And sense of having well design'd ;
And if, ere he attain his end,
His sun precipitate descend,
A brighter prize than that he meant
Shall recompense his mere intent.
No virtuous wish can bear a date
Either too early or too late.

THE FAITHFUL BIRD.

THE greenhouse is my summer seat ;
My shrubs displaced from that retreat
Enjoy'd the open air :
Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual solace long,
Lived happy prisoners there.

They sang, as blithe as finches sing,
That flutter loose on golden wing,
And frolic where they list ;
Strangers to liberty, 'tis true,
But that delight they never knew,
And therefore never miss'd.

But nature works in every breast,
With force not easily suppress'd ;
And Dick felt some desires,
That, after many an effort vain,
Instructed him at length to gain
A pass between his wires.

The open windows seem'd t' invite
The freeman to a farewell flight ;
But Tom was still confined ;
And Dick, although his way was clear,
Was much too gen'rous and sincere,
To leave his friend behind.

So settling on his cage, by play,
And chirp, and kiss, he seem'd to say
You must not live alone—
Nor would he quit that chosen stand
Till I with slow and cautious hand,
Return'd him to his own.

O ye, who never taste the joys
Of friendship, satisfied with noise,
Fandango, ball, and rout!
Blush, when I tell you how a bird,
A prison with a friend preferr'd
To liberty without.

THE NEEDLESS ALARM.

A TALE.

THERE is a field, through which I often pass,
Thick overspread with moss and silky grass,
Adjoining close to Kilwick's echoing wood,
Where oft the bitch-fox hides her hapless brood,
Reserved to solace many a neighbouring 'squire,
That he may follow them through brake and brier,
Contusion hazarding of neck, or spine
Which rural gentlemen call sport divine.
A narrow brook, by rushy banks conceal'd
Runs in a bottom, and divides the field;
Oaks intersperse it, that had once a head,
But now wear crests of oven-wood instead;
And where the land slopes to its watery bourn,
Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn;
Bricks line the sides, but shiver'd long ago,
And horrid brambles intertwine below;
A hollow scoop'd, I judge, in ancient time,
For baking earth, or burning rock to lime.

Nor yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the fieldfare, wintry guest, is fed;
Nor Autumn yet had brush'd from every spray,
With her chill hand, the mellow leaves away;

But corn was housed, and beans were in the stack;
Now therefore issued forth the spotted pack,
With tails high mounted, ears hung low, and throats,
With a whole gamut fill'd of heavenly notes,
For which, alas! my destiny severe,
Though ears she gave me two, gave me no ear.

The sun, accomplishing his early march,
His lamp now planted on Heaven's topmost arch,
When exercise and air my only aim,
And heedless whither, to that field I came,
Ere yet with ruthless joy the happy hound
Told hill and dale that Reynard's track was found,
Or with the high-raised horn's melodious clang
All Kilwick* and all Dingleberry* rang.

Sheep grazed the field; some with soft bosom press'd
The herb as soft, while nibbling stray'd the rest;
Nor noise was heard but of the hasty brook,
Struggling, detain'd in many a petty nook.
All seem'd so peaceful, that, from them convey'd,
To me their peace by kind contagion spread.

But when the huntsman, with distended cheek,
'Gan make his instrument of music speak,
And from within the wood that crash was heard,
Though not a hound from whom it burst appear'd,
The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed,
All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed,
Admiring, terrified, the novel strain,
Then coursed the field around, and coursed it round
again;

But, recollecting with a sudden thought,
That flight in circles urged advanced them nought,
They gather'd close around the old pit's brink,
And thought again—but knew not what to think

The man to solitude accustom'd long
Perceives in every thing that lives a tongue;
Not animals alone, but shrubs and trees
Have speech for him, and understood with ease;
After long drought, when rains abundant fall,
He hears the herbs and flowers rejoicing all;
Knows what the freshness of their hue implies,
How glad they catch the largess of the skies;

* Two woods belonging to Sir John Throckmorton

But, with precision nicer still, the mind
He scans of every locomotive kind ;
Birds of all feather, beasts of every name,
That serve mankind, or shun them, wild or tame ;
The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears
Have all articulation in his ears ;
He spells them true by intuition's light,
And needs no glossary to set him right.

This truth premised, was needful as a text,
To win the credence to what follows next.

Awhile they mused ; surveying every face,
Thou hadst supposed them of superior race ;
Their perriwigs of wool, and fears combined,
Stamp'd on each countenance such marks of mind.
That sage they seem'd, as lawyers o'er a doubt,
Which, puzzling long, at last they puzzle out ;
Or academic tutors, teaching youths,
Sure ne'er to want them, mathematic truths ;
When thus a mutton, statelier than the rest,
A ram, the ewes and wethers thus address'd :

Friends ! we have lived too long. I never heard
Sounds such as these, so worthy to be fear'd.
Could I believe, that winds for ages pent
In earth's dark womb have found at last a vent,
And from their prison-house below arise,
With all these hideous howlings to the skies,
I could be much composed, nor should appear,
For such a cause, to feel the slightest fear.
Yourselves have seen, what time the thunders roll'd
All night, me resting quiet in the fold.
Or heard we that tremendous bray alone,
I could expound the melaucholy tone ;
Should deem it by our old companion made,
The ass ; for he, we know, has lately stray'd,
And being lost perhaps, and wandering wide,
Might be supposed to clamour for a guide.
But, ah ! those dreadful yells what soul can hear
That owns a carcase, and not quake for fear ?
Demons produce them doubtless ; brazen claw'd
And fang'd with brass the demons are abroad :
I hold it therefore wisest and most fit,
That, life to save, we leap into the pit.

Him answer'd then his loving mate and true,
But more discreet than he, a Cambrian ewe.

How! leap into the pit our life to save?
To save our life leap all into the grave?
For can we find it less? Contemplate first
The depth how awful! falling there, we burst;
Or should the brambles, interposed, our fall
In part abate, that happiness were small:
For with a race like theirs no chance I see
Of peace or ease to creatures clad as we.
Meantime, noise kills not. Be it Dapple's bray,
Or be it not, or be it whose it may,
And rush those other sounds, that seem by tongues
Of demons utter'd, from whatever lungs,
Sounds are but sounds; and till the cause appear,
We have at least commodious standing here.
Come fiend, come fury, giant, monster, blast
From earth or hell, we can but plunge at last.

While thus she spake, I fainter heard the peals,
For Reynard, close attended at his heels
By panting dog, tired man, and spatter'd horse,
Through mere good fortune, took a different course.
The flock grew calm again; and I, the road
Following, that led me to my own abode,
Much wonder'd that the silly sheep had found
Such cause of terror in an empty sound,
So sweet to huntsman, gentleman, and hound.

MORAL.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day,
Live till to morrow, will have pass'd away.

BOADICEA.

AN ODE.

WHEN the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an indignant mien,
Counsel of her country's gods;

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Sage beneath the spreading oak
Sat the Druid, hoary chief;
Every burning word he spoke
Full of rage and full of grief
Princess! if our aged eyes
Weep upon thy matchless wrongs,
'Tis because resentment ties
All the terrors of our tongues.
Rome shall perish—write that word
In the blood that she has spilt;
Perish, hopeless and abhorr'd,
Deep in ruin as in guilt.
Rome, for empire far renown'd,
Tramples on a thousand states;
Soon her pride shall kiss the ground—
Hark! the Gaul is at her gates!
Other Romans shall arise
Heedless of a soldier's name;
Sounds, not arms, shall win the prize,
Harmony the path to fame.
Then the progeny that springs
From the forests of our land,
Arm'd with thunder, clad with wings,
Shall a wider world command.
Regions Cæsar never knew
Thy posterity shall sway;
Where his eagles never flew,
None invincible as they.
Such the bard's prophetic words
Pregnant with celestial fire.
Bending as he swept the chords
Of his sweet but awful lyre.
She, with all a monarch's pride,
Felt them in her bosom glow:
Rush'd to battle, fought and died;
Dying hurl'd them at the foe.
Ruffians, pitiless as proud,
Heaven awards the vengeance due:
Empire is on us bestow'd,
Shame and ruin wait for you

HEROISM.

THERE was a time when *Ætna's* silent fire
 Slept unperceived, the mountain yet entire;
 When, conscious of no danger from below,
 She tower'd a cloud-capp'd pyramid of snow.
 No thunders shook with deep intestine sound
 The blooming groves that girdled her around
 Her unctuous olives, and her purple vines
 (Unfelt the fury of those bursting mines),
 The peasant's hopes, and not in vain, assured,
 In peace upon her sloping sides matured.
 When on a day, like that of the last doom,
 A conflagration labouring in her womb,
 She teem'd and heaved with an infernal birth,
 That shook the circling seas and solid earth.
 Dark and voluminous the vapours rise,
 And hang their horrors in the neighbouring skies,
 While through the Stygian veil that blots the day,
 In dazzling streaks the vivid lightnings play.
 But, oh! what muse, and in what powers of song,
 Can trace the torrent as it burns along?
 Havoc and devastation in the van,
 It marches o'er the prostrate works of man;
 Vines, olives, herbage, forests disappear,
 And all the charms of a Sicilian year.
 Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass,
 See it an uninform'd and idle mass;
 Without a soil t' invite the tiller's care,
 Or blade, that might redeem it from despair,
 Yet time at length (what will not time achieve?)
 Clothes it with earth, and bids the produce live.
 Once more the spiry myrtle crowns the glade,
 And ruminating flocks enjoy the shade.
 O bliss precarious, and unsafe retreats,
 O charming paradise of short-lived sweets!
 The self-same gale, that wafts the fragrance round,
 Brings to the distant ear a sullen sound:
 Again the mountain feels the imprison'd foe,
 Again pours ruin on the vale below.

Ten thousand swains the wasted scene deplore,
That only future ages can restore.

Ye monarchs, whom the lure of honour draws,
Who write in blood the merits of your cause,
Who strike the blow, then plead your own defence,
Glory your aim, but justice your pretence;
Behold in *Ætna's* emblematic fires,
The mischiefs your ambitious pride inspires!

Fast by the stream, that bounds your just domain,
And tells you where ye have a right to reign,
A nation dwells, not envious of your throne,
Studious of peace, their neighbours' and their own.
Ill-fated race! how deeply must they rue
Their only crime, vicinity to you!

The trumpet sounds, your legions swarm abroad;
Through the ripe harvest lies their destined road;
At every step beneath their feet they tread
The life of multitudes, a nation's bread!
Earth seems a garden in its loveliest dress
Before them, and behind a wilderness.
Famine, and Pestilence, her first-born son,
Attend to finish what the sword begun;
And echoing praises, such as fiends might earn,
And Folly pays, resound at your return.
A calm succeeds—but Plenty, with her train
Of heart-felt joys, succeeds not soon again,
And years of pining indigence must shew
What scourges are the gods that rule below.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees
(Such is his thirst of opulence and ease)
Plies all the sinews of industrious toil,
Gleans up the refuse of the general spoil,
Rebuilds the towers, that smoked upon the plain,
And the sun gilds the shining spires again.

Increasing commerce and reviving art
Renew the quarrel on the conqueror's part;
And the sad lesson must be learn'd once more,
That wealth within is ruin at the door.
What ~~are~~ ye, monarchs, laurell'd heroes say,
But *Ætnas* of the suffering world ye sway?
Sweet Nature, stripp'd of her embroider'd robe
Deplores the wasted regions of her globe;

And stands a witness at Truth's awful bar,
To prove you there destroyers as ye are.

O place me in some Heaven-protected isle,
Where Peace, and Equity, and Freedom smile;
Where no volcano pours his fiery flood,
No crested warrior dips his plume in blood:
Where Power secures what Industry has won;
Where to succeed is not to be undone:
A land, that distant tyrants hate in vain,
In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign!

ON THE RECEIPT OF MY MOTHER'S PICTURE, OUT OF
NORFOLK; THE GIFT OF MY COUSIN ANN BODHAM.

O THAT those lips had language! Life has pass'd
With me but roughly since I heard thee last.
Those lips are thine—thy own sweet smile I see,
The same, that oft in childhood solaced me;
Voice only fails, else how distinct they say,
'Grieve not, my child, chase all thy fears away!'
The meek intelligence of those dear eyes
(Bless'd by the art that can immortalize,
The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it) here shines on me still the same.

Faithful remembrancer of one so dear,
O welcome guest, though unexpected here!
Who bidd'st me honour with an artless song,
Affectionate, a mother lost so long,
I will obey, not willingly alone,
But gladly as the precept were her own:
And, while that face renews my filial grief,
Fancy shall weave a charm for my relief,
Shall steep me in Elysian reverie,
A momentary dream that thou art she.

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hover'd thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?

Perhaps thou gavest me, though unfelt, a kiss :
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss—
Ah that maternal smile ! It answers—Yes.
I heard the bell toll'd on thy burial day,
I saw the hearse that bore thee slow away,
And, turning from my nursery window, drew
A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu !
But was it such ?—It was.—Where thou art gone,
Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown.
May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore,
The parting word shall pass my lips no more !
Thy maidens, grieved themselves at my concern,
Oft gave me promise of thy quick return.
What ardently I wish'd I long believed,
And, disappointed still, was still deceived.
By expectation every day beguiled,
Dupe of *to-morrow* even from a child.
Thus many a sad to-morrow came and went,
Till, all my stock of infant sorrow spent,
I learn'd at last submission to my lot ;
But, though I less deplored thee, ne'er forgot.
Where once we dwelt our name is heard no more,
Children not thine have trod my nursery floor ;
And where the gardener Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school along the public way,
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapp'd
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap,
'Tis now become a history little known,
That once we call'd the pastoral house our own.
Short-lived possession ! but the record fair,
That memory keeps of all thy kindness there,
Still outlives many a storm, that has effaced
A thousand other themes less deeply traced.
Thy nightly visits to my chamber made,
That thou might'st know me safe and warmly laid ;
Thy morning bounties ere I left my home,
The biscuit, or confectionary plum ;
The fragrant waters on my cheek bestow'd
By thy own hand, till fresh they shone and glow'd ;
All this, and more endearing still than all,
Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall,



Ne'er roughen'd by those cataracts and breaks,
That humour interposed too often makes ;
All this still legible in memory's page,
And still to be so to my latest age,
Adds joy to duty, makes me glad to pay
Such honours to thee as my numbers may ;
Perhaps a frail memorial, but sincere,
Not scorn'd in heaven, though little noticed here.

Could Time, his flight reversed, restore the hours,
When, playing with thy vesture's tissued flowers,
The violet, the pink, and jessamine,
I prick'd them into paper with a pin
(And thou wast happier than myself the while
Wouldst softly speak, and stroke my head and smile),
Could those few pleasant days again appear,
Might one wish bring them, would I wish them here ?
I would not trust my heart—the dear delight
Seems so to be desired, perhaps I might.—
But no—what here we call our life is such
So little to be loved, and thou so much,
That I should ill requite thee to constrain
Thy unbound spirit into bonds again.

Thou, as a gallant bark from Albion's coast
(The storms all weather'd and the ocean cross'd)
Shoots into port at some well-haven'd isle,
Where spices breathe, and brighter seasons smile,
There sits quiescent on the flood, that shew
Her beauteous form reflected clear below,
While airs impregnated with incense play
Around her, fanning light her streamers gay ;
So thou, with sails how swift ! hast reach'd the shore,
' Where tempests never beat nor billows roar,'*
And thy loved consort on the dangerous tide
Of life long since has anchor'd by thy side.
But me, scarce hoping to attain the rest,
Always from port withheld, always distress'd—
Me howling blasts drive devious, tempest toss'd,
Sails ripp'd, seams opening wide, and compass lost,
And day by day some current's thwarting force
Sets me more distant from a prosperous course.

* Garth.

Yet O the thought, that thou art safe, and he!
That thought is joy, arrive what may to me.
My boast is not, that I deduce my birth
From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth;
But higher far my proud pretensions rise—
The son of parents pass'd into the skies.
And now, farewell—Time unrevoked has run
His wonted course, yet what I wish'd is done.
By contemplation's help, not sought in vain,
I seem to have lived my childhood o'er again;
To have renew'd the joys that once were mine,
Without the sin of violating thine:
And, while the wings of Fancy still are free
And I can view this mimic show of thee,
Time has but half succeeded in his theft—
Thyself removed, thy power to soothe me left.

FRIENDSHIP.

WHAT virtue, or what mental grace
But men unqualified and base
Will boast it their possession?
Profusion apes the nobler part
Of liberality of heart,
And dulness of discretion.

If every polish'd gem we find,
Illuminating heart or mind,
Provoke to imitation;
No wonder friendship does the same,
That jewel of the purest flame,
Or rather constellation.

No knave but boldly will pretend
The requisites that form a friend,
A real and a sound one;
Nor any fool, he would deceive,
But prove as ready to believe,
And dream that he had found one.

Candid, and generous, and just,
Boys care but little whom they trust,
An error soon corrected—
For who but learns in riper years,
That man, when smoothest he appears,
Is most to be suspected?

But here again a danger lies,
Lest, having misapplied our eyes,
And taken trash for treasure,
We should unwarily conclude
Friendship a false ideal good,
A mere Utopian pleasure.

An acquisition rather rare
Is yet no subject of despair;
Nor is it wise complaining,
If either on forbidden ground,
Or where it was not to be found,
We sought without attaining.

No friendship will abide the test,
That stands on sordid interest,
Or mean self-love erected;
Nor such as may awhile subsist,
Between the sot and sensualist,
For vicious ends connected.

Who seek a friend should come disposed,
To exhibit in full bloom disclosed,
The graces and the beauties,
That form the character he seeks,
For 'tis a union, that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.

Mutual attention is implied
And equal truth on either side,
And constantly supported;
'Tis senseless arrogance t' accuse
Another of sinister views,
Our own as much distorted

But will sincerity suffice ?
It is indeed above all price,
And must be made the basis :
But every virtue of the soul
Must constitute the charming whole,
All shining in their places.

A fretful temper will divide
The closest knot that may be tied,
By ceaseless, sharp corrosion ;
A temper passionate and fierce
May suddenly your joys disperse
At one immense explosion.

In vain the talkative unite
In hopes of permanent delight—
The secret just committed,
Forgetting its important weight,
They drop through mere desire to prate,
And by themselves outwitted.

How bright soe'er the prospect seems,
All thoughts of friendship are but dreams,
If envy chance to creep in ;
An envious man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed,
But not a friend worth keeping.

As envy pines at good possess'd,
So jealousy looks forth distress'd
On good, that seems approaching ;
And, if success his steps attend,
Discerns a rival in a friend,
And hates him for encroaching.

Hence authors of illustrious name,
Unless belied by common fame,
Are sadly prone to quarrel,
To deem the wit a friend displays
A tax upon their own just praise
And pluck each other's laurel.

A man renown'd for repartee
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling,
Will thrust a dagger at your breast,
And say he wounded you in jest
By way of balm for healing.

Whoever keeps an open ear
For tattlers, will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention :
Aspersions is the babblers' trade.
To listen is to lend him aid,
And rush into dissension.

A friendship, that in frequent fits
Of controversial rage emits
The sparks of disputation,
Like Hand-in-hand insurance plates,
Most unavoidably creates
The thought of conflagration.

Some fickle creatures boast a soul
True as a needle to the pole,
Their humour yet so various—
They manifest their whole life through
The needle's deviations too,
Their love is so precarious.

The great and small but rarely meet
On terms of amity complete ;
Plebeians must surrender
And yield so much to noble folk,
It is combining fire with smoke,
Obscurity with splendour.

Some are so placid and serene
(As Irish bogs are always green)
They sleep secure from waking
And are indeed a bog, that bears
Your unparticipated cares
Unmoved and without quaking

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
 Their heterogeneous politics
 Without an effervescence,
 Like that of salts with lemon-juice,
 Which does not yet like that produce
 A friendly coalescence.

Religion should extinguish strife,
 And make a calm of human life ;
 But friends that chance to differ
 On points which God has left at large,
 How freely will they meet and charge !
 No combatants are stiffer.

To prove at last my main intent
 Needs no expense of argument,
 No cutting and contriving—
 Seeking a real friend we seem
 To adopt the chymist's golden dream,
 With still less hope of thriving.

Sometimes the fault is all our own,
 Some blemish in due time made known
 By trespass or omission ;
 Sometimes occasion brings to light
 Our friend's defect, long hid from sight,
 And even from suspicion.

Then judge yourself, and prove your max
 As circumspectly as you can,
 And, having made election,
 Beware no negligence of yours,
 Such as a friend but ill endures,
 Enfeeble his affection.

That secrets are a sacred trust,
 That friends should be sincere and just
 That constancy befits them,
 Are observations on the case,
 That savour much of common-place,
 And all the world admits them.

But 'tis not timber, lead, and stone,
An architect requires alone,
To finish a fine building--
The palace were but half complete,
If he could possibly forget
The carving and the gilding.

The man that hails you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thumps upon your back
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend, that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed,
To pardon or to bear it.

As similarity of mind,
Or something not to be defined,
First fixes our attention;
So manners decent and polite,
The same we practised at first sight,
Must save it from declension.

Some act upon this prudent plan,
' Say little, and hear all you can.'
Safe policy, but hateful--
So barren sands imbibe the shower,
But render neither fruit nor flower
Unpleasant and ungrateful.

The man I trust, if shy to me,
Shall find me as reserved as he;
No subterfuge or pleading
Shall win my confidence again;
I will by no means entertain
A spy on my proceeding.

These samples—for alas! at last
These are but samples, and a taste
Of evils yet unmention'd—
May prove the task a task indeed
In which 'tis much if we succeed
However well-intention'd.

ON A MISCHIEVOUS BULL.

Pursue the search, and you will find
 Good sense and knowledge of mankind
 To be at least expedient;
 And, after summing all the rest,
 Religion ruling in the breast
 A principal ingredient.

The noblest friendship ever shewn
 The Saviour's history makes known,
 Though some have turn'd and turn'd it:
 And, whether being crazed or blind,
 Or seeking with a bias'd mind,
 Have not, it seems, discern'd it.

O, Friendship, if my soul forego
 Thy dear delights while here below;
 To mortify and grieve me,
 May I myself at last appear
 Unworthy, base, and insincere,
 Or may my friend deceive me!

ON

A MISCHIEVOUS BULL.

WHICH THE OWNER OF HIM SOLD AT THE
 AUTHOR'S INSTANCE.

Go—thou art all unfit to share
 The pleasures of this place
 With such as its old tenants are,
 Creatures of gentler race.

The squirrel here his hoard provides,
 Aware of wintry storms,
 And woodpeckers explore the sides
 Of rugged oaks for worms.

The sheep here smoothes the knotted thorn,
 With frictions of her fleece;
 And here I wander eve and morn,
 Like her a friend to peace.

Ah! -I could pity thee exiled
 From this secure retreat—
 I would not lose it to be styled
 The happiest of the great.

But thou canst taste no calm delight;
 Thy pleasure is to shew
 Thy magnanimity in fight,
 Thy prowess—therefore go—

I care not whether east or north,
 So I no more may find thee;
 The angry Muse thus sings thee forth,
 And claps the gate behind thee.

ANNUS MEMORABILIS, 1789.

WRITTEN IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S
 HAPPY RECOVERY.

I RANSACK'D, for a theme of song,
 Much ancient chronicle, and long;
 I read of bright embattled fields,
 Of trophied helmets, spears, and shields,
 Of chiefs, whose single arm could boast
 Prowess to dissipate a host:
 Through tomes of fable and of dream
 I sought an eligible theme,
 But none I found, or found them shared
 Already by some happier bard.

To modern times, with Truth to guide
 My busy search, I next applied;
 Here cities won, and fleets dispersed,
 Urged loud a claim to be rehearsed,
 Deeds of unperishing renown,
 Our fathers' triumphs and our own.

Thus, as the bee, from bank to bower,
 Assiduous sips at every flower,
 But rests on none, till that be found,
 Where most nectareous sweets abound,
 So I from theme to theme display'd

In many a page historic stray'd,
Siege after siege, fight after fight,
Contemplating with small delight
(For feats of sanguinary hue
Not always glitter in my view);
Till settling on the current year
I found the far-sought treasure near
A theme for poetry divine,
A theme to ennoble even mine,
In memorable eighty-nine.

The spring of eighty-nine shall be
An era cherish'd long by me,
Which joyful I will oft record,
And thankful at my frugal board;
For then the clouds of eighty-eight,
That threaten'd England's trembling state
With loss of what she least could spare,
Her sovereign's tutelary care,
One breath of Heaven, that cried—**Restore!**
Chased, never to assemble more:
And far the richest crown on earth,
If valued by its wearer's worth,
The symbol of a righteous reign,
Sat fast on George's brows again.

Then peace and joy again possess'd
Our Queen's long-agitated breast;
Such joy and peace as can be known
By sufferers like herself alone,
Who losing, or supposing lost,
The good on earth they valued most,
For that dear sorrow's sake forego
All hope of happiness below,
Then suddenly regain the prize,
And flash thanksgivings to the skies!

O, Queen of Albion, queen of isles!
Since all thy tears were changed to smiles,
The eyes, that never saw thee, shine
With joy not unallied to thine,
Transports not chargeable with art
Illumine the land's remotest part,
And strangers to the air of courts,
Both in their toils and at their sports,

The happiness of answer'd prayers,
That gilds thy features, shew in theirs.
If they, who on thy state attend,
Awe-struck, before thy presence bend
'Tis but the natural effect
Of grandeur that ensures respect ;
But she is something more than queen
Who is beloved where never seen.

HYMN,

FOR THE USE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
AT OLNEY.

HEAR, Lord, the song of praise and prayer,
In heaven thy dwelling-place,
From infants made the public care,
And taught to seek thy face.

Thanks for thy word, and for thy day,
And grant us, we implore,
Never to waste in sinful play
Thy holy sabbaths more.

Thanks that we hear,—but O impart
To each desires sincere,
That we may listen with our heart,
And learn as well as hear !

For if vain thoughts the minds engage
Of older far than we,
What hope, that, at our heedless age,
Our minds should e'er be free ?

Much hope, if thou our spirits take
Under thy gracious sway,
Who canst the wisest wiser make,
And babes as wise as they.

Wisdom and bliss thy word bestows,
A sun that ne'er declines,
And be thy mercies shower'd on *those*,
Who placed us where it shines.

STANZAS

SUBJOINED TO THE YEARLY BILL OF MORTALITY
OF THE PARISH OF ALL-SAINTS, NORTHAMPTON;*
FOR THE YEAR 1787.

*Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres.—Hor.*

Pale Death with equal foot strikes wide the door
Of royal halls, and hovels of the poor.

WHILE thirteen moons saw smoothly run
The Ner's barge-laden wave,
All these, life's rambling journey done,
Have found their home, the grave.

Was man (frail always) made more frail
Than in foregoing years?
Did famine or did plague prevail,
That so much death appears?

No: these were vigorous as their sires,
Nor plague not famine came;
This annual tribute Death requires,
And never waives his claim.

Like crowded forest-trees we stand,
And some are mark'd to fall;
The axe will smite at God's command,
And soon shall smite us all.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new foliage on,
The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen,
I pass'd—and they were gone.

Read, ye that run, the awful truth,
With which I charge my page;
A worm is in the bud of youth,
And at the root of age.

* Composed for John Cox, parish clerk of Northampton

No present health can health ensure
 For yet an hour to come ;
 No med'cine, though it oft can cure,
 Can always balk the tomb.

And O ! that humble as my lot,
 And scorn'd as is my strain,
 These truths, though known, too much forgot
 I may not teach in vain.

So prays your clerk, with all his heart,
 And ere he quits the pen,
 Begs *you* for once to take *his* part,
 And answer all—Amen !

ON A SIMILAR OCCASION,

FOR THE YEAR 1788.

Quod adest, memento
 Componere æquus. Cætera huminis
 Ritu feruntur.—*Hor.*

Improve the present hour, or all beside
 Is a mere feather on a torrent's tide.

COULD I, from heaven inspired, as sure presage
 To whom the rising year shall prove his last,
 As I can number in my punctual page,
 And item down the victims of the past ;

How each would trembling wait the mournful sheet,
 On which the press might stamp him next to die ;
 And, reading here his sentence, how replete
 With anxious meaning, heavenward turn his eye !

Time then would seem more precious than the joys
 In which he sports away the treasure now ;
 And prayer more seasonable than the noise
 Of drunkards, or the music-drawing bow.

Then doubtless many a trifler, on the brink
 Of this world's hazardous and headlong shore,
 Forced to a pause, would feel it good to think,
 Told that his setting sun must rise no more.

Ah, self-deceived ! Could I prophetic say
 Who next is fated, and who next to fall,
 The rest might then seem privileged to play ;
 But naming *none*, the voice now speaks to *ALL*.

Observe the dappled foresters, how light
 They bound and airy o'er the sunny glade—
 One falls—the rest, wide-scatter'd with affright,
 Vanish at once into the darkest shade.

Had we their wisdom, should we, often warn'd,
 Still need repeated warnings, and at last,
 A thousand awful admonitions scorn'd,
 Die self-accused of life run all to waste ?

Sad waste ! for which no after-thrift atones.
 The grave admits no cure for guilt or sin ;
 Dew-drops may deck the turf, that hides the bones,
 But tears of godly grief ne're flow within.

Learn then, ye living ! by the mouths be taught
 Of all these sepulchres, instructors true,
 That, soon or late, death also is your lot,
 And the next opening grave may yawn for you.

ON A SIMILAR OCCASION,

FOR THE YEAR 1789.

—*Placidaque ibi demum morte quievit. —Virg.*
 There calm at length he breathed his soul away.

' O most delightful hour by man
 Experienced here below,
 The hour that terminates his span,
 His folly, and his woe !

' Worlds should not bribe me back to tread
 Again life's dreary waste,
 To see again my day o'erspread
 With all the gloomy past.

' My home henceforth is in the skies--
 Earth, seas, and sun adieu!
 All heaven unfolded to my eyes,
 I have no sight for you.'
 So spake Aspasio, firm possess'd
 Of faith's supporting rod,
 Then breath'd his soul into its rest
 The bosom of his God.
 He was a man among the few
 Sincere on virtue's side;
 And all his strength from Scripture drew,
 To hourly use applied.
 That rule he prized, by that he fear'd,
 He hatel, hoped, and loved;
 Nor ever frown'd, or sad appear'd,
 But when his heart had roved.
 For he was frail, as thou or I,
 And evil felt within:
 But, when he felt it, heaved a sigh
 And loath'd the thought of sin.
 Such lived Aspasio; and at last
 Call'd up from earth to heaven,
 That gulf of death triumphant pass'd,
 By gales of blessing driven.
His joys be *mine*, each reader cries
 When my last hour arrives;
 They shall be yours, my Verse replies,
 Such only be your lives.

 ON A SIMILAR OCCASION,

FOR THE YEAR 1790.

Ne commonentem recta sperne. -*Buchanan.*
 Despise not my good counsel.

HE who sits from day to day,
 Where the prison'd lark is hung,
 Heedless of his loudest lay,
 Hardly knows what he has sung.

Where the watchman in his round
Nightly lifts his voice on high,
None, accustom'd to the sound,
Wakes the sooner for his cry.

So your verse-man I, and clerk,
Yearly in my song proclaim
Death at hand—yourselves his mark—
And the foe's unerring aim.

Duly at my time I come,
Publishing to all aloud—
Soon the grave must be your home,
And your only suit, a shroud.

But the monitory strain,
Oft repeated in your ears,
Seems to sound too much in vain,
Wins no notice, wakes no fears.

Can a truth, by all confess'd
Of such magnitude and weight,
Grow, by being oft impress'd,
Trivial as a parrot's prate?

Pleasure's call attention wins,
Hear it often as we may ;
New as ever seem our sins,
Though committed every day.

Death and Judgment, Heaven and Hell—
These alone, so often heard,
No more move us than the bell,
When some stranger is interr'd.

O then, ere the turf or tomb
Cover us from every eye,
Spirit of instruction come,
Make us learn that we must die.

ON A SIMILAR OCCASION,

FOR THE YEAR 1792.

**Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari!—Virg.**

**Happy the mortal, who has traced effects
To their first cause, cast fear beneath his feet,
And Death, and roaring Hell's voracious fires!**

**THANKLESS for favours from on high,
Man thinks he fades too soon,
Though 'tis his privilege to die,
Would he improve the boon.**

**But he, not wise enough to scan
His bless'd concerns aright,
Would gladly stretch life's little span
To ages if he might.**

**To ages in a world of pain,
To ages, where he goes,
Gall'd by affliction's heavy chain,
And hopeless of repose.**

**Strange fondness of the human heart,
Enamour'd of its harm!
Strange world! that costs it so much smart
And still has power to charm.**

**Whence has the world her magic power?
Why deem we death a foe?
Recoil from weary life's best hour,
And covet longer woe?**

**The cause is Conscience—Conscience oft
Her tale of guilt renews:
Her voice is terrible though soft,
And dread of death ensues.**

**Then, anxious to be longer spared,
Man mourns his fleeting breath:
And evils then seem light, compared
With the approach of Death.**

'Tis judgment shakes him ; there's the fear
That prompts the wish to stay :

He has incurr'd a long arrear,
And must despair to pay.

Pay!—follow Christ, and all is paid ;
His death your peace ensures ;

Think on the grave where *he* was laid,
And calm descends to *yours*.

ON A SIMILAR OCCASION,

FOR THE YEAR 1793.

De sacris autem hæc sit una sententia, ut conserventur.
Cic. de Leg

But let us all concur in this one sentiment, that things
sacred be inviolate.

HE lives, who lives to God alone,
And all are dead beside ;
For other source than God is none
Whence life can be supplied.

To live to God is to requite
His love as best we may ;
To make his precepts our delight,
His promises our stay.

But life, within a narrow ring
Of giddy joys comprised,
Is falsely named, and no such thing,
But rather death disguised.

Can life in them deserve the name,
Who only live to prove
For what poor toys they can disclaim
An endless life above ?

Who, much diseased, yet nothing feel ;
Much menaced, nothing dread ;
Have wounds which only God can heal,
Yet never ask his aid ?

Who deem his house a useless place,
 Faith, want of common sense;
 And ardour in the Christian race,
 A hypocrite's pretence?

Who trample order; and the day,
 Which God asserts his own,
 Dishonour with unhallow'd play,
 And worship chance alone?

If scorn of God's commands, impress'd
 On word and deed, imply
 The better part of man unblest'd
 With life that cannot die;

Such want it, and that want, uncured
 Till man resigns his breath,
 Speaks him a criminal assured
 Of everlasting death.

Sad period to a pleasant course!
 Yet so will God repay
 Sabbaths profaned without remorse,
 And mercy cast away

INSCRIPTION

FOR

THE TOMB OF MR. HAMILTON.

PAUSE here, and think: a monitory rhyme
 Demands one moment of thy fleeting time.
 Consult life's silent clock, thy bounding vein;
 Seems it to say—'Health here has long to reign'
 Hast thou the vigour of thy youth?—an eye
 That beams delight; a heart untaught to sigh?
 Yet fear. Youth, oft-times healthful and at ease,
 Anticipates a day it never sees;
 And many a tomb, like *Hamilton's*, aloud
 Exclaims, 'Prepare thee for an early shroud.'

S

EPITAPH ON A HARE.

HERE lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue
 Nor swifter greyhound follow,
 Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew,
 Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo.

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
 Who, nursed with tender care,
 And to domestic bounds confined,
 Was still a wild Jack-hare.

Though duly from my hand he took
 His pittance every night,
 He did it with a jealous look,
 And, when he could, would bite.

His diet was of wheaten bread,
 And milk, and oats, and straw;
 Thistles, or lettuces instead,
 With sand to scour his maw.

On twigs of hawthorn he regaled;
 On pippins' russet peel,
 And, when his juicy salads fail'd,
 Sliced carrot pleased him well

A Turkey carpet was his lawn,
 Whereon he loved to bound,
 To skip and gambol like a fawn,
 And swing his rump around.

His frisking was at evening hours,
 For then he lost his fear,
 But most before approaching showers,
 Or when a storm drew near.

Eight years and five round rolling moons
 He thus saw steal away,
 Dozing out all his idle noons,
 And every night at play.

I kept him for his humour's sake,
 For he would oft beguile
 My heart of thoughts, that made it ache,
 And force me to a smile.

But now beneath his walnut shade
 He finds his long last home,
 And waits, in snug concealment laid,
 Till gentler Puss shall come.
 He, still more aged, feels the shocks
 From which no care can save,
 And, partner once of Tiney's box,
 Must soon partake his grave.

EPITAPHIUM ALTERUM.

Hic etiam jacet,
 Qui totum novennium vixit,
 Puss.
 Siste paulisper,
 Qui præteriturus es,
 Et tecum sic reputa :—
 Hunc neque canis venaticus,
 Nec plumbum missile,
 Nec laqueus,
 Nec imbres nimii,
 Confecêre :
 Tamen mortuus est—
 Et moriar ego.

*The following account of the treatment of his Hares
 was inserted by Mr. Cowper in the Gentleman's
 Magazine, whence it is transcribed :*

In the year 1774, being much indisposed both in mind and body, incapable of diverting myself either with company or books, and yet in a condition that made some diversion necessary, I was glad of any thing that would engage my attention, without fatiguing it. The children of a neighbour of mine had a leveret given them for a plaything; it was at that time about three months old. Understanding better how to tease the poor creature than to feed it, and soon becoming weary of their charge, they readily consented that their father, who saw it pining and grow-

ing leaner every day, should offer it to my acceptance. I was willing enough to take the prisoner under my protection, perceiving that, in the management of such an animal, and in the attempt to tame it, I should find just that sort of employment which my case required. It was soon known among the neighbours that I was pleased with the present; and the consequence was, that in a short time I had as many leverets offered to me as would have stocked a paddock. I undertook the care of three, which it is necessary that I should here distinguish by the names I gave them—Puss, Tiney, and Bess. Notwithstanding the two feminine appellatives, I must inform you that they were all males. Immediately commencing carpenter, I built them houses to sleep in; each had a separate apartment, so contrived that their ordure would pass through the bottom of it; an earthen pan placed under each received whatsoever fell, which being duly emptied and washed, they were thus kept perfectly sweet and clean. In the day time they had the range of a hall, and at night retired each to his own bed, never intruding into that of another.

Puss grew presently familiar, would leap into my lap, raise himself upon his hinder feet, and bite the hair from my temples. He would suffer me to take him up, and carry him about in my arms, and has more than once fallen fast asleep upon my knee. He was ill three days, during which time I nursed him, and kept him apart from his fellows, that they might not molest him (for, like many other wild animals, they persecute one of their own species that is sick), and by constant care, and trying him with a variety of herbs, restored him to perfect health. No creature could be more grateful than my patient after his recovery; a sentiment which he most significantly expressed by licking my hand, first the back of it, then the palm, then every finger separately, then between all the fingers, as if anxious to leave no part of it unsaluted; a ceremony which he never performed but once again upon a similar occasion. Finding him extremely tractable, I made it my cus-

tom to carry him always after breakfast into the garden, where he hid himself generally under the leaves of a cucumber vine, sleeping or chewing the cud till evening: in the leaves also of that vine he found a favourite repast. I had not long habituated him to this taste of liberty, before he began to be impatient for the return of the time when he might enjoy it. He would invite me to the garden by drumming upon my knee, and by a look of such expression, as it was not possible to misinterpret. If this rhetoric did not immediately succeed, he would take the skirt of my coat between his teeth, and pull at it with all his force. Thus Puss might be said to be perfectly tamed, the shyness of his nature was done away, and on the whole it was visible by many symptoms, which I have not room to enumerate, that he was happier in human society, than when shut up with his natural companions.

Not so Tiney: upon him the kindest treatment had not the least effect. He too was sick, and in his sickness had an equal share of my attention; but if, after his recovery, I took the liberty to stroke him, he would grunt, strike with his fore-feet, spring forward, and bite. He was, however, very entertaining in his way; even his surliness was matter of mirth; and in his play he preserved such an air of gravity, and performed his feats with such a solemnity of manner, that in him too I had an agreeable companion.

Bess, who died soon after he was full grown, and whose death was occasioned by his being turned into his box, which had been washed, while it was yet damp, was a hare of great humour and drollery. Puss was tamed by gentle usage; Tiney was not to be tamed at all; and Bess had a courage and confidence that made him tame from the beginning. I always admitted them into the parlour after supper, when, the carpet affording their feet a firm hold, they would frisk, and bound, and play a thousand gambols, in which Bess, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always superior to the rest, and proved himself the Vestris of the party. One even-

ing the cat, being in the room, had the hardiness to pat Bess upon the cheek, an indignity which he resented by drumming upon her back with such violence, that the cat was happy to escape from under his paws, and hide herself.

I describe these animals as having each a character of his own. Such they were in fact, and their countenances were so expressive of that character, that, when I looked only on the face of either, I immediately knew which it was. It is said, that a shepherd, however numerous his flock, soon becomes so familiar with their features, that he can, by that indication only, distinguish each from all the rest; and yet to a common observer, the difference is hardly perceptible. I doubt not that the same discrimination in the cast of countenances would be discoverable in hares, and am persuaded that among a thousand of them, no two could be found exactly similar: a circumstance little suspected by those who have not had an opportunity to observe it. These creatures have a singular sagacity in discovering the minutest alteration that is made in the place to which they are accustomed, and instantly apply their nose to the examination of a new object. A small hole being burnt in the carpet, it was mended with a patch, and that patch in a moment underwent the strictest scrutiny. They seem too to be very much directed by the smell in the choice of their favourites: to some persons, though they saw them daily, they could never be reconciled, and would even scream when they attempted to touch them; but a miller coming in engaged their affections at once; his powdered coat had charms that were irresistible. It is no wonder that my intimate acquaintance with these specimens of the kind has taught me to hold the sportsman's amusement in abhorrence; he little knows what amiable creatures he persecutes, of what gratitude they are capable, how cheerful they are in their spirits, what enjoyment they have of life, and that, impressed as they seem with a peculiar dread of man, it is only because man gives them peculiar cause for it.

That I may not be tedious, I will just give a short summary of those articles of diet that suit them best.

I take it to be a general opinion that they graze, but it is an erroneous one, at least grass is not their staple; they seem rather to use it medicinally, soon quitting it for leaves of almost any kind. Sow-thistle, dandelion, and lettuce, are their favourite vegetables, especially the last. I discovered by accident, that fine white sand is in great estimation with them; I suppose as a digestive. It happened that I was cleaning a bird-cage while the hares were with me: I placed a pot filled with such sand upon the floor, which being at once directed to by a strong instinct, they devoured voraciously; since that time I have generally taken care to see them well supplied with it. They account green corn a delicacy, both blade and stork, but the ear they seldom eat: straw of any kind, especially wheat-straw, is another of their dainties; they will feed greedily upon oats, but if furnished with clean straw never want them; it serves them also for a bed, and, if shaken up daily, will keep sweet and dry for a considerable time. They do not indeed require aromatic herbs, but will eat a small quantity of them with great relish, and are particularly fond of the plant called musk; they seem to resemble sheep in this, that, if their pasture be too succulent, they are very subject to the rot; to prevent which, I always made bread their principal nourishment, and, filling a pan with it cut into small squares, placed it every evening in their chambers, for they feed only at evening and in the night: during the winter, when vegetables were not to be got, I mingled this mess of bread with shreds of carrot, adding to it the rind of apples cut extremely thin; for, though they are fond of the paring, the apple itself disgusts them. These however not being a sufficient substitute for the juice of summer herbs, they must at this time be supplied with water; but so placed, that they cannot overset it in their beds. I must not omit, that occasionally they are much pleased with twigs of haw-

thorn, and of the common brier, eating even the very wood when it is of considerable thickness.

Bess, I have said, died young; Tiney lived to be nine years old, and died at last, I have reason to think, of some hurt in his loins by a fall; Puss is still living, and has just completed his tenth year, discovering no signs of decay, nor even of age, except that he is grown more discreet, and less frolicsome than he was. I cannot conclude without observing, that I have lately introduced a dog to his acquaintance, a spaniel that had never seen a hare, to a hare that had never seen a spaniel. I did it with great caution, but there was no real need of it. Puss discovered no token of fear, nor Marquis the least symptom of hostility. There is, therefore, it should seem, no natural antipathy between dog and hare, but the pursuit of the one occasions the flight of the other, and the dog pursues because he is trained to it: they eat bread at the same time out of the same hand, and are in all respects sociable and friendly.

I should not do complete justice to my subject, did I not add, that they have no ill scent belonging to them; that they are indefatigably nice in keeping themselves clean, for which purpose nature has furnished them with a brush under each foot; and that they are never infested by any vermin

May 28, 1784.

Memorandum found among Mr. Cowper's papers.

Tuesday, March 9, 1786.

This day died poor Puss, aged eleven years, eleven months. He died between twelve and one at noon, of mere old age, and apparently without pain.



Of the rugged rocks and steep hillsides,
Some homeless wanderer of the wild,
Where none are of oppression and dread,
Of unsuccessful or successful war,
Might never reach the shore.

THE
COMPLETE
POETICAL WORKS

OF
WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.,

INCLUDING THE HYMNS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM
MADAME GUION, MILTON ETC.,

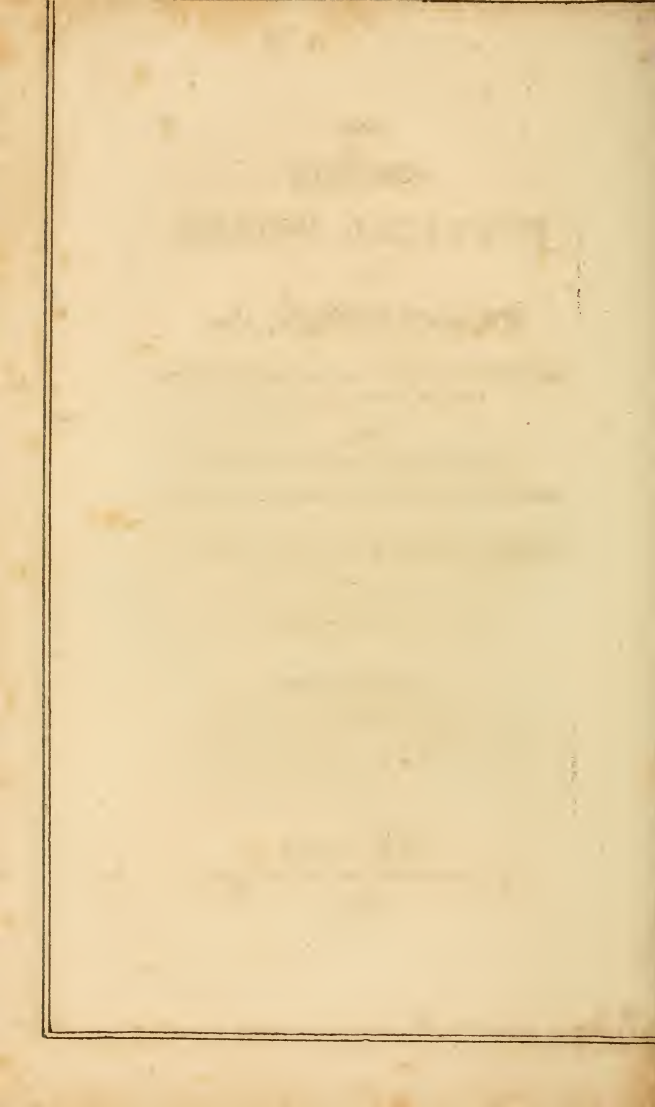
AND
ADAM; A SACRED DRAMA;
FROM THE ITALIAN OF GIO. BATTISTA ANDREINI.

WITH A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR,

BY THE
REV. H. STEBBING, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES,
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PART II.

CONTAINING

H Y M N S:

TRANSLATIONS FROM MADAME GUION

TRANSLATIONS FROM MILTON:

MINOR POEMS:

AND

ADAM; A SACRED DRAMA:

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GIO. BATTISTA ANDREINI.



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H Y M N S.

I. WALKING WITH GOD.—Gen. v. 24.

Oh! for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame;
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb!

Where is the blessedness I knew
When first I saw the Lord?
Where is the soul-refreshing view
Of Jesus and his word?

What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an aching void,
The world can never fill.

Return, O holy Dove, return!
Sweet messenger of rest:
I hate the sins that made thee mourn,
And drove thee from my breast.

The dearest idol I have known,
Whate'er that idol be,
Help me to tear it from thy throne,
And worship only thee.

So shall my walk be close with God,
Calm and serene my frame;
So purer light shall mark the road
That leads me to the Lamb.

B

**II. JEHOVAH-JIREH. THE LORD WILL
PROVIDE.—Gen. xxii. 14.**

THE saints should never be dismay'd,
Nor sink in hopeless fear;
For when they least expect his aid,
The Saviour will appear.

This Abraham found: he raised the knife;
God saw, and said, 'Forbear!
Yon ram shall yield his meaner life;
Behold the victim there.'

Once David seem'd Saul's certain prey:
But hark! the foe's at hand;*
Saul turns his arms another way,
To save the invaded land.

When Jonah sunk beneath the wave,
He thought to rise no more;†
But God prepared a fish to save,
And bear him to the shore.

Blest proofs of power and grace divine,
That meet us in his word!
May every deep-felt care of mine
Be trusted with the Lord.

Wait for his seasonable aid,
And though it tarry, wait:
The promise may be long delay'd,
But cannot come too late.

**III. JEHOVAH-ROPHI. I AM THE LORD
THAT HEALETH THEE.—Exod. xv. 26.**

HEAL us, Emmanuel, here we are,
Waiting to feel thy touch:
Deep-wounded souls to thee repair,
And, Saviour, we are such.

* 1 Sam. xxii. 2

† Jonah i. 17

HYMNS.

8

Our faith is feeble, we confess
We faintly trust thy word ;
But wilt thou pity us the less ?
Be that far from thee, Lord !

Remember him who once apply'd
With trembling, for relief ;
' Lord, I believe,' with tears he cried,*
' Oh, help my unbelief !'

She too, who touch'd thee in the press,
And healing virtue stole,
Was answer'd, ' Daughter, go in peace,†
Thy faith hath made thee whole.'

Conceal'd amid the gathering throng,
She would have shunn'd thy view ;
And if her faith was firm and strong,
Had strong misgivings too.

Like her, with hopes and fears we come,
To touch thee, if we may ;
Oh ! send us not despairing home,
Send none unheal'd away.

IV. JEHOVAH-NISSI. THE LORD MY BANNER.

Exod. xvii. 15.

By whom was David taught
To aim the deadly blow,
When he Goliath fought,
And laid the Gittite low
Nor sword nor spear the stripling took,
But chose a pebble from the brook.

'Twas Israel's God and king
Who sent him to the fight ;
Who gave him strength to sling,
And skill to aim aright.
Ye feeble saints, your strength endures,
Because young David's God is yours.

* Mark iv. 24

† Mark v. 34.

Who order'd Gideon forth,
 To storm the invaders' camp,
 With arms of little worth,
 A pitcher and a lamp?*

The trumpets made his coming known,
 And all the host was overthrown.

Oh! I have seen the day,
 When with a single word,
 God helping me to say,
 My trust is in the Lord,
 My soul hath quell'd a thousand foes,
 Fearless of all that could oppose.

But unbelief, self-will,
 Self-righteousness, and pride,
 How often do they steal
 My weapon from my side
 Yet David's Lord, and Gideon's friend,
 Will help his servant to the end.

V. JEHOVAH-SHALOM. THE LORD SEND

PEACE.—Judges vi. 24.

JESUS, whose blood so freely stream'd
 To satisfy the law's demand;
 By thee from guilt and wrath redeem'd,
 Before the Father's face I stand.

To reconcile offending man,
 Make Justice drop her angry rod:
 What creature could have form'd the plan,
 Or who fulfil it but a God?

No drop remains of all the curse,
 For wretches who deserved the whole;
 No arrows dipt in wrath to pierce
 The guilty, but returning soul.

* Judges vii. 9, and 20.

Peace by such means so dearly bought,
 What rebel could have hoped to see ?
 Peace, by his injured Sovereign wrought,
 His Sovereign fasten'd to a tree.

Now, Lord, thy feeble worm prepare !
 For strife with earth and hell begins ;
 Confirm and gird me for the war,
 They hate the soul that hates his sins.

Let them in horrid league agree !
 They may assault, they may distress ;
 But cannot quench thy love to me,
 Nor rob me of the Lord my peace.

VI. WISDOM.—Prov. viii. 22—31.

ERE God had built the mountains,
 Or raised the fruitful hills ;
 Before he fill'd the fountains
 That feed the running rills
 In me, from everlasting,
 The wonderful I am,
 Found pleasures never wasting,
 And Wisdom is my name.

When like a tent to dwell in,
 He spread the skies abroad,
 And swathed about the swelling
 Of Ocean's mighty flood ;
 He wrought by weight and measure,
 And I was with him then :
 Myself the Father's pleasure,
 And mine the sons of men.

Thus wisdom's words discover
 Thy glory and thy grace
 Thou everlasting lover
 Of our unworthy race !
 Thy gracious eye survey'd us
 Ere stars were seen above ;
 In wisdom thou hast made us,
 And died for us in love.

And could'st thou be delighted
 With creatures such as we,
 Who, when we saw thee, slighted,
 And nail'd thee to a tree?
 Unfathomable wonder,
 And mystery divine!
 The voice that speaks in thunder,
 Says, 'Sinner, I am thine!'

VII. VANITY OF THE WORLD.

God gives his mercies to be spent;
 Your hoard will do your soul no good;
 Gold is a blessing only lent,
 Repaid by giving others food

The world's esteem is but a bribe,
 To buy their peace you sell your own;
 The slave of a vain-glorious tribe,
 Who hate you while they make you known

The joy that vain amusements give,
 Oh! sad conclusion that it brings.
 The honey of a crowded hive,
 Defended by a thousand stings.

'Tis thus the world rewards the fools
 That live upon her treacherous smiles:
 She leads them blindfold by her rules,
 And ruins all whom she beguiles.

God knows the thousands who go down
 From pleasure into endless woe;
 And with a long despairing groan
 Blaspheme their Maker as they go.

O fearful thought! be timely wise;
 Delight but in a Saviour's charms,
 And God shall take you to the skies,
 Embraced in everlasting arms.

HYMNS.

VIII. O LORD, I WILL PRAISE THEE.

Isaiah xii. 1.

I WILL praise thee every day
Now thine anger's turn'd away!
Comfortable thoughts arise
From the bleeding sacrifice.

Here, in the fair gospel-field,
Wells of free salvation yield
Streams of life, a plenteous store,
And my soul shall thirst no more.

Jesus is become at length
My salvation and my strength;
And his praises shall prolong,
While I live, my pleasant song.

Praise ye, then, his glorious name,
Publish his exalted fame!
Still his worth your praise exceeds,
Excellent are all his deeds.

Raise again the joyful sound,
Let the nations roll it round!
Zion, shout, for this is he,
God the Saviour dwells in thee!

IX. THE CONTRITE HEART.—Isaiah lvii. 18.

THE Lord will happiness divine
On contrite hearts bestow;
Then tell me, gracious God, is mine
A contrite heart or no?

I hear, but seem to hear in vain.
Insensible as steel;
Nought is felt, 'tis only pain,
To find I cannot feel.

2 E

I sometimes think myself inclined
To love thee, if I could ;
But often feel another mind,
Averse to all that's good.

My best desires are faint and few,
I fain would strive for more ;
But when I cry, ' My strength renew,'
Seem weaker than before.

Thy saints are comforted, I know,
And love thy house of prayer ;
I therefore go where others go,
But find no comfort there.

O make this heart rejoice or ache ;
Decide this doubt for me ;
And if it be not broken, break,
And heal it if it be.

X. THE FUTURE PEACE AND GLORY OF THE CHURCH.—Isaiah ix. 15—20.

HEAR what God the Lord hath spoken,
' O my people, faint and few,
Comfortless, afflicted, broken,
Fair abodes I build for you ;
Thorns of heart-felt tribulation
Shall no more perplex your ways :
You shall name your walls, Salvation,
And your gates shall all be praise.

' There, like streams that feed the garden,
Pleasures without end shall flow ;
For the Lord, your faith rewarding,
All his bounty shall bestow ;
Still in undisturb'd possession
Peace and righteousness shall reign ;
Never shall you feel oppression,
Hear the voice of war again.

HYMNS.

**'Ye no more your suns descending,
Waning moons no more shall see ;
But, your griefs for ever ending,
Find eternal noon in me :
God shall rise, and shining o'er you,
Change to day the gloom of night ;
He, the Lord, shall be your glory,
God your everlasting light.'**

XI. JEHOVAH OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS

Jer. xxiii. 6.

**My God, how perfect are thy ways !
But mine polluted are ;
Sin twines itself about my praise
And slides into my prayer.**

**When I would speak what thou hast done
To save me from my sin,
I cannot make thy mercies known,
But self-applause creeps in.**

**Divine desire, that holy flame
Thy grace creates in me ;
Alas ! impatience is its name,
When it returns to thee.**

**This heart, a fountain of vile thoughts,
How does it overflow !
While self upon the surface floats,
Still bubbling from below.**

**Let others in the gaudy dress
Of fancied merit shine,
The Lord shall be my righteousness,
The Lord for ever mine.**

XII. EPHRAIM REPENTING.—Jer. xxxi. 18—20.

My God, till I received thy stroke,
How like a beast was I !
So unaccustom'd to the yoke,
So backward to comply.

With grief my just reproach I bear,
Shame fills me at the thought ;
How frequent my rebellions were !
What wickedness I wrought !

Thy merciful restraint I scorn'd,
And left the pleasant road ;
Yet turn me, and I shall be turn'd,
Thou art the Lord my God.

'Is Ephraim banish'd from my thoughts,
Or vile in my esteem ?
No,' saith the Lord, 'with all his faults,
I still remember him.

'Is he a dear and pleasant child ?
Yes, dear and pleasant still ;
Though sin his foolish heart beguiled,
And he withstood my will.

'My sharp rebuke has laid him low, .
He seeks my face again ;
My pity kindles at his woe,
He shall not seek in vain.'

XIII. THE COVENANT.—Ezek. xxxvi. 25—28.

THE Lord proclaims his grace abroad !
Behold, I change your hearts of stone ;
Each shall renounce his idol-god,
And serve, henceforth, the Lord alone,

My grace, a flowing stream, proceeds
 To wash your filthiness away;
 Ye shall abhor your former deeds,
 And learn my statutes to obey.

My truth the great design ensures,
 I give myself away to you;
 You shall be mine, I will be yours,
 Your God unalterably true.

Yet not unsought, or unimplored,
 The plenteous grace shall I confer;*
 No—your whole hearts shall seek the Lord,
 I'll put a praying spirit there.

From the first breath of life divine,
 Down to the last expiring hour,
 The gracious work shall all be mine,
 Begun and ended in my power.

XIV. JEHOVAH-SHAMMAH.—Ezek. xlviii. 35

As birds their infant brood protect,†
 And spread their wings to shelter them,
 Thus saith the Lord to his elect,
 'So will I guard Jerusalem.'

And what then is Jerusalem,
 This darling object of his care?
 Where is its worth in God's esteem?
 Who built it? who inhabits there?

Jehovah founded it in blood,
 The blood of his incarnate Son;
 There dwell the saints, once foes to God,
 The sinners whom he calls his own.

There, though besieged on every side,
 Yet much beloved and guarded well,
 From age to age they have defied
 The utmost force of earth and hell.

• Verse 37.

† Isaiah xxxi. 6.

Let earth repent, and hell despair,
This city has a sure defence;
Her name is call'd, The Lord is there,
And who has power to drive him thence?

XV. PRAISE FOR THE FOUNTAIN OPENED

Zec. xiii. 1.

THERE is a fountain fill'd with blood
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins;
And sinners, plunged beneath that flood,
Lose all their guilty stains.

The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day;
And there have I, as vile as he,
Wash'd all my sins away.

Dear dying Lamb, thy precious blood
Shall never lose its power,
Till all the ransom'd church of God
Be saved to sin no more.

E'er since, by faith, I saw the stream
Thy flowing wounds supply,
Redeeming love has been my theme,
And shall be till I die.

Then in a nobler, sweeter song,
I'll sing thy power to save;
When this poor lisping stammering tongue
Lies silent in the grave.

Lord, I believe thou hast prepared
(Unworthy though I be)
For me a blood-bought free reward,
A golden harp for me!

'Tis strung, and tuned, for endless years,
And form'd by power divine,
To sound in God the Father's ears
No other name but thine.

XVI. THE SOWER.—Matt. xiii. 3.

YE sons of earth, prepare the plough,
Break up your fallow ground;
The sower is gone forth to sow,
And scatter blessings round.

The seed that finds a stony soil,
Shoots forth a hasty blade:
But ill repays the sower's toil,
Soon wither'd, scorch'd, and dead.

The thorny ground is sure to baulk
All hopes of harvest there;
We find a tall and sickly stalk,
But not the fruitful ear.

The beaten path and highway side
Receive the trust in vain;
The watchful birds the spoil divide,
And pick up all the grain.

But where the Lord of grace and power
Has bless'd the happy field,
How plenteous is the golden store
The deep-wrought furrows yield!

Father of mercies, we have need
Of thy preparing grace;
Let the same hand that gives the seed
Provide a fruitful place.

XVII. THE HOUSE OF PRAYER.—Mark xi. 17

THY mansion is the Christian's heart,
O Lord, thy dwelling-place secure!
Bid the unruly throng depart,
And leave the consecrated door.

Devoted as it is to thee,
A thievish swarm frequents the place;
They steal away my joys from me,
And rob my Saviour of his praise.

There, too, a sharp designing trade
 Sin, Satan, and the world maintain
 Nor cease to press me, and persuade
 To part with ease, and purchase pain.

I know them, and I hate their din,
 Am weary of the bustling crowd;
 But while their voice is heard within,
 I cannot serve thee as I would.

Oh! for the joy thy presence gives,
 What peace shall reign when thou art here!
 Thy presence makes this den of thieves
 A calm delightful house of prayer.

And if thou make thy temple shine,
 Yet, self-abased, will I adore;
 The gold and silver are not mine,
 I give thee what was thine before.

XVIII. LOVEST THOU ME?—John xxi. 16.

HARK, my soul! it is the Lord:
 'Tis thy Saviour, hear his word;
 Jesus speaks, and speaks to thee:
 ' Say, poor sinner, lov'st thou me?

' I deliver'd thee when bound,
 And when bleeding, heal'd thy wound:
 Sought thee wandering, set thee right,
 Turn'd thy darkness into light.

' Can a woman's tender care
 Cease towards the child she bare?
 Yes, she may forgetful be,
 Yet will I remember thee.

' Mine is an unchanging love,
 Higher than the heights above;
 Deeper than the depths beneath,
 Free and faithful, strong as death.

'Thou shalt see my glory soon,
 When the work of grace is done:
 Partner of my throne shalt be:—
 Say, poor sinner, lov'st thou me?'

Lord, it is my chief complaint,
 That my love is weak and faint;
 Yet I love thee and adore:
 Oh! for grace to love thee more!

XIX. CONTENTMENT:—Phil. iv. 11.

FIERCE passions discompose the mind,
 As tempests vex the sea:
 But calm content and peace we find,
 When, Lord, we turn to thee.

In vain by reason and by rule
 We try to bend the will;
 For none but in the Saviour's school
 Can learn the heavenly skill.

Since at his feet my soul has sat,
 His gracious words to hear,
 Contented with my present state,
 I cast on him my care.

'Art thou a sinner, soul?' he said,
 'Then how canst thou complain?
 How light thy troubles here, if weigh'd
 With everlasting pain!

'If thou of murmuring wouldst be cured,
 Compare thy griefs with mine;
 Think what my love for thee endured,
 And thou wilt not repine.

'Tis I appoint thy daily lot,
 And I do all things well;
 Thou soon shalt leave this wretched spot,
 And rise with me to dwell.

In life my grace shall strength supply,
 Proportion'd to thy day;
 At death thou still shalt find me nigh,
 To wipe thy tears away.'

Thus I, who once my wretched days
 In vain repinings spent
 Taught in my Saviour's school of grace,
 Have learnt to be content.

XX. OLD TESTAMENT GOSPEL. - Heb. iv. 2.

ISRAEL, in ancient days,
 Not only had a view
 Of Sinai in a blaze,
 But learn'd the Gospel too;
 The types and figures were a glass,
 In which they saw a Saviour's face.

The paschal sacrifice,
 And blood-besprinkled door,*
 Seen with enlighten'd eyes,
 And once applied with power,
 Would teach the need of other blood,
 To reconcile an angry God.

The Lamb, the Dove, set forth
 His perfect innocence,†
 Whose blood of matchless worth
 Should be the soul's defence;
 For he who can for sin atone,
 Must have no failings of his own.

The scape-goat on his head‡
 The people's trespass bore,
 And to the desert led,
 Was to be seen no more:
 In him our Surety seem'd to say,
 'Behold, I bear your sins away.'

* Exod. xii. 13.

† Lev. xii. 6.

‡ Lev. xvi. 21.

Dipt in his fellow's blood,
 The living bird went free ;*
 The type, well understood,
 Express'd the sinner's plea ;
 Described a guilty soul enlarged
 And by a Saviour's death discharged.

Jesus, I love to trace,
 Throughout the sacred page
 The footsteps of thy grace,
 The same in every age !
 O grant that I may faithful be
 To clearer light vouchsafed to me !

XXI. SARDIS.—Rev. iii. 1—6

'WRITE to Sardis,' saith the Lord,
 And write what he declares,
 He whose Spirit, and whose word,
 Upholds the seven stars :
 'All thy works and ways I search,
 Find thy zeal and love decay'd ;
 Thou art call'd a living church,
 But thou art cold and dead.

Watch, remember, seek, and strive
 Exert thy former pains ;
 Let thy timely care revive
 And strengthen what remains :
 Cleanse thine heart, thy works amend,
 Former times to mind recall,
 Lest my sudden stroke descend,
 And smite thee once for all.

Yet I number now in thee
 A few that are upright ;
 These my Father's face shall see,
 And walk with me in white.

* Lev. xlv. 51—53.

When in judgment I appear,
They for mine shall be confest;
Let my faithful servants hear
And woe be to the rest.

XXII. PRAYER FOR A BLESSING.

BESTOW, dear Lord, upon our youth
The gift of saving grace;
And let the seed of sacred truth
Fall in a fruitful place.

Grace is a plant, where'er it grow
Of pure and heavenly root;
But fairest in the youngest shows,
And yields the sweetest fruit.

Ye careless ones, O hear betimes
The voice of sovereign love!
Your youth is stain'd with many crimes,
But mercy reigns above.

True, you are young, but there's a stone
Within the youngest breast;
Or half the crimes which you have done
Would rob you of your rest.

For you the public prayer is made,
Oh! join the public prayer!
For you the secret tear is shed,
O shed yourselves a tear!

We pray that you may early prove
The Spirit's power to teach;
You cannot be too young to love
That Jesus whom we preach.

XXIII. PLEADING FOR AND WITH YOUTH.

SIN has undone our wretched race,
But Jesus has restored,
And brought the sinner face to face
With his forgiving Lord.

This we repeat, from year to year,
And press upon our youth ;
Lord, give them an attentive ear,
Lord, save them by thy truth.

Blessings upon the rising race !
Make this a happy hour,
According to thy richest grace,
And thine almighty power.

We feel for your unhappy state,
(May you regard it too)
And would awhile ourselves forget
To pour out prayer for you.

We see, though you perceive it not,
Th' approaching awful doom ;
O tremble at the solemn thought
And flee the wrath to come

Dear Saviour, let this new-born year
Spread an alarm abroad ;
And cry in every careless ear,
' Prepare to meet thy God !'

XXIV. PRAYER FOR CHILDREN

GRACIOUS Lord, our children see,
By thy mercy we are free ;
But shall these, alas ! remain
Subjects still of Satan's reign ?

Israel's young ones, when of old
Pharaoh threaten'd to withhold;*
Then thy messenger said, ' No;
Let the children also go.'

When the angel of the Lord
Drawing forth his dreadful sword,
Slew, with an avenging hand,
All the first-born of the land;†
Then thy people's doors he pass'd,
Where the bloody sign was placed;
Hear us, now, upon our knees,
Plead the blood of Christ for these!

Lord, we tremble, for we know
How the fierce malicious foe,
Wheeling round his watchful flight
Keeps them ever in his sight:
Spread thy pinions, King of kings!
Hide them safe beneath thy wings;
Lest the ravenous bird of prey
Stoop, and bear the brood away

XXV. JEHOVAH JESUS.

My song shall bless the Lord of all,
My praise shall climb to his abode;
Thee, Saviour, by that name I call,
The great, supreme, the mighty God.

Without beginning or decline,
Object of faith, and not of sense;
Eternal ages saw him shine,
He shines eternal ages hence.

As much, when in the manger laid,
Almighty ruler of the sky,
As when the six days' work he made
Fill'd all the morning stars with joy.

* Exod. x. 9.

† Exod. xii. 10.

Of all the crowns Jehovah bears.
 Salvation is his dearest claim;
That gracious sound well pleased he hears,
 And owns Emmanuel for his name.

A cheerful confidence I feel,
 My well-placed hopes with joy I see;
 My bosom glows with heavenly zeal,
 To worship him who died for me.

As man, he pities my complaint,
 His power and truth are all divine;
He will not fail, he cannot faint,
 Salvation's sure, and must be mine.

XXVI. ON OPENING A PLACE FOR SOCIAL PRAYER.

JESUS! where'er thy people meet,
 There they behold thy mercy-seat;
 Where'er they seek thee, thou art found
 And every place is hallow'd ground.

For thou, within no walls confined
 Inhabitest the humble mind;
 Such ever bring thee where they come,
 And going, take thee to their home.

Dear Shepherd of thy chosen few!
 Thy former mercies here renew;
 Here to our waiting hearts proclaim
 The sweetness of thy saving name.

Here may we prove the power of prayer
 To strengthen faith, and sweeten care;
 To teach our faint desires to rise,
 And bring all heaven before our eyes

Behold, at thy commanding word
 We stretch the curtain and the cord;*
 Come thou, and fill this wider space,
 And bless us with a large increase.

* Isaiah liv. 2.

Lord, we are few, but thou art near ;
 Nor short thine arm, nor deaf thine ear ;
 Oh, rend the heavens, come quickly down,
 And make a thousand hearts thine own.

XXVII. WELCOME TO THE TABLE.

THIS is the feast of heavenly wine
 And God invites to sup ;
 The juices of the living vine
 Were press'd to fill the cup.

Oh ! bless the Saviour, ye that eat
 With royal dainties fed ;
 Not heaven affords a costlier treat
 For Jesus is the bread.

The vile, the lost, he calls to them,
 Ye trembling souls, appear !
 The righteous in their own esteem
 Have no acceptance here.

Approach, ye poor, nor dare refuse
 The banquet spread for you ;
 Dear Saviour, this is welcome news,
 Then I may venture too.

If guilt and sin afford a plea,
 And may obtain a place,
 Surely the Lord will welcome me,
 And I shall see his face.

XXVIII. JESUS HASTING TO SUFFER.

THE Saviour, what a noble flame
 Was kindled in his breast,
 When hasting to Jerusalem,
 He march'd before the rest

Good will to men, and zeal for God
 His every thought engross;
 He longs to be baptized with blood,*
 He pants to reach the cross!

With all his sufferings full in view.
 And woes to us unknown,
 Forth to the task his spirit flew;
 'Twas love that urged him on.

Lord, we return thee what we can:
 Our hearts shall sound abroad,
 Salvation to the dying Man,
 And to the rising God!

And while thy bleeding glories here
 Engage our wondering eyes,
 We learn our lighter cross to bear
 And hasten to the skies.

XXIX. EXHORTATION TO PRAYER.

WHAT various hindrances we meet
 In coming to a mercy-seat!
 Yet who that knows the worth of prayer,
 But wishes to be often there?

Prayer makes the darken'd cloud withdraw,
 Prayer climbs the ladder Jacob saw,
 Gives exercise to faith and love,
 Brings every blessing from above.

Restraining prayer, we cease to fight;
 Prayer makes the Christian's armour bright
 And Satan trembles when he sees
 The weakest saint upon his knees.

While Moses stood with arms spread wide,
 Success was found on Israel's side;
 But when through weariness they fail'd,
 That moment Amalek prevail'd.†

* Luke xii. 30.

† Exodus xvii. 11.

Have you no words? Ha! think again,
Words flow apace when you complain,
And fill your fellow-creature's ear
With the sad tale of all your care.

Were half the breath thus vainly spent
To Heaven in supplication sent,
Your cheerful song would oftener be,
'Hear what the Lord has done for me.'

XXX. THE LIGHT AND GLORY OF THE
WORD.

THE Spirit breathes upon the Word,
And brings the truth to sight;
Precepts and promises afford
A sanctifying light.

A glory gilds the sacred page,
Majestic like the sun;
It gives a light to every age,
It gives, but borrows none.

The hand that gave it still supplies
The gracious light and heat:
His truths upon the nations rise,
They rise, but never set.

Let everlasting thanks be thine,
For such a bright display,
As makes a world of darkness shine
With beams of heavenly day.

My soul rejoices to pursue
The steps of him I love,
Till glory breaks upon my view
In brighter worlds above.

XXXI. ON THE DEATH OF A MINISTER.

His master taken from his head,
Elisha saw him go;
And in desponding accents said,
‘Ah, what must Israel do?’

But he forgot the Lord who lifts
The beggar to the throne;
Nor knew, that all Elijah’s gifts
Will soon be made his own.

What! when a Paul has run his course
Or when Apollos dies,
Is Israel left without resource?
And have we no supplies?

Yes, while the dear Redeemer lives
We have a boundless store,
And shall be fed with what he gives,
Who lives for evermore.

XXXII. THE SHINING LIGHT.

My former hopes are fled,
My terror now begins;
I feel, alas! that I am dead
In trespasses and sins.

Ah, whither shall I fly!
I hear the thunder roar;
The law proclaims destruction nigh,
And vengeance at the door.

When I review my ways,
I dread impending doom:
But sure a friendly whisper says,
‘Flee from the wrath to come.’

I see, or think I see
 A glimmering from afar;
 A beam of day, that shines for me,
 To save me from despair.

Forerunner of the sun,*
 It marks the Pilgrim's way;
 I'll gaze upon it while I run,
 And watch the rising day.

XXXIII. SEEKING THE BELOVED.

To those who know the Lord, I speak,
 Is my beloved near?
 The bridegroom of my soul I seek,
 Oh! when will he appear?
 Though once a man of grief and shame,
 Yet now he fills a throne,
 And bears the greatest, sweetest name,
 That earth or heaven have known.
 Grace flies before, and love attends
 His steps where'er he goes;
 Though none can see him but his friends
 And they were once his foes.
 He speaks—obedient to his call
 Our warm affections move:
 Did he but shine alike on all,
 Then all alike would love.
 Then love in every heart would reign,
 And war would cease to roar;
 And cruel and blood-thirsty men
 Would thirst for blood no more.
 Such Jesus is, and such his grace,
 Oh, may he shine on you!
 And tell him, when you see his face,
 I long to see him too.†

Psaln cxxx. 6.

† Cant. v. 9

XXXIV. LIGHT SHINING OUT OF DARKNESS.

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable minds
Of never-failing skill,
He treasures up his bright designs,
And works his sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense
But trust him for his grace:
Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,*
And scan his work in vain:
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain.

XXXV. WELCOME CROSS.

'Tis my happiness below
Not to live without the cross,
But the Saviour's power to know,
Sanctifying every loss:

* John xiii. 7.

Trials must and will befall;
 But with humble faith to see
 Love inscribed upon them all,
 This is happiness to me.

God in Israel sows the seeds
 Of affliction, pain, and toil;
 These spring up and choke the weeds
 Which would else o'erspread the soil:
 Trials make the promise sweet,
 Trials give new life to prayer;
 Trials bring me to his feet,
 Lay me low, and keep me there.

Did I meet no trials here,
 No chastisement by the way:
 Might I not, with reason, fear
 I should prove a cast-away?
 Bastards may escape the rod,*
 Sunk in earthly vain delight;
 But the true-born child of God
 Must not, would not, if he might.

XXXVI. AFFLICTIONS SANCTIFIED BY THE WORD.

O how I love thy holy word,
 Thy gracious covenant, O Lord!
 It guides me in the peaceful way;
 I think upon it all the day.

What are the mines of shining wealth,
 The strength of youth, the bloom of health!
 What are all joys compared with those
 Thine everlasting word bestows!

Long unafflicted, undismay'd,
 In pleasure's path secure I stray'd;
 Thou madest me feel thy chastening rod,[†]
 And straight I turn'd unto my God.

* Hebrews xii. 8.

† Psalm cxix. 7.

What though it pierced my fainting heart,
 I bless'd thine hand that caused the smart;
 It taught my tears awhile to flow,
 But saved me from eternal woe.

Oh! hadst thou left me unchastised
 Thy precept I had still despised;
 And still the snare in secret laid
 Had my unwary feet betray'd.

I love thee, therefore, O my God,
 And breathe towards thy dear abode;
 Where, in thy presence fully blest,
 Thy chosen saints for ever rest.

XXXVII. TEMPTATION.

THE billows swell, the winds are high,
 Clouds overcast my wintry sky;
 Out of the depths to thee I call,—
 My fears are great, my strength is small.

O Lord, the pilot's part perform,
 And guard and guide me through the storm,
 Defend me from each threatening ill,
 Control the waves,—say, 'Peace, be still.'

Amidst the roaring of the sea
 My soul still hangs her hope on thee;
 Thy constant love, thy faithful care,
 Is all that saves me from despair.

Dangers of every shape and name
 Attend the followers of the Lamb,
 Who leave the world's deceitful shore,
 And leave it to return no more.

Though tempest-toss'd and half a wreck,
 My Saviour through the floods I seek;
 Let neither winds nor stormy main
 Force back my shatter'd bark again.

XXXVIII. LOOKING UPWARDS IN A STORM

God of my life, to thee I call,
 Afflicted at thy feet I fall ;
 When the great water-floods prevail,*
 Leave not my trembling heart to fail !

Friend of the friendless and the faint !
 Where should I lodge my deep complaint ?
 Where but with thee, whose open door
 Invites the helpless and the poor !

Did ever mourner plead with thee,
 And thou refuse that mourner's plea ?
 Does not the word still fix'd remain,
 That none shall seek thy face in vain

That were a grief I could not bear,
 Didst thou not hear and answer prayer ;
 But a prayer-hearing, answering God
 Supports me under every load.

Fair is the lot that's cast for me ;
 I have an Advocate with thee ;
 They whom the world caresses most
 Have no such privilege to boast.

Poor though I am, despised, forgot,†
 Yet God, my God, forgets me not :
 And he is safe, and must succeed,
 For whom the Lord vouchsafes to plead.

XXXIX. THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF
DEATH.

My soul is sad, and much dismay'd,
 See, Lord, what legions of my foes,
 With fierce Apollyon at their head,
 My heavenly pilgrimage oppose !

* Psalm lxxix. 15.

† Psalm xl. 17.

See, from the ever-burning lake,
 How like a smoky cloud they rise !
 With horrid blasts my soul they shake,
 With storms of blasphemies and lies.

Their fiery arrows reach the mark,*
 My throbbing heart with anguish tear ;
 Each lights upon a kindred spark,
 And finds abundant fuel there.

I hate the thought that wrongs the Lord .
 Oh ! I would drive it from my breast,
 With thy own sharp two-edged sword,
 Far as the east is from the west.

Come, then, and chase the cruel host,
 Heal the deep wounds I have received !
 Nor let the powers of darkness boast,
 That I am foil'd, and thou art grieved !

XL. PEACE AFTER A STORM.

WHEN darkness long has veil'd my mind
 And smiling day once more appears ;
 Then, my Redeemer, then I find,
 The folly of my doubts and fears.

Straight I upbraid my wandering heart,
 And blush that I should ever be
 Thus prone to act so base a part,
 Or harbour one hard thought of thee !

Oh ! let me then at length be taught
 What I am still so slow to learn ;
 That God is love, and changes not,
 Nor knows the shadow of a turn.

Sweet truth, and easy to repeat !
 But when my faith is sharply tried,
 I find myself a learner yet,
 Unskilful, weak, and apt to slide.

* Ephes. vi. 16.

But, O my Lord, one look from thee
 Subdues the disobedient will ;
 Drives doubt and discontent away,
 And thy rebellious worm is still.

Thou art as ready to forgive
 As I am ready to repine ;
 Thou, therefore, all the praise receive ;
 Be shame and self-abhorrence mine.

XLI. MOURNING AND LONGING.

THE Saviour hides his face !
 My spirit thirsts to prove
 Renew'd supplies of pardoning grace,
 And never-fading love.

The favoured souls who know
 What glories shine in him,
 Pant for his presence as the roe
 Pants for the living stream !

What trifles tease me now !
 They swarm like summer flies
 They cleave to every thing I do,
 And swim before my eyes.

How dull the Sabbath day,
 Without the Sabbath's Lord !
 How toilsome then to sing and pray,
 And wait upon the word !

Of all the truths I hear,
 How few delight my taste !
 I glean a berry here and there,
 But mourn the vintage past.

Yet let me (as I ought)
 Still hope to be supplied ;
 No pleasure else is worth a thought,
 Nor shall I be denied.

Though I am but a worm
 Unworthy of his care,
The Lord will my desire perform,
 And grant me all my prayer.

XLII. SELF-ACQUAINTANCE.

DEAR Lord ! accept a sinful heart,
 Which of itself complains,
And mourns, with much an frequent smart,
 The evil it contains.

There fiery seeds of anger lurk,
 Which often hurt my frame ;
And wait but for the tempter's work,
 To fan them to a flame.

Legality holds out a bribe
 To purchase life from thee ;
And discontent would fain prescribe
 How thou shalt deal with me.

While unbelief withstands thy grace
 And puts the mercy by ;
 Presumption, with a brow of brass,
 Says, ' Give me, or I die.'

How eager are my thoughts to roam
 In quest of what they love !
But ah ! when duty calls them home,
 How heavily they move !

Oh, cleanse me in a Saviour's blood,
 Transform me by thy power,
And make me thy beloved abode,
 And let me roam no more.

XLIII. PRAYER FOR PATIENCE.

LORD, who hast suffer'd all for me,
 My peace and pardon to procure,
 The lighter cross I bear for thee,
 Help me with patience to endure.

The storm of loud repining hush,
 I would in humble silence mourn ;
 Why should th' unburnt, though burning bush,
 Be angry as the crackling thorn ?

Man should not faint at thy rebuke,
 Like Joshua falling on his face,*
 When the cursed thing that Achan took
 Brought Israel into just disgrace.

Perhaps some golden wedge suppress'd,
 Some secret sin offends my God ;
 Perhaps that Babylonish vest,
 Self-righteousness, provokes the rod.

Ah ! were I buffeted all day,
 Mock'd, crown'd with thorns, and spit upon ;
 I yet should have no right to say,
 My great distress is mine alone.

Let me not angrily declare
 No pain was ever sharp like mine,
 Nor murmur at the cross I bear,
 But rather weep, remembering thine.

 XLIV. SUBMISSION.

O LORD, my best desire fulfil,
 And help me to resign
 Life, health, and comfort to thy will,
 And make thy pleasure mine.

* Joshua vii. 10, 11.

Why should I shrink at thy command,
 Whose love forbids my fears ?
Or tremble at the gracious hand
 That wipes away my tears ?

No, rather let me freely yield
 What most I prize to thee ;
Who never hast a good withheld,
 Or wilt withhold from me.

Thy favour, all my journey through,
 Thou art engaged to grant ;
 What else I want, or think I do,
 'Tis better still to want.

Wisdom and mercy guide my way,
 Shall I resist them both ?
A poor blind creature of a day,
 And crush'd before the moth !

But ah ! my inward spirit cries,
 Still bind me to thy sway ;
Else the next cloud that veils the skies,
 Drives all these thoughts away.

XLV. THE HAPPY CHANGE.

How blest thy creature is, O God,
 When, with a single eye,
He views the lustre of thy word
 The dayspring from on high !

Through all the storms that veil the skies,
 And frown on earthly things,
The Son of Righteousness he eyes,
 With healing on his wings.

Struck by that light, the human heart,
 A barren soil no more,
Sends the sweet smell of grace abroad
 Where serpents lurk'd before.*

* Isaiah xxxv. 7.

The soul a dreary province once
 Of Satan's dark domain,
 Feels a new empire form'd within,
 And owns a heavenly reign.

The glorious orb, whose golden beams
 The fruitful year control,
 Since first obedient to thy word,
 He started from the goal,

Has cheer'd the nations with the joys
 His orient rays impart;
 But, Jesus, 'tis thy light alone
 Can shine upon the heart.

XLVI. RETIREMENT.

FAR from the world, O Lord, I flee,
 From strife and tumult far;
 From scenes were Satan wages still
 His most successful war.

The calm retreat, the silent shade,
 With prayer and praise agree;
 And seem, by thy sweet bounty made,
 For those who follow thee.

There if thy Spirit touch the soul,
 And grace her mean abode,
 Oh, with what peace, and joy, and love,
 She communes with her God!

There like the nightingale she pours
 Her solitary lays;
 Nor asks a witness of her song,
 Nor thirsts for human praise.

Author and guardian of my life,
 Sweet source of light divine,
 And (all harmonious names in one)
 My Saviour, thou art mine!

What thanks I owe thee, and what love,
A boundless, endless store,
Shall echo through the realms above
When time shall be no more.

XLVII. THE HIDDEN LIFE.

To tell the Saviour all my wants,
How pleasing is the task !
Nor less to praise him when he grants
Beyond what I can ask.

My labouring spirit vainly seeks
To tell but half the joy ;
With how much tenderness he speaks,
And helps me to reply.

Nor were it wise, nor should I choose,
Such secrets to declare ;
Like precious wines their taste they lose,
Exposed to open air.

But this with boldness I proclaim,
Nor care if thousands hear,
Sweet is the ointment of his name,
Not life is half so dear.

And can you frown, my former friends,
Who knew what once I was ;
And blame the song that thus commends
The man who bore the cross ?

Trust me, I draw the likeness true,
And not as fancy paints ;
Such honour may he give to you,
For such have all his saints.

XLVIII JOY AND PEACE IN BELIEVING.

SOMETIMES a light surprises
 The Christian while he sings :
 It is the Lord who rises
 With healing on his wings :
 When comforts are declining
 He grants the soul again
 A season of clear shining,
 To cheer it after rain.

In holy contemplation,
 We sweetly then pursue
 The theme of God's salvation,
 And find it ever new ;
 Set free from present sorrow,
 We cheerfully can say,
 E'en let th' unknown to-morrow*
 Bring with it what it may.

It can bring with it nothing,
 But he will bear us through ;
 Who gives the lilies clothing,
 Will clothe his people too ;
 Beneath the spreading heavens,
 No creature but is fed ;
 And he who feeds the ravens,
 Will give his children bread.

Though vine nor fig-tree neither†
 Their wonted fruit shall bear,
 Though all the field should wither,
 Nor flocks nor herds be there :
 Yet God the same abiding,
 His praise shall tune my voice ;
 For, while in him confiding
 I cannot but rejoice.

* Matthew vi. 34.

† Habakkuk iil. 17, 18.

XLIX. TRUE PLEASURES.

LORD, my soul with pleasure springs
 When Jesus' name I hear;
 And when God the Spirit brings
 The word of promise near:
 Beauties too, in holiness,
 Still delighted I perceive;
 Nor have words that can express
 The joys thy precepts give.

Cloth'd in sanctity and grace,
 How sweet it is to see
 Those who love thee as they pass,
 Or when they wait on thee!
 Pleasant too, to sit and tell
 What we owe to love divine;
 Till our bosoms grateful swell,
 And eyes begin to shine.

Those the comforts I possess,
 Which God shall still increase,
 All his ways are pleasantness,*
 And all his paths are peace.
 Nothing Jesus did or spoke,
 Henceforth let me ever slight;
 For I love his easy yoke,†
 And find his burden light.

L. THE CHRISTIAN.

HONOUR and happiness unite
 To make the Christian's name a praise;
How fair the scene, how clear the light,
 That fills the remnant of his days!
A kingly character he bears,
 No change his priestly office knows;
Unfading is the crown he wears,
 His joys can never reach a close.

* Prov. xiii. 17.

† Matt. xi. 30.

Adorn'd with glory from on high,
Salvation shines upon his face;
His robe is of th' ethereal dye,
His steps are dignity and grace.

Inferior honours he disdains,
Nor stoops to take applause from earth;
The King of kings himself maintains
The expenses of his heavenly birth.

The noblest creature seen below,
Ordain'd to fill a throne above;
God gives him all he can bestow,
His kingdom of eternal love!

My soul is ravish'd at the thought!
Methinks from earth I see him rise!
Angels congratulate his lot,
And shout him welcome to the skies!

LI. LIVELY HOPE AND GRACIOUS FEAR

I WAS a groveling creature once,
And basely cleaved to earth;
I wanted spirit to renounce
The clod that gave me birth.

But God has breath'd upon a worm,
And sent me from above
Wings such as clothe an angel's form,
The wings of joy and love.

With these to Pisgah's top I fly,
And there delighted stand,
To view beneath a shining sky
The spacious promised land.

The Lord of all the vast domain
Has promised it to me;
The length and breadth of all the plain
As far as faith can see

How glorious is my privilege!
 To thee for help I call;
 I stand upon a mountain's edge,
 Oh save me, lest I fall!

Though much exalted in the Lord,
 My strength is not my own;
 Then let me tremble at his word,
 And none shall cast me down.

LII. FOR THE POOR.

WHEN Hagar found the bottle spent
 And wept o'er Ishmael,
 A message from the Lord was sent
 To guide her to a well.*

Should not Elijah's cake and cruse†
 Convince us at this day,
 A gracious God will not refuse
 Provisions by the way?

His saints and servants shall be fed,
 The promise is secure;
 'Bread shall be given them,' as he said,
 'Their water shall be sure.'‡

Repasts far richer they shall prove,
 Than all earth's dainties are;
 'Tis sweet to taste a Saviour's love,
 Though in the meanest fare.

To Jesus then your trouble bring,
 Nor murmur at your lot;
 While you are poor and he is King,
 You shall not be forgot.

* Gen. xxi. 19.

† 1 Kings xvii. 14.

‡ Isa. xxxiii. 16.

LIII. MY SOUL THIRSTETH FOR GOD.

I THIRST, but not as once I did
The vain delights of earth to share;
Thy wounds, Emmanuel, all forbid
That I should seek my pleasures there.

It was the sight of thy dear cross
First wean'd my soul from earthly things;
And taught me to esteem as dross
The mirth of fools and pomp of kings.

I want that grace that springs from thee,
That quickens all things where it flows,
And makes a wretched thorn like me
Bloom as the myrtle, or the rose.

Dear fountain of delight unknown!
No longer sink below the brim;
But overflow, and pour me down
A living, and life-giving stream!

For sure, of all the plants that share
The notice of thy Father's eye,
None proves less grateful to his care
Or yields him meaner fruit than I.

LIV. LOVE CONSTRAINING TO OBEDIENCE.

No strength of nature can suffice
To serve the Lord aright:
And what she has she misapplies,
For want of clearer light.

How long beneath the law I lay
In bondage and distress;
I toil'd the precept to obey,
But toil'd without success.

Then, to abstain from outward sin
 Was more than I could do;
 Now, if I feel its power within,
 I feel I hate it too.

Then all my servile works were done
 A righteousness to raise;
 Now, freely chosen in the Son,
 I freely choose his ways.

'What shall I do,' was then the word,
 'That I may worthier grow?'
 'What shall I render to the Lord?'
 Is my inquiry now.

To see the law by Christ fulfill'd,
 And hear his pardoning voice,
 Changes a slave into a child,*
 And duty into choice.

14. THE HEART HEALED AND CHANGED BY MERCY.

Sin enslaved me many years,
 And led me bound and blind;
 Till at length a thousand fears
 Came swarming o'er my mind.
 'Where,' said I, in deep distress,
 'Will these sinful pleasures end?'
 How shall I secure my peace,
 And make the Lord my friend?

Friends and ministers said much
 The gospel to enforce;
 But my blindness still was such,
 I chose a legal course:
 Much I fasted, watch'd, and strove.
 Scarce would show my face abroad,
 Fear'd almost to speak or move,
 A stranger still to God.

• Romans iii. 31.

Thus afraid to trust his grace,
 Long time did I rebel ;
 Till despairing of my case,
 Down at his feet I fell :
 Then my stubborn heart he broke
 And subdued me to his sway ;
 By a simple word he spoke,
 'Thy sins are done away.'

LVI. HATRED OF SIN.

HOLY Lord God ! I love thy truth,
 Nor dare thy least commandment slight ;
 Yet pierced by sin, the serpent's tooth,
 I mourn the anguish of the bite.
 But though the poison lurks within,
 Hope bids me still with patience wait ;
 Till death shall set me free from sin,
 Free from the only thing I hate.
 Had I a throne above the rest,
 Where angels and archangels dwell,
 One sin, unslain, within my breast,
 Would make that heaven as dark as hell.
 The prisoner sent to breathe fresh air,
 And bless'd with liberty again,
 Would mourn, were he condemn'd to wear
 One link of all his former chain.
 But, oh, no foe invades the bliss,
 When glory crowns the Christian's head ;
 One view of Jesus as he is
 Will strike all sin for ever dead.

LVII. THE NEW CONVERT.

THE new-born child of gospel grace,
 Like some fair tree when summer's nigh,
 Beneath Emmanuel's shining face
 Lifts up his blooming branch on high.

HYMNS.

No fears he feels, he sees no foes,
No conflict yet his faith employs,
Nor has he learnt to whom he owes
The strength and peace his soul enjoys.

But sin soon darts its cruel sting,
And comforts sinking day by day :
What seem'd his own, a self-fed spring,
Proves but a brook that glides away.

When Gideon arm'd his numerous host,
The Lord soon made his numbers less,
And said, ' Lest Israel vainly boast,*
" My arm procured me this success. " '

Thus will he bring our spirits down
And draw our ebbing comforts low,
That saved by grace, but not our own,
We may not claim the praise we owe.

LVIII. TRUE AND FALSE COMFORTS

O God, whose favourable eye
The sin sick soul revives,
Holy and heavenly is the joy
Thy shining presence gives.

Not such as hypocrites suppose,
Who with a graceless heart
Taste not of thee, but drink a dose,
Prepared by Satan's art.

Intoxicating joys are theirs,
Who, while they boast their light,
And seem to soar above the stars,
Are plunging into night.

Lull'd in a soft and fatal sleep,
They sin and yet rejoice ;
Were they indeed the Saviour's sheep
Would they not hear his voice ?

* Judges vii. 2.

Be mine the comforts that reclaim
 The soul from Satan's power ;
 That make me blush for what I am,
 And hate my sin the more.

'Tis joy enough, my All in All,
 At thy dear feet to lie ;
 Thou wilt not let me lower fall,
 And none can higher fly.

LIX. A LIVING AND A DEAD FAITH.

THE Lord receives his highest praise
 From humble minds and hearts sincere ;
 While all the loud professor says
 Offends the righteous Judge's ear.

To walk as children of the day,
 To mark the precepts' holy light,
 To wage the warfare, watch, and pray,
 Show who are pleasing in his sight.

Not words alone it cost the Lord,
 To purchase pardon for his own ;
 Nor will a soul by grace restored
 Return the Saviour words alone.

With golden bells, the priestly vest,
 And rich pomegranates border'd round,*
The need of holiness express'd,
 And call'd for fruit as well as sound.

Easy, indeed, it were to reach
 A mansion in the courts above,
 If swelling words and fluent speech
 Might serve instead of faith and love

But none shall gain the blissful place,
 Or God's unclouded glory see,
 Who talks of free and sovereign grace,
 Unless that grace has made him free !

* Exod. xxviii. 38.

LX. ABUSE OF THE GOSPEL.

Too many, Lord, abuse thy grace
 In this licentious day ;
 And while they boast they see thy face,
 They turn their own away.
 Thy book displays a gracious light
 That can the blind restore ;
 But these are dazzled by the sight,
 And blinded still the more.
 The pardon such presume upon,
 They do not beg, but steal ;
 And when they plead it at thy throne,
 Oh ! where's the Spirit's seal ?
 Was it for this, ye lawless tribe,
 The dear Redeemer bled ?
 Is this the grace the saints imbibe
 From Christ the living head ?
 Ah, Lord, we know thy chosen few
 Are fed with heavenly fare ;
 But these, the wretched husks they chew
 Proclaim them what they are.
 The liberty our hearts implore
 Is not to live in sin ;
 But still to wait at wisdom's door,
 Till mercy calls us in.

LXI. THE NARROW WAY.

WHAT thousands never knew the road !
 What thousands hate it when 'tis known !
 None but the chosen tribes of God
 Will seek or choose it for their own.
 A thousand ways in ruin end,
 One only leads to joys on high ;
 By that my willing steps ascend,
 Pleased with a journey to the sky.

No more I ask or hope to find
 Delight or happiness below;
 Sorrow may well possess the mind
 That feeds where thorns and thistles grow.
 The joy that fades is not for me,
 I seek immortal joys above;
 There glory without end shall be
 The bright reward of faith and love.
 Cleave to the world, ye sordid worms,
 Contented lick your native dust;
 But God shall fight, with all his storms,
 Against the idol of your trust.

 LXII. DEPENDENCE.

To keep the lamp alive,
 With oil we fill the bowl;
 'Tis water makes the willow thrive,
 And grace that feeds the soul.
 The Lord's unsparing hand
 Supplies the living stream;
 It is not at our own command,
 But still derived from him.
 Beware of Peter's word,*
 Nor confidently say,
 'I never will deny thee, Lord,'
 But, 'Grant I never may.'
 Man's wisdom is to seek
 His strength in God alone;
 And e'en an angel would be weak,
 Who trusted in his own.
 Retreat beneath his wings,
 And in his grace confide;
 This more exalts the King of kings†
 Than all your works beside.
 In Jesus is our store,
 Grace issues from his throne;
 Whoever says, 'I want no more,'
 Confesses he has none.

* Matthew xxvi. 33.

† John vi. 29.

LXIII. NOT OF WORKS.

GRACE, triumphant in the throne,
 Scorns a rival, reigns alone ;
 Come and bow beneath her sway,
 Cast your idol works away.
 Works of man, when made his plea,
 Never shall accepted be ;
 Fruits of pride (vain-glorious worm!)
 Are the best he can perform.

Self, the god his soul adores,
 Influences all his powers ;
 Jesus is a slighted name,
 Self-advancement all his aim :
 But when God the Judge shall come,
 To pronounce the final doom,
 Then for rocks and hills to hide
 All his works and all his pride !

Still the boasting heart replies,
 What! the worthy and the wise,
 Friends to temperance and peace,
 Have not these a righteousness?
 Banish every vain pretence
 Built on human excellence ;
 Perish every thing in man,
 But the grace that never can.

LXIV. PRAISE FOR FAITH.

Of all the gifts thine hand bestows,
 Thou Giver of all good!
 Not heaven itself a richer knows
 Than my Redeemer's blood.

Faith too, the blood-receiving grace,
 From the same hand we gain ;
 Else, sweetly as it suits our case,
 That gift had been in vain.

Till thou thy teaching power apply,
 Our hearts refuse to see,
 And weak, as a distemper'd eye,
 Shut out the view of thee.

Blind to the merits of thy Son,
 What misery we endure'
 Yet fly that hand from which alone
 We could expect a cure.

We praise thee, and would praise thee more,
 To thee our all we owe;
 The precious Saviour, and the power
 That makes him precious too.

LXV. GRACE AND PROVIDENCE.

ALMIGHTY King! whose wondrous hand
 Supports the weight of sea and land,
 Whose grace is such a boundless store,
 No heart shall break that sighs for more

Thy providence supplies my food,
 And 'tis thy blessing makes it good;
 My soul is nourish'd by thy word,
 Let soul and body praise the Lord.

My streams of outward comfort came
 From him who built this earthly frame;
 Whate'er I want his bounty gives,
 By whom my soul for ever lives.

Either his hand preserves from pain,
 Or, if I feel it, heals again;
 From Satan's malice shields my breast,
 Or overrules it for the best.

Forgive the song that falls so low,
 Beneath the gratitude I owe;
 It means thy praise, however poor,
 An angel's song can do no more.

LXVI. I WILL PRAISE THE LORD AT ALL TIMES.

WINTER has a joy for me,
 While the Saviour's charms I read,
 Lowly, meek, from blemish free,
 In the snowdrop's pensive head.

Spring returns, and brings alone
 Life-invigorating suns:
 Hark! the turtle's plaintive song
 Seems to speak his dying groans!

Summer has a thousand charms,
 All expressive of his worth;
 'Tis his sun that lights and warms,
 His the air that cools the earth.

What! has Autumn left to say
 Nothing of a Saviour's grace?
 Yes, the beams of milder day
 Tell me of his smiling face.

Light appears with early dawn,
 While the sun makes haste to rise;
See his breeding beauties drawn
 On the blushes of the skies.
 Evening with a silent pace,
 Slowly moving in the west,
 Shows an emblem of his grace—
 Points to an eternal rest.

LXVII. THE WAITING SOUL.

BREATHE from the gentle south, O Lord,
 And cheer me from the north;
 Blow on the treasures of thy word,
 And call the spices forth!
 I wish, thou know'st, to be resign'd,
 And wait with patient hope;
 But hope delay'd fatigues the mind,
 And drinks the spirits up.
 Help me to reach the distant goal,
 Confirm my feeble knee,
 Pity the sickness of a soul
 That faints for love of thee.
 Cold as I feel this heart of mine,
 Yet since I *feel* it so,
 It yields some hope of life divine
 Within, however low.
 I seem forsaken and alone;
 I hear the lion roar;
 And every door is shut but one,
 And that is mercy's door.
 There, till the dear Deliv'rer come,
 I'll wait with humble pray'r;
 And when he calls his exile home,
 The Lord shall find him there.

FRAGMENT OF A HYMN.

To Jesus, the Crown of my Hope,
 My soul is in haste to begone;
 O bear me, ye cherubims, up,
 And waft me away to his throne!
 My Saviour, whom absent I love,
 Whom not having seen I adore;
 Whose name is exalted above
 All glory dominion, and power—

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRENCH

OF

MADAME DE LA MOTHE GUION

THE NATIVITY

'Tis folly all—let me no more be told
Of Parian porticos, and roofs of gold ;
Delightful views of nature, dress'd by art,
Enchant no longer this indifferent heart ;
The Lord of all things, in his humble birth,
Makes mean the proud magnificence of earth ;
The straw, the manger, and the mouldering wall,
Eclipse its lustre ; and I scorn it all.

Canals, and fountains, and delicious vales,
Green slopes and plains, whose plenty never fails ;
Deep-rooted groves, whose heads sublimely rise,
Earth-born, and yet ambitious of the skies ;
The abundant foliage of whose gloomy shades,
Vainly the sun in all its power invades ;
Where warbled airs of sprightly birds resound,
Whose verdure lives while Winter scowls around ;
Rocks, lofty mountains, caverns dark and deep,
And torrents raving down the rugged steep ;
Smooth downs, whose fragrant herbs the spirits
cheer ;

[clear

Meads crown'd with flowers ; streams musical and
Whose silver waters, and whose murmurs, join
Their artless charms, to make the scene divine ;
The fruitful vineyard, and the furrow'd plain,
That seems a rolling sea of golden grain :
All, all have lost the charms they once possess'd ;
An infant God reigns sovereign in my breast ;
From Bethlehem's bosom I no more will rove ;
There dwells the Saviour, and there rests my love

Ye mightier rivers, that, with sounding force,
Urge down the valleys your impetuous course !

Winds, clouds and lightnings! and, ye waves whose heads,

Curl'd into monstrous forms, the seaman dreads!
 Horrid abyss, where all experience fails,
 Spread with the wreck of planks and shatter'd sails;
 On whose broad back grim Death triumphant rides,
 While havoc floats on all thy swelling tides,
 Thy shores a scene of ruin, strew'd around
 With vessels bulged, and bodies of the drown'd!

Ye fish, that sport beneath the boundless waves.
 And rest, secure from man, in rocky caves;
 Swift-darting sharks, and whales of hideous size,
 Whom all the aquatic world with terror eyes!
 Had I but faith immoveable and true,
 I might defy the fiercest storm, like you:
 The world, a more disturb'd and boisterous sea,
 When Jesus shows a smile, affrights not me;
 He hides me, and in vain the billows roar,
 Break harmless at my feet, and leave the shore.

Thou azure vault, where through the gloom of night,

Thick sown, we see such countless worlds of light!
 Thou moon, whose car, encompassing the skies,
 Restores lost nature to our wondering eyes;
 Again retiring, when the brighter sun
 Begins the course he seems in haste to run!
 Behold him where he shines! His rapid rays,
 Themselves unmeasured, measure all our days.
 Nothing impedes the race he would pursue,
 Nothing escapes his penetrating view,
 A thousand lands confess his quickening heat
 And all he cheers are fruitful, fair, and sweet.

Far from enjoying what these scenes disclose,
 I feel the thorn, alas! but miss the rose:
 Too well I know this aching heart requires
 More solid good to fill its vast desires;
 In vain they represent his matchless might,
 Who call'd them out of deep primeval night;
 Their form and beauty but augment my woe:
 I seek the Giver of those charms they show:
 Nor, Him beside, throughout the world he made,
 Lives there in whom I trust for cure or aid.

Infinite God, thou great unrival'd One!
 Whose glory makes a blot of yonder sun;
 Compared with thine, how dim his beauty seems,
 How quench'd the radiance of his golden beams!
 Thou art my bliss, the light by which I move;
 In thee alone dwells all that I can love;
 All darkness flies when thou art pleased to appear,
 A sudden spring renews the fading year;
 Where'er I turn I see thy power and grace,
 The watchful guardians of our heedless race;
 Thy various creatures in one strain agree,
 All, in all times and places, speak of thee;
 E'en I, with trembling heart and stammering tongue
 Attempt thy praise, and join the general song.

Almighty Former of this wondrous plan,
 Faintly reflected in thine image, man—
 Holy and just—the greatness of whose name
 Fills and supports this universal frame,
 Diffused throughout the infinitude of space,
 Who art thyself thine own vast dwelling-place:
 Soul of our soul, whom yet no sense of ours
 Discerns, eluding our most active powers;
 Encircling shades attend thine awful throne,
 That veil thy face, and keep thee still unknown
 Unknown though dwelling in our inmost part,
 Lord of the thoughts, and Sovereign of the heart!

Repeat the charming truth, that never tires,
 No God is like the God my soul desires:
 He at whose voice heaven trembles, even He,
 Great as he is, knows how to stoop to me—
 Lo! there he lies—that smiling infant said,
 'Heaven, earth, and sea, exist!'—and they obey'd.
 E'en He, whose being swells beyond the skies,
 Is born of woman, lives, and mourns, and dies;
 Eternal and immortal, seems to cast
 That glory from his brows, and breathes his last.
 Trivial and vain the works that man has wrought,
 How do they shrink and vanish at the thought!

Sweet solitude, and scene of my repose!
 This rustic sight assuages all my woes—
 That crib contains the Lord, whom I adore;
 And earth's a shade, that I pursue no more.

He is my firm support, my rock, my tower,
 I dwell secure beneath his sheltering power,
 And held this mean retreat for ever dear
 For all I love, my soul's delight, is here.
 I see the Almighty swath'd in infant bands,
 Tied helpless down the thunder-bearer's hands
 And, in this shed, that mystery discern,
 Which faith and love, and they alone, can learn.

Ye tempests, spare the slumbers of your Lord
 Ye zephyrs, all your whisper'd sweets afford!
 Confess the God, that guides the rolling year;
 Heaven do him homage; and thou, earth, revere!
 Ye shepherds, monarchs, sages, hither bring,
 Your hearts an offering, and adore your King.
 Pure be those hearts, and rich in faith and love
 Join in his praise, the harmonious world above:
 To Bethlehem haste, rejoice in his repose,
 And praise him there for all that he bestows!

Man, busy man, alas! can ill afford
 To obey the summons, and attend the Lord;
 Perverted reason revels and runs wild,
 By glittering shows of pomp and wealth beguiled;
 And, blind to genuine excellence and grace,
 Finds not her author in so mean a place.
 Ye unbelieving! learn a wiser part,
 Distrust your erring sense, and search your heart:
 There, soon ye shall perceive a kindling flame
 Glow for that infant God, from whom it came;
 Resist not, quench not, that divine desire
 Melt all your adamant in heavenly fire!

Not so will I requite thee, gentle love!
 Yielding and soft this heart shall ever prove;
 And every heart beneath thy power should fall,
 Glad to submit could mine contain them all.
 But I am poor, oblation I have none,
 None for a Saviour, but himself alone:
 Whate'er I render thee, from thee it came:
 And, if I give my body to the flame,
 My patience, love, and energy divine
 Of heart, and soul, and spirit, all are thine.
 Ah, vain attempt to expunge the mighty score!
 The more I pay, I owe thee still the more.

Upon my meanness, poverty, and guilt.
The trophy of thy glory shall be built;
My self-disdain shall be the unshaken base,
And my deformity its fairest grace;
For destitute of good, and rich in ill,
Must be my state and my description still.

And do I grieve at such an humbling lot?
Nay, but I cherish and enjoy the thought--
Vain pageantry and pomp of earth, adieu!
I have no wish, no memory for you;
The more I feel my misery, I adore
The sacred inmate of my soul the more;
Rich in his love, I feel my noblest pride
Spring from the sense of having nought beside.

In Thee I find wealth, comfort, virtue, might;
My wanderings prove thy wisdom infinite;
All that I have I give thee; and then see
All contrarieties unite in thee;
For thou hast join'd them, taking up our woe,
And pouring out thy bliss on worms below
By filling with thy grace and love divine
A gulf of evil in this heart of mine.
This is, indeed, to bid the valleys rise,
And the hills sink--'tis matching earth and skies,
I feel my weakness, thank thee, and deplore
An aching heart, that throbs to thank thee more;
The more I love thee, I the more reprove
A soul so lifeless, and so slow to love;
Till, on a deluge of thy mercy toss'd,
I plunge into that sea, and there am lost.

GOD NEITHER KNOWN NOR LOVED BY THE WORLD.

YE linnets, let us try, beneath this grove,
Which shall be loudest in our Maker's praise!
In quest of some forlorn retreat I rove,
For all the world is blind and wanders from his ways.

That God alone should prop the sinking soul,
 Fills them with rage against his empire now:
 I traverse earth in vain from pole to pole,
 To seek one simple heart set free from all below.

They speak of love, yet little feel its sway,
 While in their bosoms many an idol lurks;
 Their base desires, well satisfied, obey,
 Leave the Creator's hand, and lean upon his works.

'Tis therefore I can dwell with man no more;
 Your fellowship, ye warblers! suits me best:
 Pure love has lost its price, though prized of yore,
 Profaned by modern tongues, and slighted as a jest.

My God, who form'd you for his praise alone,
 Beholds his purpose well fulfill'd in you;
 Come, let us join the choir before his throne,
 Partaking in his praise with spirits just and true!

Yes, I will always love; and, as I ought,
 Tune to the praise of love my ceaseless voice;
 Preferring love too vast for human thought,
 In soite of erring men, who cavil at my choice.

Why have I not a thousand thousand hearts,
 Lord of my soul! that they might all be thine?
 If thou approve—the zeal thy smile imparts,
 How should it ever fail! can such a fire decline?

Love, pure and holy, is a deathless fire;
 Its object heavenly, it must ever blaze
 Eternal love a God must needs inspire,
 When once he wins the heart, and fits it for his
 praise.

Self-love dismiss'd—'tis then we live indeed—
 In her embrace, death, only death is found:
 Come, then, one noble effort, and succeed,
 Cast off the chain of self with which thy soul is
 bound!

Oh! I could cry, that all the world might hear,
 Ye self-tormentors, love your God alone:
 Let tis unequal'd excellence be dear,
 Dear to your inmost souls, and make him all your
 own!

They hear me not—alas! how fond to rove
 In endless chase of folly's specious lure!
 'Tis here alone, beneath this shady grove,
 I taste the sweets of truth—here only am secure

THE SWALLOW.

I AM fond of the swallow—I learn from her flight,
 Had I skill to improve it, a lesson of love:
 How seldom on earth do we see her alight!
 She dwells in the skies, she is ever above.

It is on the wing that she takes her repose,
 Suspended and poised in the regions of air,
 'Tis not in our fields that her sustenance grows,
 It is wing'd like herself, 'tis ethereal fare.

She comes in the spring, all the summer she stays,
 And, dreading the cold, still follows the sun—
 So, true to our love, we should covet his rays,
 And the place where he shines not, immediately shun

Our light should be love, and our nourishment prayer;
 It is dangerous food that we find upon earth;
 The fruit of this world is beset with a snare,
 In itself it is hurtful, as vile in its birth.

'Tis rarely, if ever, she settles below,
 And only when building a nest for her young;
 Were it not for her brood, she would never bestow
 A thought upon any thing filthy as dung.

Let us leave it ourselves ('tis a mortal abode),
 To bask every moment in infinite love;
 Let us fly the dark winter, and follow the road
 That leads to the dayspring appearing above.

THE TRIUMPH OF HEAVENLY LOVE
DESIRED.

AH! reign, wherever man is found,
My spouse, beloved and divine!
Then I am rich, and I abound,
When every human heart is thine.

A thousand sorrows pierce my soul,
To think that all are not thine own:
Ah! be adored from pole to pole;
Where is thy zeal? arise; be known!

All hearts are cold, in every place,
Yet earthly good with warmth pursue;
Dissolve them with a flash of grace,
Thaw these of ice, and give us new!

A FIGURATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE
PROCEDURE OF DIVINE LOVE,

IN BRINGING A SOUL TO THE POINT OF SELF-RENUM-
CIATION AND ABSOLUTE ACQUIESCENCE.

'Twas my purpose, on a day,
To embark, and sail away;
As I climb'd the vessel's side,
Love was sporting in the tide;
'Come,' he said,—'ascend—make haste,
Launch into the boundless waste.'

Many mariners were there,
Having each his separate care;
They that row'd us held their eyes
Fix'd upon the starry skies;
Others steer'd, or turn'd the sails
To receive the shifting gales.

Love, with power divine supplied,
 Suddenly my courage tried ;
 In a moment it was night,
 Ship and skies were out of sight ;
 On the briny wave I lay,
 Floating rushes all my stay.

Did I with resentment burn
 At this unexpected turn ?
 Did I wish myself on shore,
 Never to forsake it more ?
 No—' My soul,' I cried, ' be still ;
 If I must be lost, I will.'

Next he hasten'd to convey
 Both my frail supports away ;
 Seized my rushes ; bade the waves
 Yawn into a thousand graves :
 Down I went, and sunk as lead,
 Ocean closing o'er my head.

Still, however, life was safe ;
 And I saw him turn and laugh :
 ' Friend,' he cried, ' adieu ! lie low,
 While the wintry storms shall blow ;
 When the spring has calm'd the main,
 You shall rise and float again.'

Soon I saw him, with dismay,
 Spread his plumes, and soar away ;
 Now I mark his rapid flight ;
 Now he leaves my aching sight ;
 He is gone whom I adore,
 'Tis in vain to seek him more.

How I trembled then and fear'd,
 When my love had disappear'd !
 ' Wilt thou leave me thus,' I cried,
 ' Whelm'd beneath the rolling tide ?'
 Vain attempt to reach his ear !
 Love was gone, and would not hear.

Ah! return, and love me still;
See me subject to thy will;
Frown with wrath, or smile with grace,
Only let me see thy face!
Evil I have none to fear,
All is good, if thou art near.

Yet he leaves me—cruel fate!
Leaves me in my lost estate—
Have I sinn'd? Oh say wherein;
Tell me, and forgive my sin!
King, and Lord, whom I adore,
Shall I see thy face no more?

Be not angry; I resign,
Henceforth, all my will to thine:
I consent that thou depart,
Though thine absence breaks my heart
Go, then, and for ever too;
All is right that thou wilt do.

This was just what love intended,
He was now no more offended;
Soon as I became a child,
Love return'd to me and smiled:
Never strife shall more betide
Twixt the bridegroom and his bride.

**A CHILD OF GOD LONGING TO SEE HIM
BELOVED.**

THERE's not an echo round me,
But I am glad should learn,
How pure a fire has found me—
The love with which I burn.
For none attends with pleasure
To what I would reveal;
They slight me out of measure,
And laugh at all I feel.

The rocks receive less proudly
 The story of my flame ;
 When I approach, they loudly
 Reverberate his name.

I speak to them of sadness,
 And comforts at a stand ;
 They bid me look for gladness,
 And better days at hand

Far from all habitation,
 I heard a happy sound ;
 Big with the consolation,
 That I have often found ;
 I said, ' My lot is sorrow,
 My grief has no alloy ;'
 The rocks replied—' To-morrow,
 To-morrow brings thee joy.'

These sweet and secret tidings
 What bliss it is to hear !
 For, spite of all my chidings,
 My weakness and my fear,
 No sooner I receive them,
 Than I forget my pain,
 And, happy to believe them,
 I love as much again.

I fly to scenes romantic,
 Where never men resort ;
 For in an age so frantic
 Impiety is sport.
 For riot and confusion
 They barter things above ;
 Condemning, as delusion,
 The joy of perfect love.

In this sequester'd corner,
 None hears what I express ;
 Deliver'd from the scorner,
 What peace do I possess !
 Beneath the boughs reclining,
 Or roving o'er the wild,
 I live, as undesigning,
 And harmless as a child.

No troubles here surprise me,
 I innocently play,
 While Providence supplies me,
 And guards me all the day :
 My dear and kind defender
 Preserves me safely here,
 From men of pomp and splendour,
 Who fill a child with fear.

ASPIRATIONS OF THE SOUL AFTER GOD

My Spouse I in whose presence I live,
 Sole object of all my desires,
 Who know'st what a flame I conceive,
 And can'st easily double its fires ;
 How pleasant is all that I meet !
 From fear of adversity free,
 I find even sorrow made sweet ;
 Because 'tis assign'd me by thee.

Transported I see thee display
 Thy riches and glory divine ;
 I have only my life to repay,
 Take what I would gladly resign.
 Thy will is the treasure I seek,
 For thou art as faithful as strong ;
 There let me, obedient and meek,
 Repose myself all the day long.

My spirit and faculties fail ;
 Oh finish what love has begun !
 Destroy what is sinful and frail,
 And dwell in the soul thou hast won !
 Dear theme of my wonder and praise.
 I cry, who is worthy as thou !
 I can only be silent and gaze :
 'Tis all that is left to me now

Oh glory in which I am lost,
Too deep for the plummet of thought ;
On an ocean of deity toss'd,
I am swallow'd, I sink into nought.
Yet, lost and absorb'd as I seem,
I chant to the praise of my King ;
And, though overwhelm'd by the theme
Am happy whenever I sing.

GRATITUDE AND LOVE TO GOD.

ALL are indebted much to thee,
But I far more than all,
From many a deadly snare set free,
And raised from many a fall.
Overwhelm me, from above,
Daily, with thy boundless love.

What bonds of gratitude I feel
No language can declare ;
Beneath the oppressive weight I reel,
'Tis more than I can bear :
When shall I that blessing prove,
To return thee love for love ?

Spirit of charity, dispense
Thy grace to every heart ;
Expel all other spirits thence,
Drive self from every part ;
Charity divine, draw nigh,
Break the chains in which we lie !

All selfish souls, whate'er they feign,
Have still a slavish lot ;
They boast of liberty in vain,
Of love, and feel it not.
He whose bosom glows with thee
He, and he alone, is free.

Oh blessedness, all bliss above
 When thy pure fires prevail !
 Love only teaches what is love ;
 All other lessons fail :
 We learn its name, but not its powers,
 Experience only makes it ours.

HAPPY SOLITUDE—UNHAPPY MEN.

My heart is easy, and my burden light ;
 I smile, though sad, when thou art in my sight :
 The more my woes in secret I deplore,
 I taste thy goodness, and I love the more.

There, while a solemn stillness reigns around,
 Faith, love, and hope within my soul abound ;
 And, while the world suppose me lost in care,
 The joys of angels, unperceived, I share.

Thy creatures wrong thee, O thou sovereign good
 Thou art not loved, because not understood ;
 This grieves me most, that vain pursuits beguile
 Ungrateful men, regardless of thy smile.

Frail beauty and false honour are adored ;
 While Thee they scorn, and trifle with thy word ;
 Pass, unconcern'd, a Saviour's sorrows by ;
 And hunt their ruin with a zeal to die.

LIVING WATER.

The fountain in its source
 No drought of summer fears ;
 The farther it pursues its course,
 The nobler it appears.

But shallow cisterns yield
 A scanty short supply ;
 The morning sees them amply fill'd,
 At evening they are dry.

TRUTH AND DIVINE LOVE REJECTED BY
THE WORLD.

O LOVE, of pure and heavenly birth !
O simple truth, scarce known on earth !
Whom men resist with stubborn will ;
And, more perverse and daring still,
Smother and quench, with reasonings vain,
While error and deception reign.

Whence comes it, that, your power the same
As His on high, from whence you came,
Ye rarely find a listening ear,
Or heart that makes you welcome here ?—
Because ye bring reproach and pain,
Where'er ye visit, in your train.

The world is proud, and cannot bear
The scorn and calumny ye share ;
The praise of men the mark they mean,
They fly the place where ye are seen ;
Pure love, with scandal in the rear,
Suits not the vain ; it costs too dear

Then, let the price be what it may,
Though poor, I am prepared to pay ;
Come shame, come sorrow ; spite of tears,
Weakness, and heart-oppressing fears ;
One soul, at least, shall not repine,
To give you room ; come, reign in mine !

DIVINE JUSTICE AMIABLE.

Thou hast no lightnings, O thou Just !
Or I their force should know ;
And, if thou strike me into dust,
My soul approves the blow.

The heart, that values less its ease
 Than it adores thy ways,
 In thine avenging anger sees
 A subject of its praise.

Pleased I could lie, conceal'd and lost,
 In shades of central night ;
 Not to avoid thy wrath, thou know'st,
 But lest I grieve thy sight.

Smite me, O thou, whom I provoke !
 And I will love thee still :
 The well deserved, and righteous stroke,
 Shall please me, though it kill.

Am I not worthy to sustain
 The worst thou canst devise ;
 And dare I seek thy throne again,
 And meet thy sacred eyes ?

Far from afflicting, thou art kind ;
 And, in my saddest hours,
 An unction of thy grace I find,
 Pervading all my powers.

Alas ! thou sparest me yet again ;
 And, when thy wrath should move,
 Too gentle to endure my pain,
 Thou sooth'st me with thy love.

I have no punishment to fear ;
 But, ah ! that smile from thee
 Imparts a pang far more severe
 Than woe itself would be.

THE SOUL THAT LOVES GOD FINDS HIM
 EVERY WHERE.

Oh thou, by long experience tried,
 Near whom no grief can long abide ;
 My love ! how full of sweet content
 I pass my years of banishment !

All scenes alike engaging prove
To souls impress'd with sacred love !
Where'er they dwell, they dwell in thee ;
In heaven, in earth, or on the sea.

To me remains nor place nor time
My country is in every clime ;
I can be calm and free from care
On any shore, since God is there.

While place we seek, or place we shun,
The soul finds happiness in none ;
But with a God to guide our way,
'Tis equal joy to go or stay.

Could I be cast where thou art not,
That were indeed a dreadful lot ;
But regions none remote I call,
Secure of finding God in all.

My country, Lord, art thou alone ;
Nor other can I claim or own ;
The point where all my wishes meet ;
My law, my love ; life's only sweet !

I hold by nothing here below ;
Appoint my journey, and I go ;
Though pierced by scorn, oppress'd by pride,
I feel thee good—feel nought beside.

No frowns of men can hurtful prove
To souls on fire with heavenly love ;
Though men and devils both condemn,
No gloomy days arise from them.

Ah then ! to his embrace repair ;
My soul, thou art no stranger there ,
There love divine shall be thy guard,
And peace and safety thy reward.

THE TESTIMONY OF DIVINE ADOPTION.

How happy are the new-born race,
Partakers of adopting grace ;
How pure the bliss they share !
Hid from the world and all its eyes,
Within their heart the blessing lies
And conscience feels it there.

The moment we believe, 'tis ours ;
And if we love with all our powers
The God from whom it came ;
And if we serve with hearts sincere,
'Tis still discernible and clear,
An undisputed claim.

But, ah ! if foul and wilful sin
Stain and dishonour us within,
Farewell the joy we knew ;
Again the slaves of nature's sway,
In labyrinths of our own we stray,
Without a guide or clue.

The chaste and pure, who fear to grieve
The gracious spirit they receive,
His work distinctly trace :
And, strong in undissembling love,
Boldly assert and clearly prove
Their hearts his dwelling-place.

Oh messenger of dear delight,
Whose voice dispels the deepest night,
Sweet peace-proclaiming dove !
With thee at hand, to sooth our pains,
No wish unsatisfied remains
No task but that of love.

'Tis love unites what sin divides ;
The centre, where all bliss resides
To which the soul once brought,
Reclining on the first great cause,
From his abounding sweetness draws
Peace passing human thought.

Sorrow foregoes its nature there,
And life assumes a tranquil air,
Divested of its woes ;
There sovereign goodness soothes the breast
Till then incapable of rest,
In sacred sure repose.

DIVINE LOVE ENDURES NO RIVAL.

Love is the Lord whom I obey,
Whose will transported I perform ;
The centre of my rest, my stay,
Love's all in all to me, myself a worm.

For uncreated charms I burn,
Oppress'd by slavish fear no more ;
For one in whom I may discern,
E'en when he frowns, a sweetness I adore.

He little loves him who complains,
And finds him rigorous and severe ;
His heart is sordid, and he feigns,
Though loud in boasting of a soul sincere.

Love causes grief, but 'tis to move
And stimulate the slumbering mind ;
And he has never tasted love,
Who shuns a pang so graciously design'd

Sweet is the cross, above all sweet
To souls enamour'd with thy smiles ;
The keenest woe life ever meets,
Love strips of all its terrors, and beguiles.

'Tis just that God should not be dear
Where self engrosses all the thought,
And groans and murmurs make it clear,
Whatever else is loved, the Lord is not.

The love of thee flows just as much
 As that of ebbing self subsides ;
 Our hearts, their scantiness is such,
 Bear not the conflict of two rival tides.

Both cannot govern in one soul ;
 Then let self-love be dispossess'd ;
 The love of God deserves the whole,
 And will not dwell with so despised a guest.

SELF DIFFIDENCE.

SOURCE of love, and light of day,
 Tear me from myself away ;
 Every view and thought of mine
 Cast into the mould of thine ;
 Teach, O teach this faithless heart,
 A consistent constant part ;
 Or, if it must live to grow
 More rebellious, break it now !

Is it thus that I requite
 Grace and goodness & finite ?
 Every trace of every boon,
 Cancel'd and erased so soon !
 Can I grieve thee, whom I love ;
 Thee, in whom I live and move ?
 If my sorrow touch thee still,
 Save me from so great an ill !

Oh ! the oppressive, irksome weight,
 Felt in an uncertain state ;
 Comfort, peace, and rest, adieu,
 Should I prove at last untrue !
 Still I choose thee, follow still
 Every notice of thy will ;
 But, unstable, strangely weak,
 Still let slip the good I seek.

Self-confiding wretch, I thought
 I could serve thee as I ought,
 Win thee, and deserve to feel
 All the love thou canst reveal;
 Trusting self, a bruised reed,
 Is to be deceived indeed:
 Save me from this harm and loss,
 Lest my gold turn all to dross!

Self is earthly—faith alone
 Makes an unseen world our own;
 Faith relinquish'd, how we roam,
 Feel our way, and leave our home!
 Spurious gems our hopes entice,
 While we scorn the pearl of price;
 And, preferring servants' pay,
 Cast the children's bread away.

THE ACQUIESCENCE OF PURE LOVE

LOVE! if thy destined sacrifice am I,
 Come, slay thy victim, and prepare thy fires;
 Plunged in thy depths of mercy, let me die
 The death which every soul that lives desires

I watch my hours, and see them fleet away;
 The time is long that I have languish'd here,
 Yet all my thoughts thy purposes obey,
 With no reluctance, cheerful and sincere.

To me 'tis equal, whether love ordain
 My life or death, appoint me pain or ease;
 My soul perceives no real ill in pain;
 In ease or health no real good she sees.

One good she covets, and that good alone,
 To choose thy will, from selfish bias free;
 And to prefer a cottage to a throne,
 And grief to comfort, if it pleases thee.

That we should bear the cross is thy command,
Die to the world, and live to self no more ;
Suffer, unmov'd, beneath the rudest hand,
As pleased when shipwreck'd as when safe on shore.

REPOSE IN GOD.

Blest ! who, far from all mankind
This world's shadows left behind,
Hears from heaven a gentle strain
Whispering love, and loves again.

Blest ! who, free from self-esteem,
Dives into the great Supreme,
All desire beside discards,
Joys inferior none regards.

Blest ! who in thy bosom seeks
Rest that nothing earthly breaks,
Dead to self and worldly things,
Lost in thee, thou King of kings !

Ye that know my secret fire,
Softly speak and soon retire ;
Favour my divine repose,
Spare the sleep a God bestows.

GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

Oh loved ! but not enough—though dearer far
Than self and its most loved enjoyments are ;
None duly loves thee, but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.

Glory of God ! thou stranger here below,
Whom man nor knows, nor feels a wish to know
Our faith and reason are both shock'd to find
Man in the post of honour—Thee behind.

Reason exclaims—' Let every creature fall.
Ashamed, abased, before the Lord of all ;'
And faith, o'erwhelm'd with such a dazzling blaze,
Feebly describes the beauty she surveys.

Yet man, dim-sighted man, and rash as blind,
Deaf to the dictates of his better mind,
In frantic competition dares the skies,
And claims precedence of the Only Wise.

Oh lost in vanity, till once self-known !
Nothing is great, or good, but God alone ;
When thou shalt stand before his awful face,
Then, at the last, thy pride shall know his place.

Glorious, Almighty, First, and without end !
When wilt thou melt the mountains and descend ?
When wilt thou shoot abroad thy conquering rays,
And teach these atoms, thou hast made, thy praise ?

Thy glory is the sweetest heaven I feel ;
And, if I seek it with too fierce a zeal,
Thy love, triumphant o'er a selfish will,
Taught me the passion, and inspires it still.

My reason, all my faculties, unite,
To make thy glory their supreme delight,
Forbid it, fountain of my brightest days,
That I should rob thee, and usurp thy praise !

My soul ! rest happy in thy low estate,
Nor hope, nor wish, to be esteem'd or great .
To take the impression of a will divine,
Be that thy glory, and those riches thine.

Confess him righteous in his just decrees,
Love what he loves, and let his pleasure please ;
Die daily ; from the touch of sin recede ;
Then thou hast crown'd him, and he reigns indec

SELF-LOVE AND TRUTH INCOMPATIBLE.

FROM thorny wilds a monster came,
That fill'd my soul with fear and shame ;
The birds, forgetful of their mirth,
Droop'd at the sight, and fell to earth ;
When thus a sage address'd mine ear,
Himself unconscious of a fear.

' Whence all this terror and surprise,
Distracted looks, and streaming eyes ?
Far from the world and its affairs,
The joy it boasts, the pain it shares,
Surrender, without guile or art,
To God, an undivided heart ;
The savage form, so fear'd before,
Shall scare your trembling soul no more ;
For loathsome as the sight may be,
'Tis but the love of self you see.
Fix all your love on God alone,
Choose but his will, and hate your own :
No fear shall in your path be found,
The dreary waste shall bloom around,
And you, through all your happy days,
Shall bless his name, and sing his praise.'

Oh lovely solitude, how sweet
The silence of this calm retreat !
Here truth, the fair whom I pursue,
Gives all her beauty to my view ;
The simple, unadorn'd display
Charms every pain and fear away.
O truth, whom millions proudly slight ;
O truth, my treasure and delight ;
Accept this tribute to thy name,
And this poor heart from which it came !

THE LOVE OF GOD, THE END OF LIFE

SINCE life in sorrow must be spent,
So be it—I am well content,
And meekly wait my last remove,
Seeking only growth in love

No bliss I seek, but to fulfill
In life, in death, thy lovely will ;
No succours in my woes I want,
Save what thou art pleased to grant.

Our days are number'd, let us spare
Our anxious hearts a needless care :
'Tis thine to number out our days ;
Ours to give them to thy praise.

Love is our only business here,
Love, simple, constant, and sincere
O blessed days, thy servants see !
Spent, O Lord ! in pleasing thee.

LOVE FAITHFUL IN THE ABSENCE OF THE
BELOVED.

IN vain ye woo me to your harmless joys,
Ye pleasant bowers, remote from strife and noise ;
Your shades, the witnesses of many a vow,
Breath'd forth in happier days, are irksome now ;
Denied that smile 'twas once my heaven to see,
Such scenes, such pleasures, are all past with me.

In vain he leaves me, I shall love him still ;
And though I mourn, not murmur at his will ;
I have no cause—an object all divine
Might well grow weary of a soul like mine ;
Yet pity me, great God ! forlorn, alone,
Heartless and hopeless, life and love all gone.

LOVE PURE AND FERVENT.

JEALOUS, and with love o'erflowing,
God demands a fervent heart;
Grace and bounty still bestowing,
Calls us to a grateful part.

Oh, then, with supreme affection
His paternal will regard!
If it cost us some dejection,
Every sigh has its reward.

Perfect love has power to soften
Cares that might our peace destroy,
Nay, does more—transforms them often,
Changing sorrow into joy.

Sovereign love appoints the measure,
And the number of our pains;
And is pleased when we find pleasure
In the trials he ordains.

THE ENTIRE SURRENDER.

PEACE has unveil'd her smiling face,
And woos thy soul to her embrace,
Enjoy'd with ease, if thou refrain
From earthly love, else sought in vain;
She dwells with all who truth prefer,
But seeks not them who seek not her.

Yield to the Lord, with simple heart,
All that thou hast, and all thou art;
Renounce all strength but strength divine;
And peace shall be for ever thine:
Behold the path which I have trod,
My path, till I go home to God.

THE PERFECT SACRIFICE

I PLACE an offering at thy shrine,
From taint and blemish clear,
Simple and pure in its design,
Of all that I hold dear.

I yield thee back thy gifts again,
Thy gifts which most I prize;
Desirous only to retain
The notice of thine eyes.

But if, by thine adored decree,
That blessing be denied;
Resign'd, and unreluctant, see
My every wish subside.

Thy will in all things I approve,
Exalted or cast down!
Thy will in every state I love,
And even in thy frown.

GOD HIDES HIS PEOPLE

To lay the soul that loves him low,
Becomes the Only Wise:
To hide, beneath a veil of woe,
The children of the skies.

Man, though a worm, would yet be great;
Though feeble, would seem strong:
Assumes an independent state,
By sacrilege and wrong.

Strange the reverse, which, once abased,
The haughty creature proves!
He feels his soul a barren waste,
Nor dares affirm he loves.

Scorn'd by the thoughtless and the vain.
 To God he presses near;
 Superior to the world's disdain,
 And happy in its sneer.

Oh welcome, in his heart he says,
 Humility and shame!
 Farewell the wish for human praise,
 The music of a name!

But will not scandal mar the good
 That I might else perform?
 And can God work it, if he would,
 By so despised a worm?

Ah, vainly anxious!—leave the Lord
 To rule thee, and dispose;
 Sweet is the mandate of his word,
 And gracious all he does.

He draws from human littleness
 His grandeur and renown;
 And generous hearts with joy confess
 The triumph all his own.

Down then with self-exalting thoughts;
 Thy faith and hope employ,
 To welcome all that he allots,
 And suffer shame with joy.

No longer, then, thou wilt encroach
 On his eternal right;
 And he shall smile at thy approach,
 And make thee his delight.

THE SECRETS OF DIVINE LOVE ARE TO BE KEPT.

SUN! stay thy course, this moment stay
 Suspend the o'erflowing tide of day,
 Divulge not such a love as mine,
 Ah! hide the mystery divine;
 Lest man, who deems my glory shame,
 Should learn the secret of my flame.

O night! propitious to my views,
Thy sable awning wide diffuse;
Conceal alike my joy and pain,
Nor draw thy curtain back again,
Though morning, by the tears she shows,
Seems to participate my woes.

Ye stars! whose faint and feeble fires
Express my languishing desires,
Whose slender beams pervade the skies
As silent as my secret sighs,
Those emanations of a soul,
That darts her fires beyond the Pole;

Your rays, that scarce assist the sight,
That pierce, but not displace the night,
That shine indeed, but nothing show
Of all those various scenes below,
Bring no disturbance, rather prove
Incentives to a sacred love.

Thou moon! whose never-failing course
Bespeaks a providential force,
Go, tell the tidings of my flame
To Him who calls the stars by name;
Whose absence kills, whose presence cheers;
Who blots, or brightens, all my years.

While, in the blue abyss of space,
Thine orb performs its rapid race;
Still whisper in his listening ears
The language of my sighs and tears;
Tell him, I seek him, far below,
Lost in a wilderness of woe.

Ye thought-composing, silent hours,
Diffusing peace o'er all my powers;
Friends of the pensive! who conceal,
In darkest shades, the flames I feel;
To you I trust, and safely may,
The love that wastes my strength away

In sylvan scenes, and caverns rude,
I taste the sweets of solitude ;
Retired indeed, but not alone,
I share them with a spouse unknown,
Who hides me here, from envious eyes,
From all intrusion and surprise.

Imbowering shades, and dens profound !
Where echo rolls the voice around ;
Mountains ! whose elevated heads,
A moist and misty veil o'erspreads ;
Disclose a solitary bride
To him I love—to none beside.

Ye rills ! that, murmuring all the way,
Among the polish'd pebbles stray ;
Creep silently along the ground,
Lest, drawn by that harmonious sound,
Some wanderer, whom I would not meet,
Should stumble on my loved retreat.

Enamel'd meads, and hillocks green,
And streams that water all the scene !
Ye torrents, loud in distant ears !
Ye fountains, that receive my tears !
Ah ! still conceal, with caution due,
A charge I trust with none but you.

If, when my pain and grief increase,
I seem to enjoy the sweetest peace,
It is because I find so fair
The charming object of my care,
That I can sport and pleasure make
Of torment suffer'd for his sake.

Ye meads and groves, unconscious things !
Ye know not whence my pleasure springs ;
Ye know not, and ye cannot know,
The source from which my sorrows flow :
The dear sole cause of all I feel,—
He knows and understands them well.

Ye deserts! where the wild beasts rove,
 Scenes sacred to my hours of love;
 Ye forests! in whose shades I stray
 Benighted under burning day;
 Ah! whisper not how blest am I,
 Nor while I live, nor when I die.

Ye lambs! who sport beneath these shades
 And bound along the mossy glades;
 Be taught a salutary fear,
 And cease to bleat when I am near:
 The wolf may hear your harmless cry,
 Whom ye should dread as much as I.

How calm, amid these scenes, my mind
 How perfect is the peace I find!
 Oh hush, be still, my every part,
 My tongue, my pulse, my beating heart:
 That love, aspiring to its cause,
 May suffer not a moment's pause.

Ye swift-finn'd nations, that abide
 In seas, as fathomless as wide;
 And, unsuspecting of a snare,
 Pursue at large your pleasures there:
 Poor sportive fools! how soon does man
 Your heedless ignorance trepan!

Away! dive deep into the brine,
 Where never yet sunk plummet line
 Trust me, the vast leviathan
 Is merciful, compared with man;
 Avoid his arts, forsake the beach,
 And never play within his reach.

My soul her bondage ill endures;
 I pant for liberty like yours;
 I long for that immense profound,
 That knows no bottom, and no bound;
 Lost in infinity, to prove
 The incomprehensible of love.

Ye birds ! that lessen as ye fly,
And vanish in the distant sky ;
To whom yon airy waste belongs,
Resounding with your cheerful songs ;
Haste to escape from human sight ;
Fear less, the vulture and the kite.

How blest, and how secure am I,
When quitting earth, I soar on high ;
When lost, like you I disappear,
And float in a sublimer sphere !
Whence falling, within human view,
I am ensnared, and caught like you.

Omniscient God, whose notice deigns
To try the heart and search the reins ;
Compassionate the numerous woes,
I dare not, e'en to thee, disclose ;
Oh save me from the cruel hands
Of men, who fear not thy commands !

Love, all-subduing and divine,
Care for a creature truly thine ;
Reign in a heart, disposed to own
No sovereign but thyself alone ;
Cherish a bride who cannot rove,
Nor quit thee for a meaner love !

THE VICISSITUDES EXPERIENCED IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

I SUFFER fruitless anguish day by day,
Each moment, as it passes, marks my pain ;
Scarce knowing whither, doubtfully I stray,
And see no end of all that I sustain.

The more I strive the more I am withstood ;
Anxiety increasing every hour,
My spirit finds no rest, performs no good,
And nought remains of all my former power.

My peace of heart is fled, I know not where ;
My happy hours, like shadows, pass'd away ;
Their sweet remembrance doubles all my care,
Night darker seems, succeeding such a day.

Dear faded joys and impotent regret,
What profit is there in incessant tears ?
Oh Thou, whom once beheld, we ne'er forget,
Reveal thy love, and banish all my fears !

Alas ! he flies me—treats me as his foe,
Views not my sorrows, hears not when I plead ;
Woe such as mine, despised, neglected woe,
Unless it shortens life, is vain indeed.

Pierced with a thousand wounds, I yet survive ;
My pangs are keen, but no complaint transpires .
And, while in terrors of thy wrath I live,
Hell seems to loose its less tremendous fires.

Has hell a pain I would not gladly bear,
So thy severe displeasure might subside ?
Hopeless of ease, I seem already there,
My life extinguish'd, and yet death denied.

Is this the joy so promised—this the love,
The unchanging love, so sworn in better days ?
Ah ! dangerous glories ! shown me, but to prove
How lovely thou, and I how rash to gaze.

Why did I see them ? had I still remain'd
Untaught, still ignorant how fair thou art,
My humbler wishes I had soon obtain'd,
Nor known the torments of a doubting heart

Deprived of all, yet feeling no desires,
Whence then, I cry, the pangs that I sustain ?
Dubious and uninform'd, my soul inquires,
Ought she to cherish, or shake off her pain ?

Suffering, I suffer not—sincerely love,
Yet feel no touch of that enlivening flame ;
As chance inclines me, unconcern'd I move,
All times, and all events to me the same.

I search my heart, and not a wish is there,
But burns with zeal that hated self may fall ;
Such is the sad disquietude I share,
A sea of doubts, and self the source of all.

I ask not life, nor do I wish to die ;
And, if thine hand accomplish not my cure,
I would not purchase, with a single sigh,
A free discharge from all that I endure.

I groan in chains, yet want not a release ;
Am sick, and know not the distemper'd part ,
Am just as void of purpose as of peace ;
Have neither plan, nor fear, nor hope, nor heart.

My claim to life, though sought with earnest care,
No light within me, or without me, shows ;
Once I had faith, but now, in self-despair
Find my chief cordial and my best repose.

My soul is a forgotten thing ; she sinks,
Sinks and is lost, without a wish to rise ;
Feels an indifference she abhors, and thinks
Her name erased for ever from the skies.

Language affords not my distress a name,—
Yet is it real, and no sickly dream ;
'Tis love inflicts it ; though to feel that flame
Is all I know of happiness supreme.

When love departs, a chaos wide and vast,
And dark as hell, is open'd in the soul ;
When love returns, the gloomy scene is past,
No tempests shake her, and no fears control.

Then tell me why these ages of delay ?
Oh love, all excellent, once more appear ;
Disperse the shades, and snatch me into day,
From this abyss of night, these floods of fear !

No—love is angry, will not now endure
A sigh of mine, or suffer a complaint ;
He smites me, wounds me, and withholds the cure :
Exhausts my powers, and leaves me sick and faint.

He wounds, and hides the hand that gave the blow;
He flies, he reappears, and wounds again—
Was ever heart that loved thee treated so?
Yet I adore thee, though it seem in vain.

And wilt thou leave me, whom, when lost and blind,
Thou didst distinguish, and vouchsafe to choose.
Before thy laws were written in my mind,
While yet the world had all my thoughts and views?

Now leave me? when, enamour'd of thy laws,
I make thy glory my supreme delight;
Now blot me from thy register, and cause
A faithful soul to perish from thy sight?

What can have caused the change which I deplore
Is it to prove me, if my heart be true?
Permit me then, while prostrate I adore,
To draw, and place its picture in thy view

'Tis thine without reserve, most simply thine;
So given to thee, that it is not my own;
A willing captive of thy grace divine;
And loves and seeks thee, for thyself alone.

Pain cannot move it, danger cannot scare;
Pleasure and wealth, in its esteem, are dust;
It loves thee, e'en when least inclined to spare
Its tenderest feelings, and avows thee just.

'Tis all thine own; my spirit is so too,
An undivided offering at thy shrine;
It seeks thy glory with no double view,
Thy glory, with no secret bent to mine.

Love, holy love! and art thou not severe,
To slight me, thus devoted, and thus fix'd?
Mine is an everlasting ardour, clear
From all self-bias, generous and unmix'd.

But I am silent, seeing what I see—
And fear, with cause, that I am self-deceived;
Not e'en my faith is from suspicion free,
And, that I love, seems not to be believed.

Live thou, and reign for ever, glorious Lord!
My last, least offering, I present thee now—
Renounce me, leave me, and be still adored!
Slay me, my God, and I applaud the blow.

WATCHING UNTO GOD IN THE NIGHT
SEASON.

SLEEP at last has fled these eyes,
Nor do I regret his flight,
More alert my spirits rise,
And my heart is free and light.

Nature silent all around,
Not a single witness near;
God as soon as sought is found;
And the flame of love burns clear.

Interruption, all day long,
Checks the current of my joys;
Creatures press me with a throng,
And perplex me with their noise.

Undisturb'd I muse all night,
On the first Eternal Fair;
Nothing there obstructs delight,
Love is renovated there.

Life, with its perpetual stir,
Proves a foe to love and me;
Fresh entanglements occur—
Comes the night, and sets me free

Never more, sweet sleep, suspend
My enjoyments, always new:
Leave me to possess my friend;
Other eyes and hearts subdue.

Hush the world, that I may wake
To the taste of pure delights;
Oh the pleasures I partake—
God, the partner of my nights!

David, for the selfsame cause,
 Night preferr'd to busy day:
 Hearts whom heavenly beauty draws
 Wish the glaring sun away.

Sleep, self-lovers, is for you—
 Souls that love celestial know,
 Fairer scenes by night can view
 Than the sun could ever show.

ON THE SAME.

SEASON of my purest pleasure,
 Sealer of observing eyes!
 When, in larger, freer measure,
 I can commune with the skies;
 While, beneath thy shade extended,
 Weary man forgets his woes;
 I, my daily trouble ended,
 Find, in watching, my repose.

Silence all around prevailing,
 Nature hush'd in slumber sweet,
 No rude noise mine ears assailing,
 Now my God and I can meet:
 Universal nature slumbers,
 And my soul partakes the calm,
 Breathes her ardour out in numbers,
 Plaintive song or lofty psalm.

Now my passion, pure and holy,
 Shines and burns without restraint;
 Which the day's fatigue and folly
 Cause to languish, dim and faint:
 Charming hours of relaxation!
 How I dread the ascending sun!
 Surely, idle conversation
 Is an evil, match'd by none.

Worldly prate and babble hurt me;
Unintelligible prove;
Neither teach me nor divert me;
I have ears for none but love.
Me they rude esteem, and foolish,
Hearing my absurd replies;
I have neither art's fine polish,
Nor the knowledge of the wise.

Simple souls, and unpolluted,
By conversing with the great,
Have a mind and taste, ill suited
To their dignity and state;
All their talking, reading, writing,
Are but talents misapplied;
Infants' prattle I delight in,
Nothing human choose beside.

'Tis the secret fear of sinning
Checks my tongue, or I should say,
When I see the night beginning,
I am glad of parting day:
Love this gentle admonition
Whispers soft within my breast;
'Choice befits not thy condition,
Acquiescence suits thee best.'

Henceforth, the repose and pleasure
Night affords me I resign;
And thy will shall be the measure,
Wisdom infinite! of mine:
Wishing is but inclination
Quarreling with thy decrees;
Wayward nature finds the occasion—
'Tis her folly and disease.

Night, with its sublime enjoyments
Now no longer will I choose;
Nor the day, with its employments,
Irksome as they seem, refuse;
Lessons of a God's inspiring
Neither time nor place impedes;
From our wishing and desiring
Our unhappiness proceeds.

ON THE SAME.

NIGHT! how I love thy silent shades,
My spirits they compose;
The bliss of heaven my soul pervades,
In spite of all my woes.

While sleep instils her poppy dews
In every slumbering eye,
I watch, to meditate and muse,
In blest tranquillity.

And when I feel a God immense
Familiarly impart,
With every proof he can dispense,
His favour to my heart;

My native meanness I lament,
Though most divinely fill'd
With all the ineffable content
That Deity can yield.

His purpose and his course he keeps;
Treads all my reasonings down;
Commands me out of nature's deeps,
And hides me in his own.

When in the dust, its proper place,
Our pride of heart we lay;
'Tis then a deluge of his grace
Bears all our sins away.

Thou whom I serve, and whose I am,
Whose influence from on high
Refines, and still refines my flame,
And makes my fetters fly.--

How wretched is the creature's state
Who thwarts thy gracious power;
Crush'd under sin's enormous weight,
Increasing every hour!

The night, when pass'd entire with thee,
How luminous and clear!
Then sleep has no delights for me,
Lest thou shouldst disappear.

My Saviour! occupy me still
In this secure recess;
Let reason slumber if she will,
My joy shall not be less:

Let reason slumber out the night:
But if thou deign to make
My soul the abode of truth and light,
Ah, keep my heart awake!

THE JOY OF THE CROSS.

Long plunged in sorrow, I resign
My soul to that dear hand of thine,
Without reserve or fear;
That hand shall wipe my streaming eyes;
Or into smiles of glad surprise
Transform the falling tear.

My sole possession is thy love;
In earth beneath, or heaven above,
I have no other store;
And though with fervent suit I pray,
And importune thee night and day,
I ask thee nothing more.

My rapid hours pursue the course
Prescribed them by love's sweetest force,
And I thy sovereign will,
Without a wish to escape my doom;
Though still a sufferer from the womb,
And doom'd to suffer still.

By thy command, where'er I stray,
 Sorrow attends me all my way,
 A never-failing friend;
 And if my sufferings may augment
 Thy praise, behold me well content—
 Let sorrow still attend!

It costs me no regret, that she,
 Who follow'd Christ, should follow me;
 And though, where'er she goes,
 Thorns spring spontaneous at her feet,
 I love her, and extract a sweet
 From all my bitter woes.

Adieu! ye vain delights of earth;
 Insipid sports, and childish mirth,
 I taste no sweets in you;
 Unknown delights are in the cross
 All joy beside to me is dross;
 And Jesus thought so too.

The cross! Oh ravishment and bliss—
 How grateful e'en its anguish is!
 Its bitterness how sweet!
 There every sense, and all the mind,
 In all her faculties refined,
 Tastes happiness complete.

Souls once enabled to disdain
 Base sublunary joys, maintain
 Their dignity secure;
 The fever of desire is pass'd,
 And love has all its genuine taste,
 Is delicate and pure.

Self-love no grace in sorrow sees,
 Consults her own peculiar ease:
 'Tis all the bliss she knows;
 But nobler aims true love employ;
 In self-denial is her joy
 In suffering her repose.

Sorrow and love go side by side ;
 Nor height nor depth can e'er divide
 Their heaven-appointed bands ;
 Those dear associates still are one,
 Nor till the race of life is run
 Disjoin their wedded hands

Jesus, avenger of our fall,
 Thou faithful lover, above all
 The cross has ever borne !
 Oh tell me,—life is in thy voice—
 How much afflictions were thy choice,
 And sloth and ease thy scorn !

Thy choice and mine shall be the same
 Inspirer of that holy flame,
 Which must for ever blaze !
 To take the cross and follow thee,
 Where love and duty lead, shall be
 My portion and my praise.

JOY IN MARTYRDOM.

SWEET tenants of this grove !
 Who sing without design,
 A song of artless love,
 In unison with mine :
 These echoing shades return
 Full many a note of ours,
 That wise ones cannot learn,
 With all their boasted powers

, Thou ! whose sacred charms
 These hearts so seldom love,
 Although thy beauty warms
 And blesses all above ;
 How slow are human things,
 To choose their happiest lot !
 All-glorious King of kings,
 Say why we love thee not ?

This heart, that cannot rest,
 Shall thine for ever prove,
 Though bleeding and distress'd,
 Yet joyful in thy love :
 'Tis happy, though it breaks
 Beneath thy chastening hand ;
 And speechless, yet it speaks
 What thou canst understand.

SIMPLE TRUST.

STILL, still, without ceasing,
 I feel it increasing,
 This fervour of holy desire ;
 And often exclaim,
 Let me die in the flame
 Of a love that can never expire !

Had I words to explain
 What she must sustain
 Who dies to the world and its ways ;
 How joy and affright,
 Distress and delight,
 Alternately chequer her days.

Thou, sweetly severe !
 I would make thee appear,
 In all thou art pleased to award,
 Not more in the sweet,
 Than the bitter I meet,
 My tender and merciful Lord.

This faith, in the dark
 Pursuing its mark,
 Through many sharp trials of love ;
 Is the sorrowful waste
 That is to be pass'd
 In the way to the Canaan above.

THE NECESSITY OF SELF-EXAMINATION.

SOURCE of love, my brighter sun,
Thou alone my comfort art ;
See, my race is almost run ;
Hast thou left this trembling heart ?

In my youth thy charming eyes
Drew me from the ways of men ;
Then I drank unmingled joys ;
Frown of thine saw never then.

Spouse of Christ was then my name ;
And devoted all to thee.
Strangely jealous, I became
Jealous of this self in me.

Thee to love, and none beside,
Was my darling, sole employ ;
While alternately I died,
Now of grief, and now of joy.

Through the dark and silent night
On thy radiant smiles I dwelt ;
And to see the dawning light
Was the keenest pain I felt.

Thou my gracious teacher wert ;
And thine eye, so close applied,
While it watch'd thy pupil's heart,
Seem'd to look at none beside.

Conscious of no evil drift,
This, I cried, is love indeed—
'Tis the giver, not the gift,
Whence the joys I feel proceed

But soon humbled, and laid low,
Stript of all thou hast conferr'd,
Nothing left but sin and woe,
I perceived how I had err'd.

Oh, the vain conceit of man,
 Dreaming of a good his own,
 Arrogating all he can,
 Though the Lord is good alone!

He the graces thou hast wrought
 Makes subservient to his pride;
 Ignorant, that one such thought
 Passes all his sin beside.

Such his folly—proved, at last,
 By the loss of that repose
 Self-complacence cannot taste,
 Only love divine bestows.

'Tis by this reproof severe,
 And by this reproof alone,
 His defects at last appear,
 Man is to himself made known.

Learn, all earth! that feeble man,
 Sprung from this terrestrial clod,
 Nothing is, and nothing can;
 Life and power are all in God.

LOVE INCREASED BY SUFFERING.

'I LOVE the Lord,' is still the strain
 This heart delights to sing;
 But I reply—your thoughts are vain,
 Perhaps 'tis no such thing.

Before the power of love divine
 Creation fades away;
 Till only God is seen to shine
 In all that we survey.

In gulfs of awful night we find
 The God of our desires;
 'Tis there he stamps the yielding mind,
 And doubles all its fires.

Flames of encircling love invest,
And pierce it sweetly through ;
'Tis fill'd with sacred joy, yet press'd
With sacred sorrow too.

Ah love ! my heart is in the right—
Amidst a thousand woes,
To thee, its ever new delight,
And all its peace it owes.

Fresh causes of distress occur
Where'er I look or move ;
The comforts I to all prefer
Are solitude and love.

Nor exile I nor prison fear ;
Love makes my courage great ;
I find a Saviour every where,
His grace in every state.

Nor castle walls, nor dungeons deep,
Exclude his quickening beams ;
There I can sit, and sing, and weep,
And dwell on heavenly themes.

There sorrow, for his sake, is found
A joy beyond compare ;
There no presumptuous thoughts abound,
No pride can enter there.

A Saviour doubles all my joys,
And sweetens all my pains,
His strength in my defence employs,
Consoles me and sustains.

I fear no ill, resent no wrong ;
Nor feel a passion move,
When malice whets her slanderous tongue.
Such patience is in love.

SCENES FAVOURABLE TO MEDITATION.

Wilds horrid and dark with o'ershadowing trees,
Rocks that ivy and briars infoll,
Scenes nature with dread and astonishment sees,
But I with a pleasure untold.

Though awfully silent, and shaggy, and rude,
Thy charm'd with the peace ye afford,
Your shades are a temple where none will intrude,
The abode of my lover and Lord.

I am sick of thy splendour, O fountain of day,
And here I am hid from its beams,
Here safely contemplate a brighter display
Of the noblest and holiest of themes.

Ye forests, that yield me my sweetest repose,
Where stillness and solitude reign,
To you I securely and boldly disclose
The dear anguish of which I complain.

Here sweetly forgetting and wholly forgot
By the world and its turbulent throng,
The birds and the streams lend me many a note
That aids meditation and song.

Here, wandering in scenes that are sacred to night,
Love wears me and wastes me away,
And often the sun has spent much of his light
Ere yet I perceive it is day.

While a mantle of darkness envelopes the sphere,
My sorrows are sadly rehearsed,
To me the dark hours are all equally dear,
And the last is as sweet as the first.

Here I and the beasts of the deserts agree,
Mankind are the wolves that I fear,
They grudge me my natural right to be free,
But nobody questions it here.

Though little is found in this dreary abode
That appetite wishes to end,
My spirit is sooth'd by the presence of God,
And appetite wholly resign'd.

Ye desolate scenes, to your solitude led,
My life I in praises employ,
And scarce know the source of the tears that I shed
Proceed they from sorrow or joy.

There's nothing I seem to have skill to discern,
I feel out my way in the dark,
Love reigns in my bosom, I constantly burn,
Yet hardly distinguish the spark.

I live, yet I seem to myself to be dead,
Such a riddle is not to be found,
I am nourish'd without knowing how I am fed
I have nothing, and yet I abound.

Oh love ! who in darkness art pleased to abide,
Though dimly, yet surely I see
That these contrarieties only reside
In the soul that is chosen of thee.

Ah send me not back to the race of mankind,
Perversely by folly beguiled,
For where, in the crowds I have left, shall I find
The spirit and heart of a child ?

Here let me, though fix'd in a desert, be free ;
A little one whom they despise,
Though lost to the world, if in union with thee,
Shall be holy and happy and wise.

TRANSLATIONS
OF THE
LATIN AND ITALIAN POEMS OF MILTON

ELEGY I.

TO CHARLES DEODATI.

At length, my friend, the far sent letters come,
Charged with thy kindness, to their destined home;
They come, at length, from Deva's Western side,
Where prone she seeks the salt Vergivian tide.
Trust me, my joy is great that thou shouldst be,
Though born of foreign race, yet born for me,
And that my sprightly friend, now free to roam,
Must seek again so soon his wonted home.
I well content, where Thames with influent tide
My native city laves, meantime reside,
Nor zeal nor duty now my steps impel
To reedy Cam, and my forbidden cell.
Nor aught of pleasure in those fields have I,
That to the musing bard all shade deny.
'Tis time that I a pedant's threats disdain,
And fly from wrongs my soul will ne'er sustain.
If peaceful days, in letter'd leisure spent
Beneath my father's roof, be banishment,
Then call me banish'd, I will ne'er refuse
A name expressive of the lot I choose.
I would that, exiled to the Pontic shore,
Rome's hapless bard had suffer'd nothing more.
He then had equall'd even Homer's lays,
And, Virgil! thou hadst won but second praise:
For here I woo the muse, with no control,
And here my books—my life—absorb me whole.
Here too I visit, or to smile or weep,
The winding theatre's majestic sweep;

The grave or gay colloquial scene recruits
 My spirits, spent in learning's long pursuits;
 Whether some senior shrewd, or spendthrift heir,
 Suitor, or soldier, now unarm'd, be there,
 Or some coif'd brooder o'er a ten years' cause,
 Thunder the Norman gibberish of the laws.
 The lacquey, there, oft dupes the wary sire,
 And, artful, speeds the enamour'd son's desire.
 There, virgins oft, unconscious what they prove,
 What love is know not, yet, unknowing, love.
 Or, if impassion'd tragedy wield high
 The bloody sceptre, give her locks to fly,
 Wild as the winds, and roll her haggard eye,
 I gaze, and grieve, still cherishing my grief.
 At times, e'en bitter tears yield sweet relief,
 As, when from bliss untasted torn away,
 Some youth dies, hapless, on his bridal day;
 Or when the ghost, sent back from shades below,
 Fills the assassin's heart with vengeful woe;
 When Troy, or Argos, the dire scene affords
 Or Creon's hall laments its guilty lords.
 Nor always city-pent, or pent at home,
 I dwell; but, when spring calls me forth to roam,
 Expatiate in our proud suburban shades
 Of branching elm that never sun pervades.
 Here many a virgin troop I may descry,
 Like stars of mildest influence, gliding by.
 Oh forms divine! Oh looks that might inspire
 E'en Jove himself, grown old, with young desire.
 Oft have I gazed on gem-surpassing eyes,
 Out-sparkling every star that gilds the skies;
 Necks whiter than the ivory arm bestow'd
 By Jove on Pelops, or the milky road!
 Bright locks, love's golden snare! these falling low,
 Those playing wanton o'er the graceful brow!
 Cheeks, too, more winning sweet than after-shower
 Adonis turn'd to Flora's favourite flower!
 Yield, heroines, yield, and ye who shared the embrace
 Of Jupiter in ancient times, give place!
 Give place, ye turban'd fair of Persia's coast!
 And ye, not less renown'd, Assyria's boast!

Submit, ye nymphs of Greece ! ye, once the bloom
 Of Iliou ! and all ye, of haughty Rome,
 Who swept, of old, her theatres with trains
 Redundant, and still live in classic strains !
 To British damsels beauty's palm is due ;
 Aliens ! to follow them is fame for you.
 Oh city, founded by Dardanian hands,
 Whose towering front the circling realm commands.
 Too blest abode ! no loveliness we see
 In all the earth, but it abounds in thee.
 The virgin multitude that daily meets,
 Radiant with gold and beauty, in thy streets
 Outnumbers all her train of starry fires
 With which Diana gilds thy lofty spires.
 Fame says that, wafted hither by her doves,
 With all her host of quiver-bearing loves,
 Venus, preferring Paphian scenes no more,
 Has fix'd her empire on thy nobler shore.
 But, lest the sightless boy enforce my stay,
 I leave these happy walls while yet I may.
 Immortal Moly shall secure my heart
 From all the sorcery of Circean art,
 And I will e'en repass Cam's reedy pools
 To face once more the warfare of the schools.
 Meantime accept this trifle ! rhymes though few,
 Yet such as prove thy friend's remembrance true !

ELEGY II.

ON THE

DEATH OF THE UNIVERSITY BEADLE AT CAMBRIDGE.

THEE, whose refulgent staff and summons clear
 Minerva's flock long time was wont to obey,
 Although thyself a herald, famous here,
 The last of heralds, death, has snatch'd away.
 He calls on all alike, nor even deigns
 To spare the office that himself sustains.

Thy locks were whiter than the plumes display'd
 By Leda's paramour in ancient time;
 But thou wast worthy ne'er to have decay'd
 Or, Æson-like, to know a second prime,
 Worthy, for whom some goddess should have won
 New life, oft kneeling to Apollo's son.

Commission'd to converse with hasty call [stand!
 The gown'd tribes, how graceful wouldst thou
 So stood Cyllenius erst in Priam's hall,
 Wing-footed messenger of Jove's command!
 And so Eurybates, when he address'd
 To Peleus' son, Atrides' proud behest.

Dread queen of sepulchres! whose rigorous laws
 And watchful eyes run through the realms below,
 Oh, oft too adverse to Minerva's cause!
 Too often to the muse not less a foe!
 Choose meaner marks, and with more equal aim
 Pierce useless drones, earth's burthen, and its shame

Flow, therefore, tears for him from every eye,
 All ye disciples of the muses, weep!
 Assembling all in robes of sable dye,
 Around his bier lament his endless sleep!
 And let complaining Elegy rehearse
 In every school her sweetest, saddest verse.

ELEGY III.

ON THE

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER

SILENT I sat, dejected, and alone,
 Making, in thought, the public woes my own,
 When first arose the image in my breast
 Of England's suffering by that scourge, the pest!
 How Death, his funeral torch and scythe in hand,
 Entering the lordliest mansions of the land,

Has laid the gem-illumin'd palace low,
And levell'd tribes of nobles at a blow.
I next deplored the famed paternal pair,
Too soon to ashes turn'd and empty air!
The heroes next, whom snatch'd into the skies
All Belgia saw, and follow'd with her sighs;
But thee far most I mourn'd, regretted most,
Winton's chief shepherd, and her worthiest boast!
Pour'd out in tears I thus complaining said:
'Death, next in power to him who rules the dead!
Is it not enough that all the woodlands yield
To thy fell force, and every verdant field;
That lilies, at one noisome blast of thine,
And e'en the Cyprian queen's own roses pine;
That oaks themselves, although the running rill
Suckle their roots, must wither at thy will;
That all the winged nations, even those
Whose heaven-directed flight the future shows,
And all the beasts that in dark forests stray,
And all the herds of Proteus are thy prey.
Ah envious! arm'd with powers so unconfined!
Why stain thy hands with blood of human kind?
Why take delight, with darts that never roam,
To chase a heaven-born spirit from her home?'

While thus I mourn'd, the star of evening stood,
Now newly risen above the western flood,
And Phœbus from his morning goal again
Had reach'd the gulfs of the Iberian main.
I wish'd repose, and, on my couch reclined,
Took early rest, to night and sleep resign'd:
When—Oh for words to paint what I beheld!
I seem'd to wander in a spacious field,
Where all the champaign glow'd with purple light,
Like that of sunrise on the mountain height;
Flowers over all the field, of every hue
That ever Iris wore, luxuriant grew.
Nor Chloris, with whom amorous zephyrs play,
E'er dress'd Alcinous' garden half so gay.
A silver current, like the Tagus, roll'd
O'er golden sands, but sands of purer gold;
With dewy airs Favonius fann'd the flowers,
With airs awaken'd under rosy bowers.

Such, poets feign, irradiated all o'er
The sun's abode on India's utmost shore.

While I that splendour, and the mingled shade
Of fruitful vines, with wonder fix'd survey'd,
At once, with looks that beam'd celestial grace,
The seer of Winton stood before my face.
His snowy vesture's hem descending low
His golden sandals swept, and pure as snow
New fallen shone the mitre on his brow.
Where'er he trod, a tremulous sweet sound
Of gladness shook the flowery scene around:
Attendant angels clap their starry wings,
The trumpet shakes the sky, all ether rings;
Each chants his welcome, folds him to his breast
And thus a sweeter voice than all the rest:
'Ascend, my son! thy Father's kingdom share!
My son! henceforth be freed from every care!'

So spake the voice, and at its tender close
With psaltery's sound the angelic band arose:
Then night retired, and, chased by dawning day
The visionary bliss pass'd all away.
I mourn'd my banish'd sleep with fond concern;
Frequent to me may dreams like this return!

ELEGY IV.

TO HIS TUTOR THOMAS YOUNG,

CHAPLAIN TO THE ENGLISH FACTORY AT HAMBURGH

HENCE my epistle—skim the deep—fly o'er
Yon smooth expanse to the Teutonic shore!
Haste—lest a friend should grieve for thy delay—
And the gods grant that nothing thwart thy way
I will myself invoke the king who binds
In his Sicilian echoing vault the winds
With Doris and her nymphs, and all the throng
Of azure gods, to speed thee safe along.

But rather, to insure thy happier haste
Ascend Medea's chariot, if thou mayst;
Or that whence young Triptolemus of yore
Descended, welcome on the Scythian shore.
The sands that line the German coast descried,
To opulent Hamburga turn aside!
So call'd, if legendary fame be true,
From Hama, whom a club-arm'd Cimbrian slew;
There lives, deep learn'd and primitively just,
A faithful steward of his Christian trust,
My friend, and favourite inmate of my heart
That now is forced to want its better part!
What mountains now, and seas, alas! how wide:
From me this other, dearer self divide,
Dear as the sage renown'd for moral truth
To the prime spirit of the Attic youth!
Dear as the Stagyrite to Ammon's son,
His pupil, who disdain'd the world he won.
Nor so did Chiron, or so Phoenix shine
In young Achilles' eyes, as he in mine.
First led by him through sweet Aonian shade,
Each sacred haunt of Pindus I survey'd;
And favour'd by the muse, whom I implored,
Thrice on my lip the hallow'd stream I pour'd.
But thrice the sun's resplendent chariot roll'd
To Aries, has new tinged his fleece with gold,
And Chloris twice has dress'd the meadows gay,
And twice has summer parch'd their bloom away,
Since last delighted on his looks I hung,
Or my ear drank the music of his tongue:
Fly, therefore, and surpass the tempest's speed;
Aware thyself that there is urgent need!
Him, entering, thou shalt haply seated see
Beside his spouse, his infants on his knee;
Or turning, page by page, with studious look,
Some bulky father, or God's holy book;
Or ministering (which is his weightiest care)
To Christ's assembled flock their heavenly fare.
Give him, whatever his employment be,
Such gratulation as he claims from me!
And, with a downcast eye, and carriage meek,
Addressing him, forget not thus to speak:

' If compass'd round with arms thou canst attend
To verse, verse greets thee from a distant friend.
Long due, and late, I left the English shore;
But make me welcome for that cause the more!
Such from Ulysses, his chaste wife to cheer
The slow epistle came, though late, sincere.
But wherefore this? why palliate I the deed
For which the culprit's self could hardly plead?
Self-charged, and self-condemn'd, his proper part
He feels neglected, with an aching heart;
But thou forgive—delinquents, who confess,
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less
From timid foes the lion turns away,
Nor yawns upon or rends a crouching prey,
E'en pike-wielding Thracians learn to spare,
Won by soft influence of a suppliant prayer;
And Heaven's dread thunderbolt arrested stands
By a cheap victim and uplifted hands.
Long had he wish'd to write, but was withheld,
And writes at last, by love alone compell'd,
For fame, too often true, when she alarms,
Reports thy neighbouring fields a scene of arms;
Thy city against fierce besiegers barr'd,
And all the Saxon chiefs for fight prepared.
Enyo wastes thy country wide around,
And saturates with blood the tainted ground;
Mars rests contented in his Thrace no more,
But goads his steeds to fields of German gore;
The ever-verdant olive fades and dies,
And peace, the trumpet-hating goddess, flies,
Flies from that earth which justice long had left,
And leaves the world of its last guard bereft.'
Thus horror girds thee round. Meantime alone
Thou dwell'st, and helpless, in a soil unknown;
Poor, and receiving from a foreign hand
The aid denied thee in thy native land.
Oh, ruthless country, and unfeeling more
Than thy own billow-beaten chalky shore!
Leavest thou to foreign care the worthies given
By providence to guide thy steps to heaven?
His ministers, commission'd to proclaim
Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name!

Ah then most worthy, with a soul unfed,
 In Stygian night to lie for ever dead!
 So once the venerable Tishbite stray'd
 An exiled fugitive from shade to shade,
 When, flying Ahab and his fury wife,
 In lone Arabian wilds he shelter'd life;
 So from Philippa wander'd forth forlorn
 Cilician Paul, with sounding scourges torn;
 And Christ himself, so left, and trod no more
 The thankless Gergesene's forbidden shore.

But thou take courage! strive against despair;
 Quake not with dread, nor nourish anxious care!
 Grim war, indeed, on every side appears,
 And thou art menaced by a thousand spears;
 Yet none shall drink thy blood, or shall offend
 E'en the defenceless bosom of my friend.
 For thee the Ægis of thy God shall hide,
 Jehovah's self shall combat on thy side.
 The same who vanquish'd under Sion's towers
 At silent midnight all Assyria's powers,
 The same who overthrew in ages past
 Damascus' sons that laid Samaria waste!
 Their king he fill'd and them with fatal fears
 By mimic sounds of clarions in their ears,
 Of hoofs, and wheels, and neighings from afar,
 Of clashing armour, and the din of war.

Thou, there (as the most afflicted may),
 Still hope, and triumph o'er thy evil day!
 Look forth, expecting happier times to come,
 And to enjoy, once more, thy native home!

ELEGY V.

ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

TIME, never wandering from his annual round,
 Bids zephyr breathe the spring, and thaw the ground;
 Bleak winter flies, new verdure clothes the plain,
 And earth assumes her transient youth again.

Dream I, or also to the spring belong
Increase of genius, and new powers of song ?
Spring gives them, and, how strange soe'er it seems,
Impels me now to some harmonious themes.
Castalia's fountain, and the forked hill
By day, by night, my raptured fancy fill ;
My bosom burns and heaves, I hear within
A sacred sound that prompts me to begin.
Lo! Phœbus comes, with his bright hair he blends
The radiant laurel wreath ; Phœbus descends !
I mount, and undepress'd by cumbrous clay,
Through cloudy regions win my easy way ;
Rapt through poetic shadowy haunts I fly :
The shrines all open to my dauntless eye,
My spirit searches all the realms of light,
And no Tartarean gulfs elude my sight.
But this ecstatic trance—this glorious storm
Of inspiration—what will it perform ?
Spring claims the verse that with his influence glows,
And shall be paid with what himself bestows.

Thou, veil'd with opening foliage, lead'st the throng
Of feather'd minstrels, Philomel ! in song ;
Let us, in concert, to the season sing,
Civic and sylvan heralds of the spring !

With notes triumphant spring's approach declare !
To spring, ye muses, annual tribute bear !
The orient left, and Ethiopia's plains,
The sun now northward turns his golden reins ;
Night creeps not now ; yet rules with gentle sway,
And drives her dusky horrors swift away
Now less fatigued, on this ethereal plain
Boötes follows his celestial wain ;
And now the radiant centinels above,
Less numerous, watch around the courts of Jove,
For, with the night, force, ambush, slaughter fly,
And no gigantic guilt alarms the sky.
Now, haply says some shepherd, while he views,
Recumbent on a rock, the reddening dews,
This night, this, surely, Phœbus miss'd the fair,
Who stops his chariot by her amorous care.
Cynthia, delighted by the morning's glow,
Speeds to the woodland and resumes her bow,

Resigns her beams, and, glad to disappear,
Blesses his aid, who shortens her career.
Come—Phœbus cries—Aurora, come—too late
Thou lingerest, slumbering, with thy wither'd mate,
Leave him, and to Hymettus' top repair!
Thy darling Cephalus expects thee there.
The goddess with a blush her love betrays,
But mounts, and, driving rapidly, obeys.
Earth now desires thee, Phœbus! and, to engage
Thy warm embrace, casts off the guise of age;
Desires thee, and deserves; for who so sweet
When her rich bosom courts thy genial heat?
Her breath imparts to every breeze that blows
Arabia's harvest and the Paphian rose.
Her lofty front she diadems around
With sacred pines, like Ops on Ida crown'd;
Her dewy locks, with various flowers new blown,
She interweaves, various, and all her own;
For Proserpine, in such a wreath attired,
Tænarian Dis himself with love inspired.
Fear not, lest, cold and coy, the nymph refuse!
Herself, with all her sighing zephyrs, sues;
Each courts thee, fanning soft his scented wing,
And all her groves with warbled wishes ring.
Nor, unendow'd and indigent, aspires
The amorous earth to engage thy warm desires.
But, rich in balmy drugs, assists thy claim,
Divine Physician! to that glorious name.
If splendid recompense, if gifts can move
Desire in thee (gifts often purchase love),
She offers all the wealth her mountains hide,
And all that rests beneath the boundless tide.
How oft, when headlong from the heavenly steep
She sees thee playing in the western deep,
How oft she cries—' Ah Phœbus, why repair
Thy wasted force, why seek refreshment there?
Can Tethys win thee? wherefore shouldst thou lave
A face so fair in her unpleasant wave?
Come, seek my green retreats, and rather choose
To cool thy tresses in my crystal dews.
The grassy turf shall yield thee sweeter rest;
Come, lay thy evening glories on my breast,

And breathing fresh, through many a humid rose,
Soft whispering airs shall lull thee to repose!
No fears I feel like Semele to die,
Nor let thy burning wheels approach too nigh,
For thou canst govern them, here therefore rest,
And lay thy evening glories on my breast!

Thus breathes the wanton Earth her amorous flame,
And all her countless offspring feel the same;
For Cupid now through every region strays,
Brightening his faded fires with solar rays;
His new-strung bow sends forth a deadlier sound,
And his new-pointed shafts more deeply wound.
Nor Dian's self escapes him now untried,
Nor even Vesta at her altar side;
His mother too repairs her beauty's wane,
And seems sprung newly from the deep again.
Exulting youths the hymeneal sing,
With Hymen's name roofs, rocks, and valleys ring
He, new attired, and by the season drest,
Proceeds, all fragrant, in his saffron vest.
Now many a golden-cinctured virgin roves
To taste the pleasures of the fields and groves,
All wish, and each alike, some favourite youth
Hers, in the bonds of hymeneal truth.
Now pipes the shepherd through his reeds again,
Nor Phillis wants a song that suits the strain;
With songs the seaman hails the starry sphere,
And dolphins rise from the abyss to hear:
Jove feels himself the season, sports again
With his fair spouse, and banquets all his train.
Now too the satyrs, in the dusk of eve,
Their mazy dance through flowery meadows weave
And neither god nor goat, but both in kind,
Silvanus, wreath'd with cypress, skips behind.
The dryads leave their hollow sylvan cells
To roam the banks and solitary dells;
Pan riots now; and from his amorous chafe
Ceres and Cybele seem hardly safe,
And Faunus, all on fire to reach the prize,
In chase of some enticing oread flies;
She bounds before, but fears too swift a bound,
And hidden lies, but wishes to be found.

Our shades entice the immortals from above,
 And some kind power presides o'er every grove ;
 And long, ye powers, o'er every grove preside,
 For all is safe, and blest, where ye abide !
 Return, O Jove ! the age of gold restore—
 Why choose to dwell where storms and thunder roar !
 At least thou, Phœbus ! moderate thy speed !
 Let not the vernal hours too swift proceed,
 Command rough winter back, nor yield the pole
 Too soon to night's encroaching, long control !

ELEGY VI.

TO CHARLES DEODATI,

Who, while he spent his Christmas in the country, sent the
 Author a poetical epistle, in which he requested that his verses,
 if not so good as usual, might be excused on account of the
 many feasts to which his friends invited him, and which would
 not allow him leisure to finish them as he wished.

WITH no rich viands overcharged, I send [friend.
 Health, which perchance you want, my pamper'd
 But wherefore should thy muse tempt mine away
 From what she loves, from darkness into day ?
 Art thou desirous to be told how well
 I love thee, and in verse ? verse cannot tell.
 For verse has bounds, and must in measure move ;
 But neither bounds nor measure knows my love.
 How pleasant, in thy lines described, appear
 December's harmless sports, and rural cheer !
 French spirits kindling with cœrulean fires,
 And all such gambols as the time inspires !
 Think not that wine against good verse offends,
 The muse and Bacchus have been always friends ;
 Nor Phœbus blushes sometimes to be found
 With ivy, rather than with laurel, crown'd.
 The Nine themselves oft-times have join'd the song ;
 And revels of the Bacchanalian throng ;
 Not even Ovid could in Scythian air
 Sing sweetly—why ? no vine would flourish there.

What in brief numbers sung Anacreon's muse ?
Wine, and the rose that sparkling wine bedews.
Pindar with Bacchus glows—his every line
Breathes the rich fragrance of inspiring wine,
While, with loud crash o'erturn'd, the chariot lies,
And brown with dust the fiery courser flies.
The Roman lyrist steep'd in wine his lays
So sweet in Glycera's and Chloe's praise.
Now too the plenteous feast and mantling bowl
Nourish the vigour of thy sprightly soul ;
The flowing goblet makes thy numbers flow,
And casks not wine alone, but verse bestow.
Thus Phœbus favours, and the arts attend,
Whom Bacchus and whom Ceres both befriend.
What wonder, then, thy verses are so sweet
In which these triple powers so kindly meet !
The lute now also sounds, with gold inwrought,
And, touch'd with flying fingers nicely taught,
In tapestried halls, high roof'd, the sprightly lyre
Directs the dancers of the virgin choir.
If dull repletion fright the muse away,
Sights gay as these may more invite her stay ;
And, trust me, while the ivory keys resound,
Fair damsels sport, and perfumes steam around,
Apollo's influence, like ethereal flame,
Shall animate, at once thy glowing frame,
And all the muse shall rush into thy breast,
By love and music's blended powers possest.
For numerous powers light elegy befriend,
Hear her sweet voice, and at her call attend ;
Her, Bacchus, Ceres, Venus, all approve,
And, with his blushing mother, gentle Love.
Hence to such bards we grant the copious use
Of banquets, and the vine's delicious juice.
But they who demigods and heroes praise,
And feats perform'd in Jove's more youthful days,
Who now the counsels of high heaven explore,
Now shades that echo the Cerberean roar,
Simply let these, like him of Samos, live,
Let herbs to them a bloodless banquet give ;
In beechen goblets let their beverage shine,
Cool from the crystal spring, their sober wine !

Their youth should pass in innocence secure
 From stain licentious, and in manners pure,
 Pure as the priest, when robed in white he stands,
 The fresh lustration ready in his hands.
 Thus Linus lived, and thus, as poets write,
 Tiresias, wiser for his loss of sight;
 Thus exiled Chalcas, thus the Bard of Thrace,
 Melodious Tamar of the savage race;
 Thus train'd by temperance, Homer led, of yore,
 His chief of Ithaca from shore to shore,
 Through magic Circe's monster-peopled reign,
 And shoals insidious with the syren train;
 And through the realms where grizzly spectres dwell
 Whose tribes he fetter'd in a gory spell;
 For these are sacred bards, and from above
 Drink large infusions from the mind of Jove.

Wouldst thou (perhaps 'tis hardly worth thine ear)
 Wouldst thou be told my occupation here?
 The promised King of peace employs my pen,
 The eternal covenant made for guilty men,
 The new-born Deity with infant cries
 Filling the sordid hovel where he lies;
 The hymning angels, and the herald star,
 That led the wise, who sought him from afar,
 And idols on their own unhallow'd shore
 Dash'd, at his birth, to be revered no more.

This theme on reeds of Albion I rehearse:
 The dawn of that blest day inspired the verse,
 Verse that, reserved in secret, shall attend
 Thy candid voice, my critic, and my friend!

ELEGY VII.

As yet a stranger to the gentle fires
 That Amathusia's smiling queen inspires,
 Not seldom I derided Cupid's darts,
 And scorn'd his claim to rule all human hearts
 'Go, child,' I said, 'transfix the timorous dove!
 An easy conquest suits an infant love;

Enslave the sparrow, for such prize shall be
Sufficient triumph to a chief like thee!
Why aim thy idle arms at human kind?
Thy shafts prevail not 'gainst the noble mind.'

The Cyprian heard, and, kindling into ire,
(None kindles sooner) burn'd with double fire.

It was the spring, and newly-risen day
Peep'd o'er the hamlets on the first of May;
My eyes, too tender for the blaze of light,
Still sought the shelter of retiring night,
When love approach'd, in painted plumes array'd,
The insidious god his rattling darts betray'd,
Nor less his infant features, and the sly,
Sweet intimations of his threatening eye.

Such the Sigeian boy is seen above
Filling the goblet for imperial Jove;
Such he, on whom the nymphs bestow'd their charms
Hylas, who perish'd in a naiad's arms.
Angry he seem'd, yet graceful in his ire,
And added threats not destitute of fire.
'My power,' he said, 'by others' pain alone,
'Twere best to learn; now learn it by thy own!
With those that feel my power, that power attest!
And in thy anguish be my sway confest!
I vanquish'd Phœbus, though returning vain
From his new triumph o'er the Python slain,
And, when he thinks on Daphne, even he
Will yield the prize of archery to me.
A dart less true the Parthian horseman sped,
Behind him kill'd, and conquer'd as he fled:
Less true the expert Cydonian, and less true
The youth whose shaft his latent Procris slew.
Vanquish'd by me see huge Orion bend,
By me Alcides, and Alcides' friend.
At me should Jove himself a bolt design,
His bosom first should bleed transfix'd by mine.
But all thy doubts this shaft will best explain,
Nor shall it reach thee with a trivial pain.
Thy muse, vain youth! shall not thy peace ensure,
Nor Phœbus' serpent yield thy wound a cure.'

He spoke, and, waving a bright shaft in air,
Sought the warm bosom of the Cyprian fair.

That thus a child should bluster in my ear,
Provoked my laughter more than moved my fear.
I shunn'd not, therefore, public haunts, but stray'd
Careless in city or suburban shade,
And, passing and repassing nymphs that moved
With grace divine, beheld where'er I roved.
Bright shone the vernal day with double blaze
As beauty gave new force to Phœbus' rays.
By no grave scruples check'd, I freely eyed
The dangerous show, rash youth my only guide,
And many a look of many a fair unknown
Met full, unable to control my own.
But one I mark'd (then peace forsook my breast),
One—Oh how far superior to the rest!
What lovely features! such the Cyprian queen
Herself might wish, and Juno wish her mien.
The very nymph was she, whom, when I dared
His arrows, Love had even then prepared!
Nor was himself remote, nor unsupplied
With torch well trimm'd and quiver at his side;
Now to her lips he clung, her eyelids now,
Then settled on her cheeks, or on her brow;
And with a thousand wounds from every part
Pierced and transpierced my undefended heart.
A fever, new to me, of fierce desire
Now seized my soul, and I was all on fire,
But she, the while, whom only I adore,
Was gone, and vanish'd, to appear no more.
In silent sadness I pursue my way;
I pause, I turn, proceed, yet wish to stay,
And, while I follow her in thought, bemoan
With tears my soul's delight so quickly flown.
When Jove had hurl'd him to the Lemnian coast,
So Vulcan sorrow'd for Olympus lost,
And so Œclides, sinking into night,
From the deep gulf look'd up to distant light.
Wretch that I am, what hopes for me remain,
Who cannot cease to love, yet love in vain?
Oh could I once, once more behold the fair,
Speak to her, tell her of the pangs I bear;
Perhaps she is not adamant; would show,
Perhaps, some pity at my tale of woe.

Oh inauspicious flame—'tis mine to prove
 A matchless instance of disastrous love.
 Ah, spare me, gentle power!—If such thou be,
 Let not thy deeds and nature disagree.
 Spare me, and I will worship at no shrine
 With vow and sacrifice save only thine.
 Now I revere thy fires, thy bow, thy darts :
 Now own thee sovereign of all human hearts
 Remove! no—grant me still this raging woe!
 Sweet is the wretchedness that lovers know :
 But pierce hereafter (should I chance to see
 One destined mine) at once both her and me.

Such were the trophies that, in earlier days
 By vanity seduced, I toil'd to raise ;
 Studious, yet indolent, and urged by youth,
 That worst of teachers! from the ways of truth ;
 Till learning taught me in his shady bower
 To quit love's servile yoke, and spurn his power.
 Then, on a sudden, the fierce flame supprest,
 A frost continual settled on my breast,
 Whence Cupid fears his flames extinct to see,
 And Venus dreads a Diomede in me.

EPIGRAMS.

ON THE INVENTOR OF GUNS.

PRAISE in old time the sage Prometheus won,
 Who stole ethereal radiance from the sun ;
 But greater he, whose bold invention strove
 To emulate the fiery bolts of Jove.

[The Poems on the subject of the Gunpowder Treason I have not translated, both because the matter of them is unpleasant, and because they are written with an asperity, which, however it might be warranted in Milton's day, would be extremely unreasonable now.]

TO LEONORA SINGING AT ROME.*

ANOTHER Leonora once inspired
 Tasso, with fatal love to phrensy fired ;
 But how much happier, lived he now, were he,
 Pierced with whatever pangs for love of thee !
 Since could he hear that heavenly voice of thine,
 With Adriana's lute of sound divine,
 Piercer than Pentheus' though his eye might roll,
 Or idiot apathy benumb his soul,
 You still, with medicinal sounds might cheer
 His senses wandering in a blind career ;
 And, sweetly breathing through his wounded breast,
 Charm, with soul-soothing song, his thoughts to rest.

TO THE SAME.

NAPLES, too credulous, ah ! boast no more
 The sweet-voiced syren buried on thy shore,
 That, when Parthenope deceased, she gave
 Her sacred dust to a Chalcidic grave,
 For still she lives, but has exchanged the hoarse
 Pausilipo for Tiber's placid course,
 Where, idol of all Rome, she now in chains
 Of magic song both gods and men detains.

THE COTTAGER AND HIS LANDLORD.

A FABLE

A PEASANT to his lord paid yearly court,
 Presenting pippins of so rich a sort

* I have translated only two of the three poetical compliments addressed to Leonora, as they appear to me far superior to what I have omitted.

That he, displeased to have a part alone,
 Removed the tree, that all might be his own.
 The tree, too old to travel, though before
 So fruitful, wither'd, and would yield no more.
 The squire, perceiving all his labour void,
 Cursed his own pains, so foolishly employ'd,
 And, ' Oh,' he cried, ' that I had lived content
 With tribute, small indeed, but kindly meant!
 My avarice has expensive proved to me,
 Has cost me both my pippins and my tree.'

TO CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN, WITH
 CROMWELL'S PICTURE.

CHRISTINA, maiden of heroic mien!
 Star of the North! of northern stars the queen!
 Behold what wrinkles I have earn'd, and how
 The iron casque still chafes my veteran brow,
 While following Fate's dark footsteps, I fulfil
 The dictates of a hardy people's will.
 But soften'd in thy sight my looks appear,
 Not to all queens or kings alike severe.

ON THE DEATH OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

A PHYSICIAN.

LEARN, ye nations of the earth,
 The condition of your birth,
 Now be taught your feeble state:
 Know, that all must yield to fate!
 If the mournful rover, Death,
 Say but once—' Resign your breath!'
 Vainly of escape you dream,
 You must pass the Stygian stream
 Could the stoutest overcome
 Death's assault, and baffle doom.
 Hercules had both withstood,
 Undiseased by Nessus' blood.

Ne'er had Hector press'd the plain
By a trick of Pallas slain,
Nor the chief to Jove allied
By Achilles' phantom died.

Could enchantments life prolong,
Circe, saved by magic song,
Still had lived, and equal skill
Had preserved Medea still.

Dwelt in herbs and drugs a power
To avert man's destined hour,
Learn'd Machaon should have known
Doubtless to avert his own.

Chiron had survived the smart
Of the hydra-tainted dart,
And Jove's bolt had been, with ease,
Foil'd by Asclepiades.

Thou too, sage! of whom forlorn
Helicon and Cirrha mourn,
Still hadst fill'd thy princely place
Regent of the gowned race:

Hadst advanced to higher fame
Still thy much-ennobled name,
Nor in Charon's skiff explored
The Tartarean gulf abhorr'd.

But resentful Proserpine,
Jealous of thy skill divine,
Snapping short thy vital thread,
Thee too number'd with the dead.

Wise and good! untroubled be
The green turf that covers thee!
Thence, in gay profusion, grow
All the sweetest flowers that blow

Pluto's consort bid thee rest!
Æacus pronounce thee blest!
To her home thy shade consign
Make Elysium ever thine!

ON THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.

My lids with grief were tumid yet,
 And still my sullied cheek was wet
 With briny dews, profusely shed
 For venerable Winton dead ;
 When fame, whose tales of saddest sound,
 Alas ! are ever truest found,
 The news through all our cities spread
 Of yet another mitred head
 By ruthless fate to death consign'd,
 Ely, the honour of his kind !

At once a storm of passion heaved
 My boiling bosom, much I grieved ;
 But more I raged, at every breath
 Devoting Death himself to death.
 With less revenge did Naso teem
 When hated Ibis was his theme ;
 With less Archilochus denied
 The lovely Greek his promised bride.

But lo ! while thus I execrate
 Incensed the minister of fate,
 Wondrous accents, soft, yet clear,
 Wafted on the gale I hear.

' Ah, much deluded ! lay aside
 Thy threats, and anger misapplied !
 Art not afraid with sounds like these
 To offend, where thou canst not appease ?
 Death is not (wherefore dream'st thou thus ?)
 The son of night and Erebus :
 Nor was of fell Erynnis born
 On gulfs where Chaos rules forlorn.
 But sent from God, his presence leaves,
 To gather home his ripen'd sheaves,
 To call encumber'd souls away
 From fleshly bonds to boundless day,
 (As when the winged hours excite,
 And summon forth the morning light)
 And each to convoy to her place
 Before the Eternal Father's face.

But not the wicked—they, severe
 Yet just, from all their pleasures here
 He hurries to the realms below,
 Terrific realms of penal woe!
 Myself no sooner heard his call
 Than, 'scaping through my prison wall,
 I bade adieu to bolts and bars,
 And soar'd, with angels, to the stars,
 Like him of old, to whom 'twas given
 To mount on fiery wheels to heaven.
 Boöte's waggon, slow with cold,
 Appall'd me not; nor to behold
 The sword that vast Orion draws,
 Or e'en the scorpion's horrid claws.
 Beyond the sun's bright orb I fly,
 And far beneath my feet descry
 Night's dread goddess, seen with awe,
 Whom her winged dragons draw.
 Thus, ever wondering at my speed,
 Augmented still as I proceed,
 I pass the planetary sphere,
 The milky way—and now appear
 Heaven's crystal battlements, her door
 Of massy pearl, and emerald floor.
 But here I cease. For never can
 The tongue of once a mortal man
 In suitable description trace
 The pleasures of that happy place;
 Suffice it, that those joys divine
 Are all, and all for ever mine!

NATURE UNIMPAIRED BY TIME.

AH, how the human mind wearies herself
 With her own wanderings, and, involved in gloom
 Impenetrable, speculates amiss!
 Measuring in her folly things divine
 By human; laws inscribed on adamant

By laws of man's device, and counsels fix'd
For ever, by the hours that pass and die.

How?—shall the face of nature then be plough'd
Into deep wrinkles, and shall years at last
On the great parent fix a sterile curse?
Shall even she confess old age, and halt,
And, palsy-smitten, shake her starry brows?
Shall foul antiquity with rust, and drought,
And famine, vex the radiant worlds above?
Shall time's unsated maw crave and ingulf
The very heavens, that regulate his flight?
And was the sire of all able to fence
His works, and to uphold the circling worlds,
But, through improvident and heedless haste
Let slip the occasion?—so then—all is lost—
And in some future evil hour, yon arch
Shall crumble, and come thundering down, the poles
Jar in collision, the Olympian king
Fall with his throne, and Pallas, holding forth
The terrors of the Gorgon shield in vain,
Shall rush to the abyss, like Vulcan hurl'd
Down into Lemnos, through the gate of heaven.
Thou also, with precipitated wheels,
Phœbus! thy own son's fall shall imitate,
With hideous ruin shalt impress the deep
Suddenly, and the flood shall reek, and hiss,
At the extinction of the lamp of day.
Then too shall Hæmus, cloven to his base,
Be shatter'd, and the huge Ceraunian hills,
Once weapons of Tartarean Dis, immersed
In Erebus, shall fill himself with fear.

No. The Almighty Father surer laid
His deep foundations, and, providing well
For the event of all, the scales of fate
Suspended in just equipoise, and bade
His universal works, from age to age,
One tenour hold, perpetual, undisturb'd.

Hence the prime mover wheels itself about
Continual, day by day, and with it bears
In social measure swift the heavens around.
Not tardier now is Saturn than of old,
Nor radiant less the burning casque of Mars.

Phœbus, his vigour unimpair'd, still shows
The effulgence of his youth, nor needs the god
A downward course, that he may warm the vales;
But, ever rich in influence, runs his road,
Sign after sign, through all the heavenly zone
Beautiful, as at first, ascends the star
From odoriferous Ind, whose office is
To gather home betimes the ethereal flock,
To pour them o'er the skies again at eve,
And to discriminate the night and day.
Still Cynthia's changeful horn waxes and wanes
Alternate, and with arms extended still
She welcomes to her breast her brother's beams.
Nor have the elements deserted yet
Their functions; thunder with as loud a stroke
As erst smites through the rocks and scatters them.
The east still howls; still the relentless north
Invades the shuddering Scythian, still he breathes
The winter, and still rolls the storms along.
The king of ocean, with his wonted force,
Beats on Pelorus; o'er the deep is heard
The hoarse alarm of Triton's sounding shell;
Nor swim the monsters of the Ægean sea
In shallows, or beneath diminish'd waves.
Thou too, thy ancient vegetative power
Enjoy'st, O earth! Narcissus still is sweet
And Phœbus! still thy favourite, and still
Thy favourite Cytherea! both retain
Their beauty; nor the mountains, ore-enrich'd
For punishment of man, with purer gold
Teem'd ever, or with brighter gems the deep.

Thus in unbroken series all proceeds;
And shall, till wide involving either pole,
And the immensity of yonder heaven,
The final flames of destiny absorb
The world, consumed in one enormous pyre

ON THE PLATONIC IDEA,

AS IT WAS UNDERSTOOD BY ARISTOTLE.

YE sister powers, who o'er the sacred groves
Preside, and thou, fair mother of them all,
Mnemosyne! and thou who, in thy grot
Immense, reclined at leisure, hast in charge
The archives and the ordinances of Jove,
And dost record the festivals of heaven,
Eternity!—inform us who is He,
That great original by nature chosen
To be the archetype of human kind,
Unchangeable, immortal, with the poles
Themselves coeval, one, yet every where
An image of the God who gave him being?
Twin-brother of the goddess born from Jove,
He dwells not in his father's mind, but, though
Of common nature with ourselves, exists
Apart, and occupies a local home.
Whether, companion of the stars, he spend
Eternal ages, roaming at his will
From sphere to sphere the tenfold heavens, or dwell
On the moon's side that nearest neighbours earth,
Or torpid on the banks of Lethe sit,
Among the multitude of souls ordain'd
To flesh and blood; or whether (as may chance)
That vast and giant model of our kind
In some far distant region of this globe
Sequester'd stalk, with lifted head on high
O'ertowering Atlas, on whose shoulders rest
The stars, terrific even to the gods.
Never the Theban seer, whose blindness proved
His best illumination, him beheld
In secret vision; never him the son
Of Pleione, amid the noiseless night
Descending, to the prophet-choir reveal'd;
Him never knew the Assyrian priest, who yet
The ancestry of Ninus' chronicles,
And Belus, and Osiris, far renown'd,
Nor even thrice great Hermes, although skill'd

So deep in mystery, to the worshippers
Of Isis show'd a prodigy like him.

And thou, who hast immortalized the shades
Of Academus, if the schools received
This monster of the fancy first from thee
Either recall at once the banish'd bards
To thy republic, or thyself, evinced
A wilder fabulist, go also forth.

TO HIS FATHER.

OH that Pieria's spring would through my breast
Pour its inspiring influence, and rush
No rill, but rather an o'erflowing flood
That, for my venerable father's sake
All meaner themes renounced, my muse, on wings
Of duty borne, might reach a loftier strain.
For thee, my father! howsoe'er it please,
She frames this slender work; nor know I aught
That may thy gifts more suitably requite;
Though to requite them suitably would ask
Returns much nobler, and surpassing far
The meagre stores of verbal gratitude:
But, such as I possess, I send thee all.
This page presents thee in their full amount
With thy son's treasures, and the sum is nought;
Nought, save the riches that from airy dream
In secret grottos and in laurel bowers,
I have, by golden Clio's gift, acquired.

Verse is a work divine; despise not thou
Verse therefore, which evinces (nothing more)
Man's heavenly source, and which, retaining still
Some scintillations of Promethean fire,
Bespeaks him animated from above.
The gods love verse; the infernal powers themselves
Confess the influence of verse, which stirs
The lowest deep, and binds in triple chains
Of adamant both Pluto and the shades.

In verse the Delphic priestess and the pale
 Tremulous sybil make the future known ;
 And he who sacrifices, on the shrine [bull
 Hangs verse, both when he smites the threatening
 And when he spreads his reeking entrails wide
 To scrutinize the fates enveloped there.
 We too, ourselves, what time we seek again
 Our native skies, and one eternal now
 Shall be the only measure of our being,
 Crown'd all with gold, and chanting to the lyre
 Harmonious verse, shall range the courts above,
 And make the starry firmament resound.
 And, even now, the fiery spirit pure
 That wheels yon circling orbs, directs himself
 Their mazy dance with melody of verse
 Unutterable, immortal, hearing which
 Huge Ophiuchus holds his hiss suppress'd ;
 Orion, soften'd, drops his ardent blade,
 And Atlas stands unconscious of his load.
 Verse graced of old the feasts of kings, ere yet
 Luxurious dainties, destined to the gulf
 Immense of gluttony, were known, and ere
 Lyæus deluged yet the temperate board.
 Then sat the bard a customary guest
 To share the banquet, and, his length of locks
 With beechen honours bound, proposed in verse
 The characters of heroes and their deeds,
 To imitation, sang of chaos old,
 Of nature's birth, of gods that crept in search
 Of acorns fallen, and of the thunderbolt
 Not yet produced from Ætna's fiery cave.
 And what avails, at last, tune without voice,
 Devoid of matter ? Such may suit perhaps
 The rural dance, but such was ne'er the song
 Of Orpheus, whom the streams stood still to hear
 And the oaks follow'd. Not by chords alone
 Well touch'd, but by resistless accents more
 To sympathetic tears the ghosts themselves
 He moved ; these praises to his verse he owes.
 Nor thou persist, I pray thee, still to slight
 The sacred Nine, and to imagine vain
 And useless powers, by whom inspired, thyself

Art skilful to associate verse with airs
Harmonious, and to give the human voice
A thousand modulations, heir by right
Indisputable of Arion's fame.

Now say, what wonder is it, if a son
Of thine delight in verse, if, so conjoin'd
In close affinity, we sympathize
In social arts and kindred studies sweet ?
Such distribution of himself to us
Was Phœbus' choice ; thou hast thy gift, and I
Mine also, and between us we receive,
Father and son, the whole inspiring god.

No ! howsoe'er the semblance thou assume
Of hate, thou hatest not the gentle muse,
My father ! for thou never badest me tread
The beaten path, and broad, that leads right on
To opulence, nor didst condemn thy son
To the insipid clamours of the bar,
To laws voluminous, and ill observed ;
But, wishing to enrich me more, to fill
My mind with treasure, ledst me far away
From city din to deep retreats, to banks
And streams Aonian, and, with free consent
Didst place me happy at Apollo's side.
I speak not now, on more important themes
Intent, of common benefits, and such
As nature bids, but of thy larger gifts,
My father ! who, when I had open'd once
The stores of Roman rhetorick, and learn'd
The full-toned language of the eloquent Greeks,
Whose lofty music graced the lips of Jove,
Thyself didst counsel me to add the flowers
That Gallia boasts, those too, with which the smooth
Italian his degenerate speech adorns,
That witnesses his mixture with the Goth ;
And Palestine's prophetic songs divine.
To sum the whole, whate'er the heaven contains,
The earth beneath it, and the air between,
The rivers and the restless deep, may all
Prove intellectual gain to me, my wish
Concurring with thy will ; science herself,
All cloud removed, inclines her beauteous head,

And offers me the lip, if, dull of heart,
I shrink not, and decline her gracious boon.

Go now, and gather dross, ye sordid minds
That covet it; what could my father more?
What more could Jove himself, unless he gave
His own abode, the heaven, in which he reigns?
More eligible gifts than these were not
Apollo's to his son, had they been safe
As they were insecure, who made the boy
The world's vice-luminary, bade him rule
The radiant chariot of the day, and bind
To his young brows his own all-dazzling wreath.
I therefore, although last and least, my place
Among the learned in the laurel grove
Will hold, and where the conqueror's ivy twines,
Henceforth exempt from the unletter'd throng
Profane, nor even to be seen by such.
Away then, sleepless care, complaint, away,
And envy, with thy 'jealous leer malign!'
Nor let the monster calumny shoot forth
Her venom'd tongue at me. Detested foes!
Ye all are impotent against my peace,
For I am privileged, and bear my breast
Safe, and too high, for your viperean wound.

But thou, my father! since to render thanks
Equivalent, and to requite by deeds
Thy liberality, exceeds my power,
Suffice it, that I thus record thy gifts,
And bear them treasured in a grateful mind!
Ye, too, the favourite pastime of my youth,
My voluntary numbers, if ye dare
To hope longevity, and to survive
Your master's funeral, not soon absorb'd
In the oblivious Lethæan gulf,
Shall to futurity perhaps convey
This theme, and by these praises of my sire
Improve the fathers of a distant age!

TO SALSILLUS, A ROMAN POET, MUCH
INDISPOSED.

The original is written in a measure called Scazon, which signifies limping, and the measure is so denominated, because, though in other respects iambic, it terminates with a Spondee, and has, consequently, a more tardy movement.

The reader will immediately see that this property of the Latin verse cannot be imitated in English.

My halting muse, that dragg'st by choice along
Thy slow, slow step, in melancholy song,
And likest that pace, expressive of thy cares,
Not less than Diopelia's sprightlier airs,
When in the dance she beats with measured tread
Heaven's floor, in front of Juno's golden bed;
Salute Salsillus, who to verse divine
Prefers, with partial love, such lays as mine.
Thus writes that Milton, then, who, wafted o'er
From his own nest on Albion's stormy shore,
Where Eurys, fiercest of the Æolian band,
Sweeps with ungovern'd rage the blasted land,
Of late to more serene Ausonia came
To view her cities of illustrious name,
To prove, himself a witness of the truth,
How wise her elders, and how learn'd her youth.
Much good, Salsillus! and a body free
From all disease, that Milton asks for thee,
Who now endurest the languor and the pains
That bile inflicts, diffused through all thy veins;
Relentless malady! not moved to spare
By thy sweet Roman voice and Lesbian air!

Health, Hebe's sister, sent us from the skies
And thou, Apollo, whom all sickness flies,
Pythius, or Pæan, or what name divine
Soe'er thou choose, haste, heal a priest of thine;
Ye groves of Faunus, and ye hills that melt
With vinous dews, where meek Evander dwelt!
If aught salubrious in your confines grow,
Strive which shall soonest heal your poet's woe,
That, render'd to the muse he loves, again
He may enchant the meadows with his strain.

Numa, reclined in everlasting ease
 Amid the shade of dark embowering trees,
 Viewing with eyes of unabated fire
 His loved *Ægeria*, shall that strain admire
 So sooth'd, the tumid Tiber shall revere
 The tombs of kings, nor desolate the year,
 Shall curb his waters with a friendly rein,
 And guide them harmless, till they meet the main.

TO GIOVANNI BATTISTA MANSO

MARQUIS OF VILLA.

MILTON'S ACCOUNT OF MANSO.

Giovanni Battista Manso, Marquis of Villa, is an Italian nobleman of the highest estimation among his countrymen, for genius, literature, and military accomplishments. To him Torquato Tasso addressed his *Dialogues on Friendship*, for he was much the friend of Tasso, who has also celebrated him among the other princes of his country, in his poem entitled *Gerusalemme Conquistata*, book xx

Fra cavalier magnanimi, e cortesi,
 Risplende il Manso.

During the Author's stay at Naples, he received at the hands of the Marquis a thousand kind offices and civilities, and, desirous not to appear ungrateful, sent him this poem a short time before his departure from that city.

THESE verses also to thy praise, the Nine,
 O Manso! happy in that theme, design,
 For, Gallus and Mæcenas gone, they see
 None such besides, or whom they love as thee
 And if my verse may give the meed of fame,
 Thine too shall prove an everlasting name.
 Already such, it shines in Tasso's page
 (For thou wast Tasso's friend) from age to age,
 And, next, the muse consign'd (not unaware
 How high the charge) Marino to thy care,
 Who, singing to the nymphs Adonis' praise,
 Boasts thee the patron of his copious lays.
 To thee alone the poet would entrust
 His latest vows, to thee alone his dust;

And thou with punctual piety hast paid,
 In labour'd brass, thy tribute to his shade.
 Nor this contented thee—but lest the grave [save,
 Should aught absorb of theirs which thou couldst
 All future ages thou hast deign'd to teach
 The life, lot, genius, character of each,
 Eloquent as the Carian sage, who, true
 To his great theme, the life of Homer drew.

I, therefore, though a stranger youth, who come
 Chill'd by rude blasts that freeze my northern home
 Thee dear to Clio, confident proclaim,
 And thine, for Phœbus' sake, a deathless name.
 Nor thou, so kind, wilt view with scornful eye
 A muse scarce rear'd beneath our sullen sky,
 Who fears not, indiscreet as she is young,
 To seek in Latium hearers of her song.
 We too, where Thames with its unsullied waves
 The tresses of the blue-hair'd Ocean laves,
 Hear oft by night, or, slumbering, seem to hear,
 O'er his wide stream, the swan's voice warbling
 And we could boast a Tityrus of yore [clear ;
 Who trod, a welcome guest, your happy shore.

Yes—dreary as we own our northern clime,
 E'en we to Phœbus raise the polish'd rhyme,
 We too serve Phœbus ; Phœbus has received
 (If legends old may claim to be believed)
 No sordid gifts from us, the golden ear,
 The burnish'd apple, ruddiest of the year,
 The fragrant crocus, and, to grace his fane,
 Fair damsels chosen from the druid train
 Druids, our native bards in ancient time,
 Who gods and heroes praised in hallow'd rhyme !
 Hence, often as the maids of Greece surround
 Apollo's shrine with hymns of festive sound,
 They name the virgins who arrived of yore
 With British offerings on the Delian shore,
 Loxo, from giant Corineus sprung,
 Upis, on whose blest lips the future hung,
 And Hacaerge, with the golden hair, [bare.
 All deck'd with Pictish hues, and all with bosoms

Thou, therefore, happy sage, whatever clime
 Shall ring with Tasso's praise in after time,

Or with Marino's, shalt be known their friend
And with an equal flight to fame ascend.
The world shall hear how Phœbus and the Nine
Were inmates once, and willing guests of thine.
Yet Phœbus, when of old constrain'd to roam
The earth, an exile from his heavenly home
Enter'd, no willing guest, Admetus' door,
Though Hercules had ventured there before.
But gentle Chiron's cave was near, a scene
Of rural peace, cloth'd with perpetual green,
And thither, oft as respite he required
From rustic clamours loud, the god retired.
There, many a time, on Peneus' bank reclined
At some oak's root, with ivy thick entwined,
Won by his hospitable friend's desire,
He sooth'd his pains of exile with the lyre.
Then shook the hills, then trembled Peneus' shore,
Nor Cæta felt his load of forest more ;
The upland elms descended to the plain,
And soften'd lynxes wonder'd at that strain.

Well may we think, Oh, dear to all above !
Thy birth distinguish'd by the smile of Jove,
And that Apollo shed his kindest power,
And Maia's son, on that propitious hour,
Since only minds so born can comprehend
A poet's worth, or yield that worth a friend.
Hence on thy yet unfaded cheek appears
The lingering freshness of thy greener years,
Hence in thy front and features we admire
Nature unwither'd and a mind entire.
O might so true a friend to me belong,
So skill'd to grace the votaries of song,
Should I recall hereafter into rhyme
The kings and heroes of my native clime,
Arthur the chief, who even now prepares,
In subterraneous being, future wars,
With all his martial knights, to be restored
Each to his seat around the federal board ;
And Oh, if spirit fail me not, disperse
Our Saxon plunderers in triumphant verse !
Then, after all, when, with the past content,
A life I finish, not in silence spent ;

Should he, kind mourner, o'er my death-bed bend
 I shall but need to say.—' Be yet my friend !'
 He, too, perhaps, shall bid the marble breathe
 To honour me, and with the graceful wreath
 Or of Parnassus or the Paphian isle
 Shall bind my brows—but I shall rest the while
 Then also, if the fruits of faith endure,
 And virtue's promised recompense be sure,
 Born to those seats to which the blest aspire
 By purity of soul and virtuous fire,
 These rites, as fate permits, I shall survey
 With eyes illumined by celestial day,
 And, every cloud from my pure spirit driven,
 Joy in the bright beatitude of Heaven !

ON THE DEATH OF DAMON.

THE ARGUMENT.

Thyrsis and Damon, shepherds and neighbours, had always pursued the same studies, and had, from their earliest days, been united in the closest friendship. Thyrsis, while travelling for improvement, received intelligence of the death of Damon, and, after a time, returning and finding it true, deploras himself, and his solitary condition. in this poem.

By Damon is to be understood Charles Deodati, connected with the Italian city of Lucca by his father's side, in other respects an Englishman ; a youth of uncommon genius, erudition, and virtue.

YE Nymphs of Himera, (for ye have shed
 Erewhile for Daphnis, and for Hylas dead,
 And over Bion's long-lamented bier,
 The fruitless meed of many a sacred tear)
 Now through the villas laved by Thames rehearse
 The woes of Thyrsis in Sicilian verse, [found
 What sighs he heaved, and how with groans pro-
 He made the woods and hollow rocks resound,
 Young Damon dead ; nor even ceased to pour
 His lonely sorrows at the midnight hour.

The green wheat twice had nodded in the ear,
 And golden harvest twice enrich'd the year,
 Since Damon's lips had gasp'd for vital air
 The last, last time, nor Thyrsis yet was there ;

For he, enamour'd of the muse, remain'd
 In Tuscan Fiorenza long detain'd,
 But, stored at length with all he wish'd to learn,
 For his flock's sake now hasted to return ;
 And when the shepherd had resumed his seat
 At the elm's root, within his old retreat,
 Then 'twas his lot, then all his loss to know,
 And from his burthen'd heart he vented thus his woe :

' Go, seek your home, my lambs ; my thoughts are
 To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Alas ! what deities shall I suppose
 In heaven, or earth, concern'd for human woes,
 Since, Oh my Danion ! their severe decree
 So soon condemns me to regret of thee !
 Depart'st thou thus, thy virtues unrepaid
 With fame and honour, like a vulgar shade !
 Let him forbid it whose bright rod controls,
 And separates sordid from illustrious souls ;
 Drive far the rabble, and to thee assign
 A happier lot with spirits worthy thine !

' Go, seek your home, my lambs ; my thoughts are
 To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Whate'er befall, unless by cruel chance
 The wolf first give me a forbidding glance,
 Thou shalt not moulder undeplord, but long
 Thy praise shall dwell on every shepherd's tongue.
 To Daphnis first they shall delight to pay,
 And, after him, to thee the votive lay,
 While Pales shall the flocks and pastures love,
 Or Faunus to frequent the field or grove ;
 At least, if ancient piety and truth,
 With all the learned labours of thy youth,
 May serve thee aught, or to have left behind
 A sorrowing friend, and of the tuneful kind.

' Go, seek your home, my lambs ; my thoughts are
 To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Who, now, my pains and perils shall divide,
 As thou wast wont, for ever at my side,
 Both when the rugged frost annoy'd our feet,
 And when the herbage all was parch'd with heat ;
 Whether the grim wolf's ravage to prevent,
 Or the huge lion's, arm'd with darts we went ;

Whose converse now shall calm my stormy day,
With charming song who now beguile my way?

‘Go, seek your home, my lambs; my thoughts are
To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

In whom shall I confide? Whose counsel find
A balmy medicine for my troubled mind?
Or whose discourse with innocent delight
Shall fill me now, and cheat the wintry night,
While hisses on my hearth the pulpy pear,
And blackening chestnuts start and crackle there,
While storms abroad the dreary meadows whelm.
And the wind thunders through the neighbouring elm.

‘Go, seek your home, my lambs; my thoughts are
To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Or who, when summer suns their summit reach,
And Pan sleeps hidden by the sheltering beech,
When shepherds disappear, nymphs seek the sedge,
And the stretch’d rustic snores beneath the hedge,
Who then shall render me thy pleasant vein
Of Attic wit, thy jests, thy smiles again?

‘Go, seek your home, my lambs; my thoughts are
To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Where glens and vales are thickest overgrown
With tangled boughs, I wander now alone,
Till night descend, while blustering wind and shower
Beat on my temples through the shatter’d bower.

‘Go, seek your home, my lambs; my thoughts are
To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Alas! what rampant weeds now shame my fields,
And what a mildew’d crop the furrow yields;
My rambling vines, unwedded to the trees,
Bear shrivel’d grapes; my myrtles fail to please;
Nor please me more my flocks: they, slighted, turn
Their unavailing looks on me, and mourn.

‘Go, seek your home, my lambs; my thoughts are
To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Ægon invites me to the hazel grove,
Amyntas, on the river’s bank to rove,
And young Alpheisibœus to a seat
Where branching elms exclude the mid-day heat.
“Here fountains spring—here mossy hillocks rise;
Here zephyr whispers, and the stream replies.”

Thus each persuades, but, deaf to every call,
I gain the thickets, and escape them all.

‘Go, seek your home, my lambs; my thoughts are
To other cares than those of feeding you. [due

Then Mopsus said, (the same who reads so well
The voice of birds, and what the stars foretell,
For he by chance had noticed my return)

“What means thy sullen mood, this deep concern?
Ah, Thyrsis! thou art either crazed with love.

Or some sinister influence from above;
Dull Saturn’s influence oft the shepherds rue;
His leaden shaft oblique has pierced thee through.”

‘Go, go, my lambs, unpastured as ye are,
My thoughts are all now due to other care.
The nymphs amazed, my melancholy see,
And, “Thyrsis!” cry—“what will become of thee?
What wouldst thou, Thyrsis? such should not appear
The brow of youth, stern, gloomy, and severe;
Brisk youth should laugh, and love—ah, shun the fate
Of those, twice wretched mopes! who love too late!”

‘Go, go, my lambs, unpastured as ye are;
My thoughts are all now due to other care.
Ægle with Hyas came, to soothe my pain,
And Baucis’ daughter, Dryope, the vain,
Fair Dryope, for voice and finger neat
Known far and near, and for her self-conceit
Chloris too came, whose cottage on the lands
That skirt the Idumanian current stands;
But all in vain they came, and but to see
Kind words, and comfortable, lost on me.

‘Go, go, my lambs, unpastured as ye are;
My thoughts are all now due to other care.
Ah blest indifference of the playful herd,
None by his fellow chosen, or preferr’d!
No bonds of amity the flocks intral,
But each associates, and is pleased with all;
So graze the dappled deer in numerous droves,
And all his kind alike the zebra loves;
The same law governs, where the billows roar,
And Proteus’ shoals o’erspread the desert shore;
The sparrow, meanest of the feather’d race,
His fit companion finds in every place,

With whom he picks the grain that suits him best,
Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest,
And whom, if chance the falcon make his prey
Or hedger with his well-aim'd arrow slay,
For no such loss the gay survivor grieves,
New love he seeks, and new delight receives.
We only, an obdurate kind, rejoice,
Scorning all others, in a single choice.
We scarce in thousands meet one kindred mind.
And if the long-sought good at last we find,
When least we fear it, Death our treasure steals,
And gives our heart a wound that nothing heals.

‘Go, go, my lambs, unpastured as ye are;
My thoughts are all now due to other care.
Ah, what delusion lured me from my flocks,
To traverse Alpine snows and rugged rocks!
What need so great had I to visit Rome,
Now sunk in ruins, and herself a tomb?
Or, had she flourish’d still, as when, of old,
For her sake Tityrus forsook his fold,
What need so great had I to incur a pause
Of thy sweet intercourse for such a cause,
For such a cause to place the roaring sea,
Rocks, mountains, woods, between my friend and me!
Else, had I grasp’d thy feeble hand, composed
Thy decent limbs, thy drooping eyelids closed,
And, at the last, had said—“Farewell—ascend—
Nor even in the skies forget thy friend!”

‘Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare;
My thoughts are all now due to other care.
Although well pleased, ye tuneful Tuscan swains!
My mind the memory of your worth retains,
Yet not your worth can teach me less to mourn
My Damon lost.—He too was Tuscan born,
Born in your Lucca, city of renown!
And wit possess’d, and genius, like your own
Oh how elate was I, when stretch’d beside
The murmuring course of Arno’s breezy tide,
Beneath the poplar grove I pass’d my hours,
Now cropping myrtles, and now vernal flowers,
And hearing, as I lay at ease along,
Your swains contending for the prize of song!

I also dared attempt (and, as it seems,
Not much displeased attempting) various themes,
For even I can presents boast from you,
The shepherd's pipe, and ozier basket too,
And Dati, and Francini, both have made
My name familiar to the beechen shade,
And they are learn'd, and each in every place
Renown'd for song, and both of Lydian race.

' Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare,
My thoughts are all now due to other care.
While bright the dewy grass with moonbeams shone,
And I stood hurdling in my kids alone,
How often have I said (but thou hadst found
Ere then thy dark cold lodgment underground)
Now Damon sings, or springes sets for hares,
Or wickerwork for various use prepares!
How oft, indulging fancy, have I plann'd
New scenes of pleasure that I hoped at hand,
Call'd thee abroad as I was wont, and cried—
"What, ho! my friend—come, lay thy task aside;
Haste, let us forth together, and beguile
The heat beneath yon whispering shades awhile,
Or on the margin stray of Colne's clear flood,
Or where Cassibelan's gray turrets stood!
There thou shalt cull me simples, and shalt teach
Thy friend the name and healing powers of each,
From the tall bluebell to the dwarfish weed,
What the dry land, and what the marshes breed,
For all their kinds alike to thee are known
And the whole art of Galen is thy own."
Ah, perish Galen's art, and wither'd be
The useless herbs that gave not health to thee!
Twelve evenings since, as in poetic dream
I meditating sat some statelier theme,
The reeds no sooner touch'd my lip, though new,
And unessay'd before, than wide they flew,
Bursting their waxen bands, nor could sustain
The deep-toned music of the solemn strain;
And I am vain, perhaps, but I will tell
How proud a theme I chose—ye groves, farewell!
' Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare;
My thoughts are all now due to other care.

Of Brutus, Dardan chief, my song shall be,
How with his barks he plough'd the British sea,
First from Rutupia's towering headland seen,
And of his consort's reign, fair Imogen ;
Of Brennus, and Belinus, brothers bold,
And of Arviragus, and how of old
Our hardy sires th' Armorican control'd,
And of the wife of Gorloïs, who, surprised
By Uther, in her husband's form disguised,
(Such was the force of Merlin's art) became
Pregnant with Arthur of heroic fame.
These themes I now revolve—and Oh—if Fate
Proportion to these themes my lengthen'd date,
Adieu my shepherd's reed—yon pine tree bough
Shall be thy future home, there dangle thou
Forgotten and disused, unless ere long
Thou change thy Latian for a British song :
A British ?—even so—the powers of man
Are bounded ; little is the most he can ;
And it shall well suffice me, and shall be
Fame and proud recompense enough for me,
If Usa, golden-hair'd, my verse may learn,
If Alain bending o'er his crystal urn,
Swift-whirling Abra, Trent's o'ershadow'd stream
Thames, lovelier far than all in my esteem,
Tamar's ore-tinctured flood, and, after these,
The wave-worn shores of utmost Orcades.

‘ Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare ;
My thoughts are all now due to other care.
All this I kept in leaves of laurel rind
Enfolded safe, and for thy view design'd,
This—and a gift from Manso's hand beside,
(Manso, not least his native city's pride)
Two cups that radiant as their giver shone,
Adorn'd by sculpture with a double zone.
The spring was graven there ; here slowly wind
The Red Sea shores with groves of spices lined,
Her plumes of various hues amid the boughs
The sacred, solitary phoenix shows,
And, watchful of the dawn, reverts her head
To see Aurora leave her watery bed.

—In other part, the expansive vault above
And there too, even there, the god of love ;
With quiver arm'd he mounts, his torch displays
A vivid light, his gem-tipt arrows blaze,
Around his bright and fiery eyes he rolls,
Nor aims at vulgar minds or little souls,
Nor deigns one look below, but, aiming high,
Sends every arrow to the lofty sky ;
Hence forms divine, and minds immortal, learn
The power of Cupid, and enamour'd burn.

‘ Thou also, Damon (neither need I fear
That hope delusive) thou art also there ;
For whither should simplicity like thine
Retire, where else such spotless virtue shine ?
Thou dwell'st not (thought profane) in shades below,
Nor tears suit thee—cease then, my tears, to flow.
Away with grief: on Damon ill bestow'd !
Who, pure himself, has found a pure abode,
Has pass'd the showery arch, henceforth resides
With saints and heroes, and from flowing tides
Quaffs copious immortality and joy
With hallow'd lips !—Oh ! blest without alloy,
And now enrich'd with all that faith can claim,
Look down, entreated by whatever name,
If Damon please thee most (that rural sound
Shall oft with echoes fill the groves around),
Or if Deodatus, by which alone
In those ethereal mansions thou art known.
Thy blush was maiden, and thy youth the taste
Of wedded bliss knew never, pure and chaste,
The honours, therefore, by divine decree
The lot of virgin worth, are given to thee :
Thy brows encircled with a radiant band,
And the green palm-branch waving in thy hand,
Thou in immortal nuptials shalt rejoice,
And join with seraphs thy according voice,
Where rapture reigns, and the ecstatic lyre
Guides the blest orgies of the blazing quire.

AN ODE,

ADDRESSED TO MR. JOHN ROUSE,

LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

On a lost Volume of my Poems, which he desired me to replace, that he might add them to my other Works deposited in the Library.

This Ode is rendered without rhyme, that it might more adequately represent the original, which, as Milton himself informs us, is of no certain measure. It may possibly for this reason disappoint the reader, though it cost the writer more labour than the translation of any other piece in the whole collection.

STROPHE.

MY twofold book! single in show,
 But double in contents,
 Neat, but not curiously adorn'd,
 Which, in his early youth,
 A poet gave, no lofty one in truth,
 Although an earnest wooer of the muse—
 Say while in cool Ausonian shades
 Or British wilds he roam'd,
 Striking by turns his native lyre,
 By turns the Daunian lute,
 And stepp'd almost in air—

ANTISTROPHE.

Say, little book, what furtive hand
 Thee from thy fellow books convey'd,
 What time, at the repeated suit
 Of my most learned friend,
 I sent thee forth, an honour'd traveller,
 From our great city to the source of Thames,
 Cærulean sire!
 Where rise the fountains, and the raptures ring,
 Of the Aonian choir,
 Durable as yonder spheres,
 And through the endless lapse of years
 Secure to be admired?

STROPHE II.

Now what god, or demigod,
 For Britain's ancient genius moved,
 (If our afflicted land
 Have expiated at length the guilty sloth
 Of her degenerate sons)
 Shall terminate our impious feuds,
 And discipline with bellow'd voice recall?
 Recall the muses too,
 Driven from their ancient seats
 In Albion, and well nigh from Albion's shore.
 And with keen Phœbean shafts
 Piercing the unseemly birds,
 Whose talons menace us,
 Shall drive the harpy race from Helicon afar?

ANTISTROPHE.

But thou, my book, though thou hast stray'd,
 Whether by treachery lost,
 Or indolent neglect, thy bearer's fault,
 From all thy kindred books,
 To some dark cell or cave forlorn,
 Where thou endurest, perhaps,
 The chafing of some hard untutor'd hand,
 Be comforted—
 For lo! again the splendid hope appears
 That thou mayst yet escape
 The gulfs of Lethe, and on oary wings
 Mount to the everlasting courts of Jove!

STROPHE III.

Since Rouse desires thee, and complains
 That, though by promise his,
 Thou yet appear'st not in thy place
 Among the literary noble stores
 Given to his care,
 But, absent, leavest his numbers incomplete.
 He, therefore, guardian vigilant
 Of that unperishing wealth.

Calls thee to the interior shrine, his charge,
 Where he intends a richer treasure far
 Than Iôn kept (Iôn, Erectheus' son
 Illustrious, of the fair Creûsa born)
 In the resplendent temple of his god,
 Tripods of gold, and Delphic gifts divine.

ANTISTROPHE.

Haste, then, to the pleasant groves,
 The muses' favourite haunt;
 Resume thy station in Apollo's dome,
 Dearer to him
 Than Delos, or the fork'd Parnassian hill!
 Exulting go,
 Since now a splendid lot is also thine,
 And thou art sought by my propitious friend;
 For there thou shalt be read
 With authors of exalted note,
 The ancient glorious lights of Greece and Rome.

EPODE.

Ye, then, my works, no longer vain,
 And worthless deem'd by me!
 Whate'er this sterile genius has produced,
 Expect, at last, the rage of envy spent,
 An unmolested happy home,
 Gift of kind Hermes, and my watchful friend,
 Where never flippant tongue profane
 Shall entrance find,
 And whence the coarse unletter'd multitude
 Shall babble far remote.
 Perhaps some future distant age,
 Less tinged with prejudice, and better taught,
 Shall furnish minds of power
 To judge more equally.
 Then, malice silenced in the tomb,
 Cooler heads and sounder hearts,
 Thanks to Rouse, if aught of praise
 I merit, shall with candour weigh the claim.

TRANSLATIONS
OF
THE ITALIAN POEMS.

SONNET.

FAIR LADY! whose harmonious name the Rhine,
Through all his grassy vale, delights to hear,
Base were indeed the wretch who could forbear
To love a spirit elegant as thine,
That manifests a sweetness all divine,
Nor knows a thousand winning acts to spare,
And graces, which Love's bow and arrows are,
Tempering thy virtues to a softer shine.
When gracefully thou speak'st, or singest gay,
Such strains as might the senseless forest move,
Ah then—turn each his eyes and ears away
Who feels himself unworthy of thy love!
Grace can alone preserve him ere the dart
Of fond desire yet reach his inmost heart.

SONNET.

As on a hill-top rude, when closing day
Imbrowns the scene, some pastoral maiden fair
Waters a lovely foreign plant with care,
Borne from its native genial airs away,
That scarcely can its tender bud display,
So, on my tongue these accents, new and rare,
Are flowers exotic, which Love waters there.
While thus, O sweetly scornful! I essay
Thy praise in verse to British ears unknown,
And Thames exchange for Arno's fair domain;
So Love has will'd, and oft-times Love has shown
That what he wills, he never wills in vain.
Oh that this hard and sterile breast might be
To Him, who plants from Heaven, a soil as free!

CANZONE.

THEY mock my toil—the nymphs and amorous
swains—

And whence this fond attempt to write, they cry,
Love-songs in language that thou little know'st?
How darest thou risk to sing these foreign strains?
Say truly. Find'st not oft thy purpose cross'd
And that thy fairest flowers here fade and die
Then with pretence of admiration high—
Thee other shores expect, and other tides,
Rivers, on whose grassy sides
Her deathless laurel leaf, with which to bind
Thy flowing locks, already Fame provides;
Why then this burthen, better far declined?

Speak, muse! for me—the fair one said, who guides
My willing heart, and all my fancy's flights,
'This is the language in which Love delights.'

SONNET,

TO CHARLES DEODATI.

CHARLES—and I say it wondering—thou must know
That I, who once assumed a scornful air
And scoff'd at Love, am fallen in his snare,
(Full many an upright man has fallen so:)
Yet think me not thus dazzled by the flow
Of golden locks, or damask cheek; more rare
The heartfelt beauties of my foreign fair;
A mien majestic, with dark brows that show
The tranquil lustre of a lofty mind;
Words exquisite, of idioms more than one,
And song, whose fascinating power might bind,
And from her sphere draw down the labouring moon;
With such fire-darting eyes that, should I fill
My ears with wax, she would enchant me still.

SONNET.

LADY! It cannot be but that thine eyes
Must be my sun, such radiance they display,
And strike me e'en as Phœbus him whose way
Through horrid Libya's sandy desert lies.
Meantime, on that side steamy vapours rise
Where most I suffer. Of what kind are they,
New as to me they are, I cannot say,
But deem them, in the lover's language—sighs.
Some, though with pain, my bosom close conceals,
Which, if in part escaping thence, they tend
To soften thine, thy coldness soon congeals.
While others to my tearful eyes ascend,
Whence my sad nights in showers are ever drown'd
Till my Aurora comes, her brow with roses bound.

SONNET.

ENAMOUR'D, artless, young, on foreign ground,
Uncertain whither from myself to fly;
To thee, dear Lady, with an humble sigh
Let me devote my heart, which I have found
By certain proofs, not few, intrepid, sound,
Good, and addicted to conceptions high:
When tempests shake the world, and fire the sky,
It rests in adamant self-wrapt around,
As safe from envy, and from outrage rude,
From hopes and fears that vulgar minds abuse,
As fond of genius, and fix'd fortitude,
Of the resounding lyre, and every muse.
Weak you will find it in one only part,
Now pierced by love's inmedicable dart.

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SIMILE IN PARADISE LOST.

'So when, from mountain tops, the dusky clouds
Ascending,' &c.

Quales aërii montis de vertice nubes
Cum surgunt, et jam Boreæ tumida ora quiêrunt,
Cælum hilares abdit, spissâ caligine, vultus:
Tum si jucundo tandem sol prodeat ore,
Et croceo montes et pascua lumine tingat,
Gaudent omnia, aves mulcent concentibus agros,
Balatuque ovium colles vallesque resultant.

TRANSLATION OF DRYDEN'S EPIGRAM ON
MILTON.

Tres tria, sed longè distantia, sæcula vates
Ostentant tribus è gentibus eximios.
Græcia sublimem, cum majestate disertum
Roma tulit, felix Anglia utrique parem.
Partubus ex binis Natura exhausta, coacta est,
Tertius ut fieret, consociare duos.

July, 1790.

TRANSLATIONS
FROM
VINCENT BOURNE.

THE THRACIAN.

THRACIAN parents, at his birth,
Mourn their babe with many a tear
But with undissembled mirth
Place him breathless on his bier.

Greece and Rome with equal scorn,
'O the savages!' exclaim,
'Whether they rejoice or mourn,
Well entitled to the name!'

But the cause of this concern,
And this pleasure, would they trace,
Even they might somewhat learn
From the savages of Thrace.

RECIPROCAL KINDNESS THE PRIMARY
LAW OF NATURE.

ANDROcles, from his injured lord, in dread
Of instant death, to Libya's desert fled.
Tired with his toilsome flight, and parch'd with heat,
He spied at length a cavern's cool retreat;
But scarce had given to rest his weary frame,
When, hugest of his kind, a lion came:
He roar'd approaching: but the savage din
To plaintive murmurs changed—arrived within,
And with expressive looks, his lifted paw
Presenting, aid implored from whom he saw.

The fugitive, through terror at a stand,
 Dared not awhile afford his trembling hand;
 But bolder grown, at length inherent found
 A pointed thorn, and drew it from the wound.
 The cure was wrought; he wiped the sanious blood,
 And firm and free from pain the lion stood.
 Again he seeks the wilds, and day by day
 Regales his inmate with the parted prey.
 Nor he disdains the dole, though unprepared,
 Spread on the ground, and with a lion shared.
 But thus to live—still lost—sequester'd still—
 Scarce seem'd his lord's revenge a heavier ill.
 Home! native home! O might he but repair!
 He must—he will, though death attends him there.
 He goes, and doom'd to perish on the sands
 Of the full theatre unpitied stands:
 When lo! the selfsame lion from his cage
 Flies to devour him, famish'd into rage.
 He flies, but viewing in his purposed prey
 The man, his healer, pauses on his way,
 And, soften'd by remembrance into sweet
 And kind composure, crouches at his feet.
 Mute with astonishment, the assembly gaze:
 But why, ye Romans? Whence your mute amaze!
 All this is natural: nature bade him rend
 An enemy; she bids him spare a friend.

A MANUAL,

MORE ANCIENT THAN THE ART OF PRINTING, AND
 NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY CATALOGUE.

THERE is a book, which we may call
 (Its excellence is such)
 Alone a library, though small;
 The ladies thumb it much.

Words none, things numerous it contains:
 And things with words compared,
 Who needs be told, that has his brains,
 Which merits most regard?

Ofttimes its leaves of scarlet hue
A golden edging boast;
And open'd, it displays to view
Twelve pages at the most.

Nor name nor title, stamp'd behind,
Adorns its outer part;
But all within 'tis richly lined,
A magazine of art.

The whitest hands that secret hoard
Oft visit: and the fair
Preserve it in their bosoms stored
As with a miser's care.

Thence inplements of every size,
And form'd for various use,
(They need but to consult their eyes)
They readily produce.

The largest and the longest kind
Possess the foremost page,
A sort most needed by the blind,
Or nearly such from age.

The full-charged leaf, which next ensues,
Presents in bright array
The smaller sort, which matrons use,
Not quite so blind as they.

The third, the fourth, the fifth supply
What their occasions ask,
Who with a more discerning eye
Perform a nicer task.

But still with regular decrease
From size to size they fall,
In every leaf grow less and less;
The last are least of all.

O! what a fund of genius, pent
In narrow space is here!
This volume's method and inten
How luminous and clear.

It leaves no reader at a loss
Or posed, whoever reads :
No commentator's tedious gloss,
Nor even index needs.

Search Bodley's many thousands o'er!
No book is treasured there,
Nor yet in Cranta's numerous store,
That may with this compare.

No!—rival none in either host
Of this was ever seen,
Or that contents could justly boast
So brilliant and so keen.

AN ENIGMA.

A NEEDLE, small as small can be,
In bulk and use surpasses me,
Nor is my purchase dear ;
For little, and almost for nought,
As many of my kind are bought
As days are in the year.

Yet though but little use we boast,
And are procured at little cost,
The labour is not light ;
Nor few artificers it asks,
All skilful in their several tasks,
To fashion us aright.

One fuses metal o'er the fire,
A second draws it into wire,
The shears another plies ,
Who clips in length the brazen thread
For him who, chafing every shred
Gives all an equal size.

A fifth prepares, exact and round,
The knob with which it must be crown'd
His follower makes it fast :
And with his mallet and his file
To shape the point, employs awhile
The seventh and the last.

Now therefore, Œdipus ! declare
What creature, wonderful, and rare,
A process that obtains
Its purpose with so much ado
At last produces !—tell me true,
And take me for your pains !

SPARROWS SELF-DOMESTICATED IN
TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

NONE ever shared the social feast,
Or as an inmate or a guest,
Beneath the celebrated dome
Where once Sir Isaac had his home,
Who saw not (and with some delight
Perhaps he view'd the novel sight)
How numerous, at the tables there,
The sparrows beg their daily fare.
For there, in every nook and cell
Where such a family may dwell,
Sure as the vernal season comes
Their nest they weave in hope of crumbs,
Which kindly given, may serve with food
Convenient their unfeather'd brood ;
And oft as with its summons clear
The warning bell salutes their ear,
Sagacious listeners to the sound,
They flock from all the fields around,
To reach the hospitable hall,
None more attentive to the call.
Arrived, the pensionary band
Hopping and chirping, close at hand,

Solicit what they soon receive,
The sprinkled, plenteous donative.
Thus is a multitude, though large,
Supported at a trivial charge :
A single doit would overpay
The expenditure of every day,
And who can grudge so small a *grace*
To suppliants, natives of the place ?

FAMILIARITY DANGEROUS.

As in her ancient mistress' lap
The youthful tabby lay,
They gave each other many a tap,
Alike disposed to play.

But strife ensues. Puss waxes warm,
And with protruded claws
Ploughs all the length of Lydia's arm,
Mere wantonness the cause.

At once, resentful of the deed,
She shakes her to the ground
With many a threat that she shall bleed
With still a deeper wound.

But, Lydia, bid thy fury rest :
It was a venial stroke :
For she that will with kittens jest
Should bear a kitten's joke.

INVITATION TO THE REDBREAST

SWEET bird, whom the winter constrains—
And seldom another it can—
To seek a retreat while he reigns
In the well-shelter'd dwellings of man

Who never can seem to intrude,
Though in all places equally free,
Come, oft as the season is rude,
Thou art sure to be welcome to me.

At sight of the first feeble ray
That pierces the clouds of the east,
To inveigle thee every day
My windows shall shew thee a feast.
For, taught by experience, I know
Thee mindful of benefit long ;
And that, thankful for all I bestow,
Thou wilt pay me with many a song.

Then, soon as the swell of the buds
Bespeaks the renewal of spring,
Fly hence, if thou wilt, to the woods,
Or where it shall please thee to sing :
And shouldst thou, compell'd by a frost,
Come again to my window or door,
Doubt not an affectionate host,
Only pay as thou paid'st me before.

Thus music must needs be confess'd
To flow from a fountain above ;
Else how should it work in the breast
Unchangeable friendship and love ?
And who on the globe can be found,
Save your generation and ours,
That can be delighted by sound,
Or boasts any musical powers ?

STRADA'S NIGHTINGALE.

THE shepherd touch'd his reed ; sweet Philomel
Essay'd, and oft essay'd to catch the strain,
And treasuring, as on her ear they fell,
The numbers, echo'd note for note again.

The peevish youth, who ne'er had found before
 A rival of his skill, indignant heard,
 And soon (for various was his tuneful store)
 In loftier tones defied the simple bird.

She dared the task, and, rising as he rose,
 With all the force that passion gives inspired,
 Return'd the sounds awhile, but in the close
 Exhausted fell, and at his feet expired.

Thus strength, not skill prevail'd. O fatal strife,
 By thee, poor songstress, playfully begun;
 And, O sad victory, which cost thy life,
 And he may wish that he had never won!

ODE ON THE DEATH OF A LADY,

WHO LIVED ONE HUNDRED YEARS, AND DIED ON HER
 BIRTHDAY, 1728.

ANCIENT dame, how wide and vast
 To a race like ours appears,
 Rounded to an orb at last,
 All thy multitude of years!

We, the herd of human kind,
 Frailer and of feebler powers;
 We, to narrow bounds confined,
 Soon exhaust the sum of ours.

Death's delicious banquet—we
 Perish even from the womb,
 Swifter than a shadow flee,
 Nourish'd but to feed the tomb.

Seeds of merciless disease
 Lurk in all that we enjoy;
 Some that waste us by degrees,
 Some that suddenly destroy.

And, if life o'erleap the bourn
Common to the sons of men,
What remains, but that we mourn,
Dream, and dote, and drivel then ?

Fast as moons can wax and wane
Sorrow comes; and while we groan,
Pant with anguish, and complain,
Half our years are fled and gone.

If a few (to few 'tis given),
Lingering on this earthly stage,
Creep and halt with steps uneven
To the period of an age,

Wherefore live they, but to see
Cunning, arrogance, and force,
Sights lamented much by thee,
Holding their accustom'd course ?

Oft was seen, in ages past,
All that we with wonder view;
Often shall be to the last;
Earth produces nothing new.

Thee we gratulate, content
Should propitious heaven design
Life for us as calmly spent,
Though but half the length of thine.

THE CAUSE WON.

Two neighbours furiously dispute;
A field—the subject of the suit.
Trivial the spot, yet such the rage
With which the combatants engage,
'Twere hard to tell who covets most
The prize—at whatsoever cost.
The pleadings swell. Words still suffice:
No single word but has its price.

No term but yields some fair pretence
For novel and increased expense.

Defendant thus becomes a name,
Which he that bore it may disclaim,
Since both, in one description blended,
Are plaintiffs—when the suit is ended.

THE SILKWORM.

THE beams of April, ere it goes,
A worm, scarce visible, disclose ;
All winter long content to dwell
The tenant of his native shell.
The same prolific season gives
The sustenance by which he lives,
The mulberry leaf, a simple store,
That serves him—till he needs no more !
For, his dimensions once complete,
Thenceforth none ever sees him eat ;
Though till his growing time be past
Scarce ever is he seen to fast.
That hour arrived, his work begins,
He spins and weaves, and weaves and spins ;
Till circle upon circle wound
Careless around him and around,
Conceals him with a veil, though slight,
Impervious to the keenest sight.
Thus self-enclosed as in a cask,
At length he finishes his task ;
And, though a worm when he was lost,
Or caterpillar at the most,
When next we see him, wings he wears,
And in papilio pomp appears ;
Becomes oviparous ; supplies
With future worms and future flies
The next ensuing year—and dies !
Well were it for the world, if all
Who creep about this earthly ball,
Though shorter lived than most he
Were useful in their kind as he.

THE INNOCENT THIEF.

Not a flower can be found in the fields,
Or the spot that we till for our pleasure,
From the largest to the least, but it yields
The bee, never wearied, a treasure.

Scarce any she quits unexplored
With a diligence truly exact;
Yet, steal what she may for her hoard,
Leaves evidence none of the fact.

Her lucrative task she pursues,
And pilfers with so much address,
That none of their odour they lose,
Nor charm by their beauty the less.

Not thus inoffensively preys
The cankerworm in-dwelling foe!
His voracity not thus allays
The sparrow, the finch, or the crow.

The worm, more expensively fed,
The pride of the garden devours;
And birds peck the seed from the bed,
Still less to be spared than the flowers.

But she with such delicate skill
Her pillage so fits for her use,
That the chemist in vain with his still
Would labour the like to produce.

Then grudge not her temperate meals,
Nor a benefit blame as a theft;
Since, stole she not all that she steals,
Neither honey nor wax would be left.

DENNER'S OLD WOMAN.

In this mimic form of a matron in years,
How plainly the pencil of Denner appears!
The matron herself, in whose old age we see
Not a trace of decline what a wonder is she!

No dimness of eye, and no cheek hanging low,
 No wrinkle, or deep-furrow'd frown on the brow !
 Her forehead indeed is here circled around
 With locks like the ribbon with which they are bound ;
 While glossy and smooth, and as soft as the skin
 Of a delicate peach, is the down of her chin ;
 But nothing unpleasant, or sad, or severe,
 Or that indicates life in its winter—is here.
 Yet all is express'd with fidelity due,
 Nor a pimple or freckle conceal'd from the view.

Many fond of new sights, or who cherish a taste
 For the labours of art, to the spectacle haste.
 The youths all agree, that could old age inspire
 The passion of love, her's would kindle the fire,
 And the matrons with pleasure confess that they see
 Ridiculous nothing or hideous in thee.
 The nymphs for themselves scarcely hope a decline,
 O wonderful woman ! as placid as thine.

Strange magic of art ! which the youth can engage
 To peruse, half enamour'd, the features of age ;
 And force from the virgin a sigh of despair,
 That she when as old shall be equally fair !
 How great is the glory that Denner has gain'd,
 Since Apelles not more for his Venus obtain'd.

THE TEARS OF A PAINTER.

APELLES, hearing that his boy
 Had just expired—his only joy !
 Although the sight with anguish tore him
 Bade place his dear remains before him.
 He seized his brush, his colours spread ;
 And—' Oh ! my child, accept,'—he said,
 ' ('Tis all that I can now bestow),
 This tribute of a father's woe !'
 Then, faithful to the twofold part,
 Both of his feelings and his art,
 He closed his eyes with tender care,
 And form'd at once a fellow pair.
 His brow with amber locks beset,
 And lips he drew not livid yet ;

And shaded all that he had done
To a just image of his son.

Thus far is well. But view again
The cause of thy paternal pain !
Thy melancholy task fulfil !
It needs the last, last touches still.
Again his pencil's powers he tries,
For on his lips a smile he spies ;
And still his cheek unfaded shows
The deepest damask of the rose.
Then, heedful to the finish'd whole,
With fondest eagerness he stole,
Till scarce himself distinctly knew
The cherub copied from the true.
Now, painter, cease ! Thy task is done.
Long lives this image of thy son ;
Nor short-lived shall the glory prove
Or of thy labour or thy love.

THE MAZE.

FROM right to left, and to and fro,
Caught in a labyrinth you go,
And turn, and turn, and turn again,
To solve the mystery, but in vain ;
Stand still, and breathe, and take from me
A clue, that soon shall set you free !
Not Ariadne, if you meet her,
Herself could serve you with a better.
You enter'd easily—find where—
And make with ease your exit there !

NO SORROW PECULIAR TO THE SUFFERER

THE lover, in melodious verses,
His singular distress rehearses.
Still closing with a rueful cry,
'Was ever such a wretch as I !'

Yes! thousands have endured before
 All thy distress; some, haply, more.
 Unnumber'd Corydons complain,
 And Strephons, of the like disdain;
 And if thy Chloe be of steel,
 Too deaf to hear, too hard to feel;
 Not her alone that censure fits,
 Nor thou alone hast lost thy wits.

THE SNAIL.

To grass, or leaf, or fruit, or wall,
 The Snail sticks close, nor fears to fall,
 As if he grew there, house and all
 Together.

Within that house secure he hides,
 When danger imminent betides
 Of storm, or other harm besides
 Of weather.

Give but his horns the slightest touch,
 His self-collecting power is such,
 He shrinks into his house, with much
 Displeasure.

Where'er he dwells, he dwells alone,
 Except himself has chattels none,
 Well satisfied to be his own
 Whole treasure.

Thus, hermit-like, his life he leads,
 Nor partner of his banquet needs,
 And if he meets one, only feeds
 The faster.

Who seeks him must be worse than blind
 (He and his house are so combined)
 If, finding it, he fails to find
 Its master.

THE CANTAB.

WITH two spurs or one, and no great matter which,
Boots bought, or boots borrow'd, a whip or a switch,
Five shillings or less for the hire of his beast,
Paid part into hand ; you must wait for the rest.
Thus equipt, Academicus climbs up his horse,
And out they both sally for better or worse ;
His heart void of fear, and as light as a feather ;
And in violent haste to go not knowing whither :
Through the fields and the towns ; (see !) he
 scampers along,
And is look'd at and laugh'd at by old and by young.
Till at length overspent, and his sides smear'd with
 blood,
Down tumbles his horse, man and all in the mud.
In a waggon or chaise, shall he finish his route ?
Oh ! scandalous fate ! he must do it on foot.
 Young gentlemen, hear !—I am older than you !
The advice that I give I have proved to be true,
Wherever your journey may be, never doubt it,
The faster you ride, you're the longer about it.

ON THE PICTURE OF A SLEEPING CHILD.

SWEET babe ! whose image here express'd
Does thy peaceful slumbers show ;
Guilt or fear, to break thy rest,
 Never did thy spirit know.

Soothing slumbers ! soft repose !
Such as mock the painter's skill,
Such as innocence bestows,
 Harmless infant ! lull thee still !

MINOR POEMS

 VERSES WRITTEN AT BATH. ON FINDING
THE HEEL OF A SHOE.

FORTUNE ! I thank thee : gentle goddess ! thanks !
 Not that my muse, though bashful, shall deny
 She would have thank'd thee rather hadst thou cast
 A treasure in her way ; for neither meed
 Of early breakfast, to dispel the fumes,
 And bowel-racking pains of emptiness,
 Nor noontide feast, nor evening's cool repast,
 Hopes she from this—presumptuous, though, perhaps
 The cobbler, leather-carving artist ! might.
 Nathless she thanks thee, and accepts thy boon,
 Whatever ; not as erst the fabled cock,
 Vain-glorious fool ! unknowing what he found,
 Spurn'd the rich gem thou gavest him. Wherefore, ah !
 Why not on me that favour, (worthier sure !)
 Conferr'dst thou, goddess ! Thou art blind, thou sayst :
 Enough !—thy blindness shall excuse the deed.

Nor does my muse no benefit exhale
 From this thy scant indulgence !—even here
 Hints worthy sage philosophy are found ;
 Illustrious hints, to moralize my song !
 This ponderous heel of perforated hide
 Compact, with pegs indented, many a row,
 Haply (for such its massy form bespeaks)
 The weighty tread of some rude peasant clown
 Upbore : on this supported oft, he stretch'd,
 With uncouth strides, along the furrow'd glebe,
 Flattening the stubborn clod, till cruel time
 (What will not cruel time) on a wry step
 Severed the strict cohesion ; when, alas !
 He, who could erst, with even, equal pace,
 Pursue his destined way with symmetry,
 And some proportion form'd, now on one side,

Curtail'd and maim'd, the sport of vagrant boys,
 Cursing his frail supporter, treacherous prop.
 With toilsome steps, and difficult, moves on :
 Thus fares it oft with other than the feet
 Of humble villager—the statesman thus,
 Up the steep road where proud ambition leads,
 Aspiring, first, uninterrupted winds
 His prosperous way ; nor fears miscarriage foul.
 While policy prevails, and friends prove true :
 But that support soon failing, by him left,
 On whom he most depended, basely left,
 Betray'd, deserted ; from his airy height
 Headlong he falls ; and through the rest of life
 Drags the dull load of disappointment on.

1748.

 AN ODE,

ON READING RICHARDSON'S HISTORY OF
 SIR CHARLES GRANDISON.

SAY, ye apostate and profane,
 Wretches, who blush not to disdain
 Allegiance to your God,—
 Did e'er your idly wasted love
 Of virtue for her sake remove,
 And lift you from the crowd ?

Would you the race of glory run,
 Know the devout, and they alone,
 Are equal to the task
 The labours of the illustrious course
 Far other than the unaided force
 Of human vigour ask.

To arm against reputed ill
 The patient heart too brave to feel
 The tortures of despair
 Nor safer yet high-crested pride,
 When wealth flows in with every tide
 To gain admittance there.

To rescue from the tyrant's sword
 The oppress'd ;—unseen and unimplored,
 To cheer the face of woe ;
 From lawless insult to defend
 An orphan's right—a fallen friend,
 And a forgiven foe ;

These, these distinguish from the crowd,
 And these alone, the great and good,
 The guardians of mankind ;
 Whose bosoms with these virtues heave,
 O, with what matchless speed they leave
 The multitude behind !

Then ask ye, from what cause on earth
 Virtues like these derive their birth.
 Derived from Heaven alone ;
 Full on that favour'd breast they shine,
 Where faith and resignation join
 To call the blessing down.

Such is that heart :—but while the muse
 Thy theme, O Richardson, pursues
 Her feeble spirits faint :
 She cannot reach, and would not wrong,
 That subject for an angel's song,
 The hero, and the saint !

1753.

AN EPISTLE TO ROBERT LLOYD, ESQ.

'Tis not that I design to rob
 Thee of thy birthright, gentle Bob,
 For thou art born sole heir, and single,
 Of dear Mat Prior's easy jingle ;
 Not that I mean, while thus I knit
 My threadbare sentiments together,

To show my genius or my wit,
When God and you know I have neither;
Or such as might be better shown
By letting poetry alone.

'Tis not with either of these views
That I presumed to address the muse:
But to divert a fierce banditti,

(Sworn foes to every thing that's witty!

That, with a black, infernal train,
Make cruel inroads in my brain,
And daily threaten to drive thence
My little garrison of sense;

The fierce banditti which I mean
Are gloomy thoughts, led on by spleen

Then there's another reason yet,
Which is, that I may fairly quit
The debt, which justly became due

The moment when I heard from you:
And you might grumble, crony mine,
If paid in any other coin;

Since twenty sheets of lead, God knows,
(I would say twenty sheets of prose)

Can ne'er be deem'd worth half so much
As one of gold, and your's was such.

Thus, the preliminaries settled,
I fairly find myself pitchkettled,
And cannot see, though few see better,
How I shall hammer out a letter.

First, for a thought—since all agree—
A thought—I have it—let me see—

'Tis gone again—plague on't! I thought
I had it—but I have it not.

Dame Gurton thus, and Hodge her son,
That useful thing, her needle, gone!

Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor,
And sift the dust behind the door;

While eager Hodge beholds the prize
In old grimalkin's glaring eyes;

* Pitchkettled, a favourite phrase at the time when this Epistle was written, expressive of being puzzled, or what in the Spectator's time would have been called bamboozled.

And gammer finds it on her knees
In every shining straw she sees.
This simile were apt enough ;
But I've another, critic proof
The virtuoso thus, at noon,
Broiling beneath a July sun,
The gilded butterfly pursues,
O'er hedge and ditch, through gaps and mews;
And, after many a vain essay,
To captivate the tempting prey,
Gives him at length the lucky pat,
And has him safe beneath his hat :
Then lifts it gently from the ground ;
But ah ! 'tis lost as soon as found ;
Culprit his liberty regains,
Flits out of sight, and mocks his pains.
The sense was dark ; 'twas therefore fit
With simile to illustrate it ;
But as too much obscures the sight,
As often as too little light,
We have our similes cut short,
For matters of more grave import.
That Matthew's numbers run with ease,
Each man of common sense agrees !
All men of common sense allow
That Robert's lines are easy too :
Where then the preference shall we place,
Or how do justice in this case ?
Matthew (says Fame) with endless pains
Smooth'd and refined the meanest strains ;
Nor suffer'd one ill chosen rhyme
To escape him at the idlest time ;
And thus o'er all a lustre cast,
That, while the language lives, shall last
An't please your ladyship (quoth I),
For 'tis my business to reply ;
Sure so much labour, so much toil,
Bespeak at least a stubborn soil :
Theirs be the laurel-wreath decreed,
Who both write well, and write full speed
Who throw their Helicon about
As freely as a conduit spout !

Friend Robert, thus like chien scavant,
 Lets fall a poem en passant,
 Nor needs his genuine ore refine!
 'Tis ready polish'd from the mine.

1754

THE FIFTH SATIRE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF HORACE.

A HUMOROUS DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHOR'S JOURNEY
 FROM ROME TO BRUNDISIUM.

'Twas a long journey lay before us,
 When I and honest Heliodorus,
 Who far in point of rhetoric
 Surpasses every living Greek,
 Each leaving our respective home,
 Together sallied forth from Rome.
 First at Aricia we alight,
 And there refresh, and pass the night,
 Our entertainment rather coarse
 Than sumptuous, but I've met with worse.
 Thence o'er the causeway soft and fair
 To Appiiforum we repair.
 But as this road is well supplied
 (Temptation strong!) on either side
 With inns commodious, snug, and warm,
 We split the journey, and perform
 In two days' time what's often done
 By brisker travellers in one.
 Here, rather choosing not to sup
 Than with bad water mix my cup,
 After a warm debate, in spite
 Of a provoking appetite,
 I sturdily resolved at last
 To balk it, and pronounce a fast,
 And in a moody humour wait,
 While my less dainty comrades bait.
 Now o'er the spangled hemisphere
 Diffused the starry train appear,

When there arose a desperate brawl;
The slaves and bargemen, one and all,
Rending their throats (have mercy on us)
As if they were resolved to stun us.
'Steer the barge this way to the shore;
I tell you we'll admit no more;
Plague! will you never be content?'
Thus a whole hour at least is spent,
While they receive the several fares,
And kick the mule into his gears.
Happy, these difficulties past,
Could we have fallen asleep at last!
But, what with humming, croaking, biting,
Gnats, frogs, and all their plagues uniting,
These tuneful natives of the lake
Conspired to keep us broad awake.
Besides, to make the concert full,
Two maudlin wights, exceeding dull,
The bargeman and a passenger,
Each in his turn, essay'd an air
In honour of his absent fair.
At length the passenger, opprest
With wine, left off, and snored the rest.
The weary bargeman too gave o'er,
And hearing his companion snore,
Seized the occasion, fix'd the barge,
Turn'd out his mule to graze at large,
And slept forgetful of his charge.
And now the sun o'er eastern hill
Discover'd that our barge stood still;
When one, whose anger vex'd him sore,
With malice fraught, leaps quick on shore;
Plucks up a stake, with many a thwack
Assails the mule and driver's back.

Then slowly moving on with pain,
At ten Feronia's stream we gain,
And in her pure and glassy wave
Our hands and faces gladly lave.
Climbing three miles, fair Anxur's height
We reach, with stony quarries white.
While here, as was agreed, we wait,
Till, charged with business of the state,

Mæcenas and Cocceius come,
 The messengers of peace from Rome.
 My eyes by watery humours blear
 And sore. I with black balsam smear.
 At length they join us, and with them
 Our worthy friend Fonteius came;
 A man of such complete desert,
 Antony loved him at his heart.
 At Fundi we refused to bait,
 And laugh'd at vain Aufidius' state,
 A prætor now, a scribe before,
 The purple-border'd robe he wore,
 His slave the smoking censor bore.
 Tired, at Muræna's we repose,
 At Formia sup at Capito's.

With smiles the rising morn we greet,
 At Sinuessæ pleased to meet
 With Plotius, Varius, and the bard
 Whom Mantua first with wonder heard.
 The world no purer spirits knows;
 For none my heart more warmly glows.
 O! what embraces we bestow'd,
 And with what joy our breasts o'erflow'd
 Sure, while my sense is sound and clear,
 Long as I live, I shall prefer
 A gay, good-natured, easy friend,
 To every blessing Heaven can send.
 At a small village the next night
 Near the Vulturnus we alight;
 Where, as employ'd on state affairs,
 We were supplied by the purveyors
 Frankly at once, and without hire,
 With food for man and horse, and fire.
 Capua next day betimes we reach,
 Where Virgil and myself, who each
 Labour'd with different maladies.
 His such a stomach, mine such eyes,
 As would not bear strong exercises,
 In drowsy mood to sleep resort;
 Mæcenas to the tennis-court.
 Next at Cocceius' farm were treated,
 Above the Caudian tavern seated;

His kind and hospitable board
With choice of wholesome food was stored
Now, O ye Nine, inspire my lays!
To nobler themes my fancy raise!
Two combatants, who scorn to yield
The noisy, tongue-disputed field,
Sarmentus and Cicirrus, claim
A poet's tribute to their fame;
Cicirrus of true Oscian breed,
Sarmentus, who was never freed,
But ran away. We don't defame him;
His lady lives, and still may claim him.
Thus dignified, in harder fray
These champions their keen wit display,
And first Sarmentus led the way.
'Thy locks,' quoth he, 'so rough and coarse
Look like the mane of some wild horse.'
We laugh: Cicirrus undismay'd—
'Have at you!'—cries, and shakes his head
'Tis well,' Sarmentus says, 'you've lost
That horn your forehead once could boast;
Since, maim'd and mangled as you are,
You seem to butt.' A hideous scar
Improved, 'tis true, with double grace
The native horrors of his face.
Well. After much jocosely said
Of his grim front, so fiery red,
(For carbuncles had blotch'd it o'er,
As usual on Campania's shore)
'Give us,' he cried, 'since you're so big,
A sample of the Cyclops' jig!
Your shanks methinks no buskins ask,
Nor does your phiz require a mask.'
To this Cicirrus: 'In return
Of you, Sir, now I fain would learn,
When 'twas, no longer deem'd a slave,
Your chains you to the Lares gave.
For though a scrivener's right you claim
Your lady's title is the same.
But what could make you run away,
Since, pigmy as you are, each day

A single pound of bread would quite
O'erpower your puny appetite ?'
Thus joked the champions, while we laugh'd
And many a cheerful bumper quaff'd.

To Beneventum next we steer ;
Where our good host by over care
In roasting thrushes lean as mice
Had almost fallen a sacrifice.
The kitchen soon was all on fire,
And to the roof the flames aspire ;
There might you see each man and master
Striving, amidst this sad disaster,
To save the supper. Then they came
With speed enough to quench the flame.
From hence we first at distance see
The Apulian hills, well known to me,
Parch'd by the sultry western blast ;
And which we never should have past,
Had not Trivicius by the way
Received us at the close of day.
But each was forced at entering here
To pay the tribute of a tear,
For more of smoke than fire was seen—
The hearth was piled with logs so green
From hence in chaises we were carried
Miles twenty-four, and gladly tarried
At a small town, whose name my verse
(So barbarous is it) can't rehearse.
Know it you may by many a sign,
Water is dearer far than wine.
There bread is deem'd such dainty fare
That every prudent traveller
His wallet loads with many a crust ;
For at Canusium you might just
As well attempt to gnaw a stone
As think to get a morsel down :
That too with scanty streams is fed ;
Its founder was brave Diomed.
Good Varius (ah, that friends must part !
Here left us all with aching heart
At Rubi we arrived that day,
Well jaded by the length of way,

And sure poor mortals ne'er were wetter :
 Next day no weather could be better ;
 No roads so bad ; we scarce could crawl
 Along to fishy Barium's wall.
 The Egnatians next, who by the rules
 Of common sense are knaves or fools,
 Made all our sides with laughter heave,
 Since we with them must needs believe
 That incense in their temples burns,
 And without fire to ashes turns.
 To circumcision's bigots tell
 Such tales ! for me, I know full well
 That in high heaven, unmoved by care,
 The gods eternal quiet share :
 Nor can I deem their spleen the cause,
 While fickle Nature breaks her laws.
 Brundusium last we reach : and there
 Stop short the muse and traveller.
 1759.

THE NINTH SATIRE OF THE FIRST BOOK
 OF HORACE.

DESCRIPTION OF AN IMPERTINENT. ADAPTED TO THE
 PRESENT TIMES, 1759.

SAUNTERING along the street one day,
 On trifles musing by the way—
 Up steps a free familiar wight,
 (I scarcely knew the man by sight)
 ' Carlos,' he cried, ' your hand, my dear ;
 Gad, I rejoice to meet you here !
 Pray heaven I see you well ? ' ' So so ;
 E'en well enough as times now go.
 The same good wishes, Sir, to you.'
 Finding he still pursued me close—
 ' Sir, you have business I suppose.'
 ' My business, Sir, is quickly done,
 'Tis but to make my merit known.
 Sir, I have read '—' O learned Sir,

You and your learning I revere.
 Then sweating with anxiety,
 And sadly longing to get free,
 Gods, how I scamper'd, scuffled for't,
 Ran, halted, ran again, stopp'd short,
 Beckon'd my boy, and pull'd him near,
 And whisper'd nothing in his ear.

Teased with his loose unjointed chat—
 'What street is this? What house is that?'
 O Harlow, how I envied thee
 Thy unabash'd effrontery,
 Who darest a foe with freedom blame,
 And call a coxcomb by his name!
 When I return'd him answer none,
 Obliginglly the fool ran on,
 'I see you're dismally distress'd,
 Would give the world to be released.
 But by your leave, Sir, I shall still
 Stick to your skirts, do what you will.
 Pray which way does your journey tend?'
 O, 'tis a tedious way, my friend;
 Across the Thames, the Lord knows where,
 I would not trouble you so far.'
 'Well, I'm at leisure to attend you.'
 'Are you?' thought I, 'the de'il befriend you.'
 No ass with double panniers rack'd,
 Oppress'd, o'erladen, broken-back'd,
 E'er look'd a thousandth part so dull
 As I, nor half so like a fool.
 'Sir, I know little of myself,
 (Proceeds the pert conceited elf)
 If Gray or Mason you will deem
 Than me more worthy your esteem.
 Poems I write by folios
 As fast as other men write prose;
 Then I can sing so loud, so clear,
 That Beard cannot with me compare.
 In dancing too I all surpass,
 Not Cooke can move with such a grace.'
 Here I made shift with much ado
 To interpose a word or two.—
 'Have you no parents, Sir, no friends,

Whose welfare on your own depends?"

'Parents, relations, say you? No.

They're all disposed of long ago.'—

Happy to be no more perplex'd!

My fate too threatens, I go next

Dispatch me, Sir, 'tis now too late,

Alas! to struggle with my fate!

Well, I'm convinced my time is come—

When young, a gipsy told my doom.

The beldame shook her palsied head,

As she perused my palm, and said:

Of poison, pestilence, or war,

Gout, stone, defluxion, or catarrh,

You have no reason to beware.

Beware the coxcomb's idle prate;

Chiefly, my son, beware of that.

Be sure, when you behold him, fly

Out of all earshot, or you die.'

To Rufus' Hall we now draw near;

Where he was summon'd to appear,

Refute the charge the plaintiff brought,

Or suffer judgment by default.

'For Heaven's sake, if you love me, wait

One moment! I'll be with you straight.'

Glad of a plausible pretence—

'Sir, I must beg you to dispense

With my attendance in the court.

My legs will surely suffer for't.'

'Nay, prithee, Carlos, stop awhile!'

'Faith, Sir, in law I have no skill.

Besides I have no time to spare,

I must be going you know where.

'Well, I protest I'm doubtful now

Whether to leave my suit or you!'

'Me without scruple!' I reply,

'Me by all means, Sir!'—'No, not I.

Allons, Monsieur!' 'Twere vain, you know,

To strive with a victorious foe.

So I reluctantly obey,

And follow where he leads the way.

'You and Newcastle are so close,

Still hand and glove, Sir—I suppose. —

' Newcastle, let me tell you, Sir,
 Has not his equal every where.'
 ' Well. There indeed your fortune's made.
 Faith, Sir, you understand your trade.
 Would you but give me your good word:
 Just introduce me to my lord,
 I should serve charmingly by way
 Of second fiddle as they say:
 What think you, Sir? 'twere a good jest.
 'Slife, we should quickly scout the rest.'
 ' Sir, you mistake the matter far,
 We have no second fiddles there—
 Richer than I some folks may be;
 More learned, but it hurts not me.
 Friends though he has of different kind,
 Each has his proper place assign'd.'
 ' Strange matters these alleged by you!—
 ' Strange they may be, but they are true.'—
 ' Well then, I vow, 'tis mighty clever,
 Now I long ten times more than ever
 To be advanced extremely near
 One of his shining character.
 Have but the will—there wants no more,
 'Tis plain enough you have the power.
 His easy temper (that's the worst)
 He knows, and is so shy at first.—
 But such a cavalier as you—
 Lord, Sir, you'll quickly bring him to!—
 Well; if I fail in my design,
 Sir, it shall be no fault of mine.
 If by the saucy servile tribe
 Denied, what think you of a bribe?
 Shut out to-day, not die with sorrow,
 But try my luck again to-morrow.
 Never attempt to visit him
 But at the most convenient time,
 Attend him on each levee day,
 And there my humble duty pay,
 Labour, like this, our want supplies;
 And they must stoop who mean to rise.'
 While thus he wittingly harangued,
 For which you'll guess I wish'd him hang'd,

Campley, a friend of mine, came by,
 Who knew his humour more than I;
 We stop, salute, and—'Why so fast,
 Friend Carlos? Whither all this haste?'—
 Fired at the thoughts of a reprieve,
 I pinch him, pull him, twitch his sleeve,
 Nod, beckon, bite my lips, wink, pout,
 Do every thing but speak plain out:
 While he, sad dog, from the beginning
 Determined to mistake my meaning,
 Instead of pitying my curse,
 By jeering made it ten times worse.
 'Campley, what secret (pray!) was that
 You wanted to communicate?'
 'I recollect. But 'tis no matter.
 Carlos, we'll talk of that hereafter.
 E'en let the secret rest. 'Twill tell
 Another time, Sir, just as well.'

Was ever such a dismal day?
 Unlucky cur, he steals away,
 And leaves me, half bereft of life,
 At mercy of the butcher's knife;
 When sudden, shouting from afar,
 See his antagonist appear!
 The bailiff seized him quick as thought,
 'Ho, Mr. Scoundrel! Are you caught?
 Sir, you are witness to the arrest.'
 'Ay, marry, Sir, I'll do my best.'
 The mob huzzas. Away they trudge,
 Culprit and all, before the judge,
 Meanwhile I luckily enough
 (Thanks to Apollo) got clear off.

A TALE, FOUNDED ON A FACT,

WHICH HAPPENED IN JANUARY 1779.

WHERE Humber pours his rich commercial stream
 There dwelt a wretch, who breath'd but to blaspheme
 In subterraneous caves his life he led,
 Black as the mine in which he wrought for bread.

When on a day, emerging from the deep,
A sabbath-day, (such sabbaths thousands keep!
The wages of his weekly toil he bore
To buy a cock—whose blood might win him more;
As if the noblest of the feather'd kind
Were but for battle and for death design'd;
As if the consecrated hours were meant
For sport, to minds on cruelty intent;
It chanced (such chances Providence obey)
He met a fellow-labourer on the way,
Whose heart the same desires had once inflamed;
But now the savage temper was reclaim'd,
Persuasion on his lips had taken place;
For all plead well who plead the cause of grace.
His iron heart with scripture he assail'd,
Woo'd him to hear a sermon, and prevail'd.
His faithful bow the mighty preacher drew,
Swift as the lightning-glimpse the arrow flew.
He wept; he trembled; cast his eyes around,
To find a worse than he; but none he found.
He felt his sins, and wonder'd he should feel.
Grace made the wound, and grace alone could heal.

Now farewell oaths, and blasphemies, and lies!
He quits the sinner's for the martyr's prize.
That holy day was wash'd with many a tear,
Gilded with hope, yet shaded too by fear.
The next, his swarthy brethren of the mine
Learn'd, by his alter'd speech, the change divine!
Laugh'd when they should have wept, and swore the
Was nigh when he would swear as fast as they. [day
'No,' said the penitent, 'such words shall share
This breath no more; devoted now to prayer.
O! if Thou seest (thine eye the future sees)
That I shall yet again blaspheme, like these;
Now strike me to the ground on which I kneel,
Ere yet this heart relapses into steel:
Now take me to that Heaven I once defied,
Thy presence, thy embrace!—He spoke, and died!

TO THE REV. MR. NEWTON, ON HIS RETURN
FROM RAMSGATE.

THAT ocean you have late survey'd,
Those rocks I too have seen,
But I afflicted and dismay'd,
You tranquil and serene.

You from the flood-controlling steep
Saw stretch'd before your view,
With conscious joy, the threatening deep,
No longer such to you.

To me the waves, that ceaseless broke
Upon the dangerous coast,
Hoarsely and ominously spoke
Of all my treasure lost.

Your sea of troubles you have past,
And found the peaceful shore ;
I, tempest-toss'd, and wreck'd at last,
Come home to port no more.

Oct. 1780.

LOVE ABUSED.

WHAT is there in the vale of life
Half so delightful as a wife,
When friendship, love, and peace combine
To stamp the marriage-bond divine ?
The stream of pure and genuine love
Derives its current from above ;
And earth a second Eden shows,
Where'er the healing water flows :
But ah, if from the dykes and drains
Of sensual nature's feverish veins,
Lust, like a lawless headstrong flood,
Impregnated with ooze and mud,
Descending fast on every side,
Once mingles with the sacred tide,

Farewell the soul-enlivening scene!
The banks that wore a smiling green,
With rank defilement overspread,
Bewail their flowery beauties dead.
The stream polluted, dark, and dull,
Diffused into a Stygian pool,
Through life's last melancholy years
Is fed with ever-flowing tears:

Complaints supply the zephyr's part,
And sighs that heave a breaking heart.

A POETICAL EPISTLE TO LADY AUSTEN.

DEAR ANNA—between friend and friend
Prose answers every common end;
Serves, in a plain and homely way,
To express the occurrence of the day;
Our health, the weather, and the news;
What walks we take, what books we choose;
And all the floating thoughts we find
Upon the surface of the mind.

But when a poet takes the pen,
Far more alive than other men,
He feels a gentle tingling come
Down to his finger and his thumb,
Derived from nature's noblest part,
The centre of a glowing heart:
And this is what the world, who knows
No flights above the pitch of prose,
His more sublime vagaries slighting,
Denominates an itch for writing.
No wonder I, who scribble rhyme
To catch the triflers of the time,
And tell them truths divine and clear
Which, couch'd in prose, they will not hear;
Who labour hard to allure and draw
The loiterers I never saw,
Should feel that itching, and that tingling,
With all my purpose intermingling,

To your intrinsic merit true,
 When call'd to address myself to you.
 Mysterious are His ways whose power
 Brings forth that unexpected hour,
 When minds, that never met before,
 Shall meet, unite, and part no more :
 It is the allotment of the skies,
 The hand of the Supremely Wise,
 That guides and governs our affections,
 And plans and orders our connexions :
 Directs us in our distant road,
 And marks the bounds of our abode.
 Thus we were settled when you found us,
 Peasants and children all around us,
 Not dreaming of so dear a friend,
 Deep in the abyss of Silver-End.*
 Thus Martha, e'en against her will,
 Perch'd on the top of yonder hill ;
 And you, though you must needs prefer
 The fairer scenes of sweet Sancerre,†
 Are come from distant Loire, to choose
 A cottage on the banks of Ouse.
 This page of providence quite new,
 And now just opening to our view,
 Employs our present thoughts and pains
 To guess and spell what it contains :
 But day by day, and year by year,
 Will make the dark enigma clear ;
 And furnish us, perhaps, at last,
 Like other scenes already past,
 With proof, that we, and our affairs,
 Are part of a Jehovah's cares :
 For God unfolds by slow degrees
 The purport of his deep decrees ;
 Sheds every hour a clearer light
 In aid of our defective sight ;
 And spreads, at length, before the soul,
 A beautiful and perfect whole,
 Which busy man's inventive brain

* An obscure part of Olney, adjoining to the residence of Cowper, which faced the market-place.

† Lady Austen's residence in France.

Toils to anticipate in vain.

Say, Anna, had you never known
The beauties of a rose full blown,
Could you, though luminous your eye,
By looking on the bud, descry,
Or guess, with a prophetic power,
The future splendour of the flower ?
Just so the Omnipotent, who turns
The system of a world's concerns,
From mere minutiae can educe
Events of most important use ;
And bid a dawning sky display
The blaze of a meridian day.
The works of man tend, one and all,
As needs they must, from great to small ;
And vanity absorbs at length
The monuments of human strength.
But who can tell how vast the plan
Which this day's incident began ?
Too small, perhaps, the slight occasion
For our dim-sighted observation ;
It pass'd unnoticed, as the bird
That cleaves the yielding air unheard,
And yet may prove, when understood,
A harbinger of endless good.

Not that I deem, or mean to call
Friendship a blessing cheap or small :
But merely to remark, that ours,
Like some of nature's sweetest flowers,
Rose from a seed of tiny size,
That seem'd to promise no such prize ;
A transient visit intervening,
And made almost without a meaning,
(Hardly the effect of inclination,
Much less of pleasing expectation)
Produced a friendship, then begun,
That has cemented us in one ;
And placed it in our power to prove
By long fidelity and love,
That Solomon has wisely spoken ;
' A threefold cord is not soon broken.

Dec. 1781.

THE COLUBRIAD.

CLOSE by the threshold of a door nail'd fast
Three kittens sat ; each kitten look'd aghast.
I, passing swift and inattentive by,
At the three kittens cast a careless eye ;
Not much concern'd to know what they did there ;
Not deeming kittens worth a poet's care.
But presently a loud and furious hiss
Caused me to stop, and to exclaim, ' What's this ?'
When lo ! upon the threshold met my view,
With head erect, and eyes of fiery hue,
A viper, long as Count de Grasse's queue.
Forth from his head his forked tongue he throws,
Darting it full against a kitten's nose ;
Who having never seen, in field or house,
The like, sat still and silent as a mouse ;
Only projecting, with attention due,
Her whisker'd face, she ask'd him, ' Who are you ?'
On to the hall went I, with pace not slow,
But swift as lightning, for a long Dutch hoe :
With which well arm'd I hasten'd to the spot,
To find the viper, but I found him not.
And turning up the leaves and shrubs around,
Found only that he was not to be found.
But still the kittens, sitting as before,
Sat watching close the bottom of the door.
' I hope,' said I, ' the villain I would kill
Has slipp'd between the door and the door sill ;
And if I make dispatch, and follow hard,
No doubt but I shall find him in the yard :'
For long ere now it should have been rehearsed,
'Twas in the garden that I found him first.
E'en there I found him, there the full grown cat
His head, with velvet paw, did gently pat ;
As curious as the kittens erst had been
To learn what this phenomenon might mean.
'Till'd with heroic ardour at the sight,
And fearing every moment he would bite.

And reb our household of our only cat
 That was of age to combat with a rat;
 With outstretch'd hoe I slew him at the door,
 And taught him NEVER TO COME THERE NO MORE

1782.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

Amicitia nisi inter bonos esse non potest.
Cicero.

WHAT virtue can we name, or grace,
 But men unqualified and base
 Will boast it their possession?
 Profusion apes the noble part
 Of liberality of heart,
 And dulness of discretion.

But, as the gem of richest cost
 Is ever counterfeited most,
 So, always, imitation
 Employs the utmost skill she can
 To counterfeit the faithful man,
 The friend of long duration.

Some will pronounce me too severe—
 But long experience speaks me clear;
 Therefore, that censure scorning,
 I will proceed to mark the shelves
 In which so many dash themselves,
 And give the simple warning.

Youth, unadmonish'd by a guide,
 Will trust to any fair outside;
 An error soon corrected;
 For who but learns with riper years,
 That man, when smoothest he appears
 Is most to be suspected?

But here again a danger lies ;
Lest thus deluded by our eyes.
 And taking trash for treasure,
We should, when undeceived, conclude
Friendship imaginary good,
 A mere Utopian pleasure.

An acquisition, rather rare,
Is yet no subject of despair ;
 Nor should it seem distressful
If, either on forbidden ground,
Or where it was not to be found,
 We sought it unsuccessful.

No friendship will abide the test
That stands on sordid interest
 And mean self-love erected ;
Nor such as may awhile subsist
'Twixt sensualist and sensualist
 For vicious ends connected.

Who hopes a friend, should have a heart
Himself well furnish'd for the part,
 And ready on occasion
To shew the virtue that he seeks ;
For 'tis a union that bespeaks
 A just reciprocation.

A fretful temper will divide
The closest knot that may be tied,
 By ceaseless sharp corrosion ;
A temper passionate and fierce
May suddenly your joys disperse
 At one immense explosion.

In vain the talkative unite
With hope of permanent delight :
 The secret just committed
They drop through mere desire to prate,
Forgetting its important weight,
 And by themselves outwitted.

How bright soe'er the prospect seems,
All thoughts of friendship are but dreams,
If envy chance to creep in ;
An envious man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed,
But not a friend worth keeping.

As envy pines at good possess'd,
So jealousy looks forth distress'd
On good that seems approaching ;
And, if success his steps attend,
Discerns a rival in a friend,
And hates him for encroaching.

Hence authors of illustrious name
(Unless belied by common fame)
Are sadly prone to quarrel ;
To deem the wit a friend displays
So much of loss to their own praise,
And pluck each other's laurel.

A man renown'd for repartee
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling ;
Will thrust a dagger at your breast,
And tell you 'twas a special jest,
By way of balm for healing.

Beware of tatlers ; keep your ear
Close stopt against the tales they bear,
Fruits of their own invention ;
The separation of chief friends
Is what their kindness most intends ;
Their sport is your dissension.

Friendship that wantonly admits
A joco-serious play of wits
In brilliant altercation,
Is union such as indicates,
Like hand-in-hand insurance-plates,
Danger of conflagration

Some fickle creatures boast a soul
True as the needle to the pole ;
Yet shifting like the weather,
The needle's constancy forego
For any novelty, and show
Its variations rather.

Insensibility makes some
Unseasonably deaf and dumb,
When most you need their pity ;
'Tis waiting till the tears shall fall
From Gog and Magog in Guildhall,
Those playthings of the city.

The great and small but rarely meet
On terms of amity complete :
The attempt would scarce be madder,
Should any from the bottom hope,
At one huge stride to reach the top
Of an erected ladder.

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their heterogeneous politics
Without an effervescence,
Such as of salts with lemon juice,
But which is rarely known to induce,
Like that, a coalescence.

Religion should extinguish strife,
And make a calm of human life :
But even those, who differ
Only on topics left at large,
How fiercely will they meet and charge
No combatants are stiffer.

To prove, alas ! my main intent,
Needs no great cost of argument,
No cutting and contriving ;
Seeking a real friend, we seem
To adopt the chymist's golden dream
With still less hope of thriving.

Then judge, or ere you choose your man,
As circumspectly as you can,
And, having made election,
See that no disrespect of yours,
Such as a friend but ill endures,
Enfeeble his affection.

It is not timber, lead, and stone,
An architect requires alone,
To finish a great building ;
The palace were but half complete
Could he by any chance forget
The carving and the gilding.

As similarity of mind,
Or something not to be defined,
First rivets our attention ;
So manners, decent and polite,
The same we practised at first sight,
Must save it from declension.

The man who hails you Tom—or Jack,
And proves by thumping on your back
His sense of your great merit,
Is such a friend, that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed,
To pardon or to bear it.

Some friends make this their prudent plan—
' Say little, and hear all you can ;'
Safe policy, but hateful.
So barren sands imbibe the shower,
But render neither fruit nor flower,
Unpleasant and ungrateful.

They whisper trivial things, and small ;
But to communicate at all
Things serious deem improper ;
Their feculence and froth they show,
But keep the best contents below,
Just like a simmering copper.

These samples (for, alas! at last
 These are but samples, and a taste
 Of evils yet unmention'd)
 May prove the task a task indeed,
 In which 'tis much if we succeed,
 However well intention'd.

Pursue the theme, and you shall find
 A disciplined and furnish'd mind
 To be at least expedient,
 And, after summing all the rest,
 Religion ruling in the breast
 A principal ingredient.

True friendship has, in short, a grace
 More than terrestrial in its face;
 That proves it heaven-descended:
 Man's love of woman not so pure,
 Nor, when sincerest, so secure
 To last till life is ended.

1782

ON THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

WRITTEN WHEN THE NEWS ARRIVED.

TO HE MARCH IN SCIPIO.

TOLL for the brave!
 The brave that are no more!
 All sunk beneath the wave,
 Fast by their native shore!
 Eight hundred of the brave,
 Whose courage well was tried,
 Had made the vessel heel,
 And laid her on her side.
 A land breeze shook the shrouds,
 And she was overset;
 Down went the Royal George,
 With all her crew complete.

Toll for the brave !
 Brave Kempenfelt is gone ;
 His last sea-fight is fought ;
 His work of glory done.

It was not in the battle ;
 No tempest gave the shock ;
 She sprang no fatal leak ;
 She ran upon no rock.

His sword was in its sheath ;
 His fingers held the pen,
 When Kempenfelt went down
 With twice four hundred men.

Weigh the vessel up,
 Once dreaded by our foes !
 And mingle with our cup
 The tear that England owes.

Her timbers yet are sound,
 And she may float again
 Full charged with England's thunder,
 And plough the distant main.

But Kempenfelt is gone,
 His victories are o'er ;
 And he and his eight hundred
 Shall plough the wave no more.

Sept. 1782.

IN SUBMERSIONEM NAVIGII, CUI GEORGIUS
 REGALE NOMEN INDITUM.

PLANGIMUS fortes. Periëre fortes,
 Patrium propter periëre littus
 Bis quater centum ; subito sub alto
 Æquore mersi.

Navis, innitens lateri, jacebat,
 Malus ad summas trepidabat undas,
 Cùm levis, funes quatiens ad imum
 Depulit aura

Plangimus fortes. Nimis, heu, caducam
 Fortibus vitem voluere parcæ,
 Nec sinunt ultrâ tibi nos recentes
 Nectere laurus,

Magne, qui nomen, licet incanorum,
 Traditum ex multis atavis tulisti!
 At tuos olim memorabit ævum
 Omne triumphos.

Non hyems illos furibunda mersit,
 Non mari in clauso scopuli latentes,
 Fissa non rimis abies, nec atrox
 Abstulit ensis.

Navitæ sed tum nimium jocos
 Voce fallebant hilari laborem,
 Et quiescebat, calamoque dextram im-
 plevrat heros.

Vos, quibus cordi est grave opus piumque,
 Humidum ex alto spoliū levate,
 Et putrescentes sub aquis amicos
 Reddite amicis!

Hi quidem (sic dis placuit) fuere:
 Sed ratis, nondum putris, ire possit
 Rursus in bellum, Britonumque nomen
 Tollere ad astra.

SONG. ON PEACE.

WRITTEN IN THE SUMMER OF 1783, AT THE REQUEST
 OF LADY AUSTEN, WHO GAVE THE SENTIMENT.

AIR—'MY FOND SHEPHERDS OF LATE.'

No longer I follow a sound;
 No longer a dream I pursue:
 O happiness! not to be found,
 Unattainable treasure adieu!

I have sought thee in splendour and dress
 In the regions of pleasure and taste ;
 I have sought thee, and seem'd to possess,
 But have proved thee a vision at last.

An humble ambition and hope
 The voice of true wisdom inspires ;
 'Tis sufficient, if peace be the scope,
 And the summit of all our desires.

Peace may be the lot of the mind
 That seeks it in meekness and love ;
 But rapture and bliss are confined
 To the glorified spirits above.

SONG.

ALSO WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF LADY AUSTEN.

AIR—'THE LASS OF PATTIE'S MILL.'

WHEN all within is peace
 How nature seems to smile !
 Delights that never cease
 The livelong day beguile.
 From morn to dewy eve
 With open hand she showers
 Fresh blessings, to deceive
 And soothe the silent hours.

It is content of heart
 Gives nature power to please ;
 The mind that feels no smart
 Enlivens all it sees ;
 Can make a wintry sky
 Seem bright as smiling May,
 And evening's closing eye
 As peep of early day.

The vast majestic globe,
 So beauteously array'd
 In nature's various robe,
 With wondrous skill display'd,

K

Is to a mourner's heart
A dreary wild at best ;
It flutters to depart,
And longs to be at rest.

VERSES SELECTED FROM AN OCCASIONAL
POEM ENTITLED VALEDICTION.

OH Friendship ! cordial of the human breast !
So little felt, so fervently profess'd !
Thy blossoms deck our unsuspecting years ;
The promise of delicious fruit appears :
We hug the hopes of constancy and truth,
Such is the folly of our dreaming youth ;
But soon, alas ! detect the rash mistake
That sanguine inexperience loves to make ;
And view with tears the expected harvest lost,
Decay'd by time, or wither'd by a frost.
Whoever undertakes a friend's great part
Should be renew'd in nature, pure in heart,
Prepared for martyrdom, and strong to prove
A thousand ways the force of genuine love.
He may be call'd to give up health and gain,
To exchange content for trouble, ease for pain,
To echo sigh for sigh, and groan for groan,
And wet his cheeks with sorrows not his own.
The heart of man, for such a task too frail,
When most relied on is most sure to fail ;
And, summon'd to partake its fellow's woe,
Starts from its office like a broken bow.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove
Faithless alike in friendship and in love.
Retired from all the circles of the gay,
And all the crowds that bustle life away,
To scenes where competition, envy, strife,
Beget no thunder-clouds to trouble life,
Let me, the charge of some good angel, find
One who has known, and has escaped mankind ;

MINOR POEMS.

Pelike, yet virtuous, who has brought away
The manners, not the morals, of the day:
With him, perhaps with her (for men have known
No firmer friendships than the fair have shown),
Let me enjoy, in some unthought-of spot,
All former friends forgiven, and forgot,
Down to the close of life's fast-fading scene,
Union of hearts without a flaw between.
'Tis grace, 'tis bounty, and it calls for praise,
If God give health, that sunshine of our days!
And if he add, a blessing shared by few,
Content of heart, more praises still are due—
But if he grant a friend, that boon possess'd
Indeed is treasure, and crowns all the rest;
And giving one, whose heart is in the skies,
Born from above and made divinely wise,
He gives, what bankrupt nature never can,
Whose noblest coin is light and brittle man,
Gold, purer far than Ophir ever knew,
A soul, an image of himself, and therefore true.

Nov. 1783.

IN BREVITATEM VITÆ SPATII HOMINIBUS CONCESSI.

BY DR. JORTIN.

HEI mihi ! Lege ratâ sol occidit atque resurgit,
Lunaque mutatæ reparat dispendia formæ,
Astraque, purpurei telis extincta diei,
Rursus nocte vigent. Humiles telluris alumni,
Graminis herba virens, et florum picta propago,
Quos crudelis hyems lethali tabe peredit,
Cum Zephyri vox blanda vocat, rediitque sereni
Temperies anni, fœcundo è cespite surgunt.
Nos domini rerum, nos, magna et pulchra minati,
Cum breve ver vitæ robustaque transiit ætas,
Deficimus ; nec nos ordo revolubilis auras
Reddit in æthereas, tumuli neque claustra resolvit.

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

SUNS that set, and moons that wane,
Rise and are restored again ;
Stars that orient day subdues,
Night at her return renews.
Herbs and flowers, the beauteous birth
Of the genial womb of earth,
Suffer but a transient death
From the winter's cruel breath.
Zephyr speaks ; serener skies
Warm the glebe, and they arise.
We, alas ! earth's haughty kings,
We, that promise mighty things,
Losing soon life's happy prime,
Droop, and fade, in little time.
Spring returns, but not our bloom ;
Still 'tis winter in the tomb.

Jan. 1784.

EPITAPH ON DR. JOHNSON.

HERE Johnson lies—a sage by all allow'd,
Whom to have bred may well make England proud,
Whose prose was eloquence, by wisdom taught,
The graceful vehicle of virtuous thought ;
Whose verse may claim—grave, masculine, and strong
Superior praise to the mere poet's song ;
Who many a noble gift from heaven possess'd,
And faith at last, alone worth all the rest.
O man, immortal by a double prize,
By fame on earth—by glory in the skies !

Jan. 1785.

TO MISS C——, ON HER BIRTHDAY.

How many between east and west
 Disgrace their parent earth,
 Whose deeds constrain us to detest
 The day that gave them birth!
 Not so when Stella's natal morn
 Revolving months restore,
 We can rejoice that she was born,
 And wish her born once more!

1766.

GRATITUDE.

ADDRESSED TO LADY HESKETH.

THIS cap, that so stately appears,
 With ribbon-bound tassel on high,
 Which seems by the crest that it rears
 Ambitious of brushing the sky:
 This cap to my cousin I owe,
 She gave it, and gave me beside,
 Wreath'd into an elegant bow,
 The ribbon with which it is tied.

This wheel-footed studying chair,
 Contrived both for toil and repose,
 Wide-elbow'd, and wadded with hair,
 In which I both scribble and dose
 Bright-studded to dazzle the eyes,
 And rival in lustre of that
 In which, or astronomy lies,
 Fair Cassiopeia sat:

These carpets, so soft to the foot,
 Caledonia's traffic and pride!
 Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot,
 Escaped from a cross-country ride!

This table and mirror within,
 Secure from collision and dust,
 At which I oft shave cheek and chin,
 And periwig nicely adjust:

This movable structure of shelves,
 For its beauty admired and its use,
 And charged with octavos and twelves
 The gayest I had to produce ;
 Where, flaming in scarlet and gold,
My poems enchanted I view,
 And hope, in due time, to behold
My Iliad and Odyssey too :

This china, that decks the alcove,
 Which here people call a buffet,
 But what the gods call it above
 Has ne'er been reveal'd to us yet :
 These curtains, that keep the room warm
 Or cool, as the season demands,
 Those stoves that for pattern and form
 Seem the labour of Mulciber's hands :

All these are not half that I owe
 To one, from our earliest youth
 To me ever ready to show
 Benignity, friendship, and truth ;
 For Time, the destroyer declared
 And foe of our perishing kind,
 If even her face he has spared,
 Much less could he alter her mind.

Thus compass'd about with the goods
 And chattels of leisure and ease,
 I indulge my poetical moods
 In many such fancies as these ;
 And fancies I fear they will seem—
 Poets' goods are not often so fine ;
 The poets will swear that I dream
 When I sing of the splendour of mine

1786

**LINES COMPOSED FOR A MEMORIAL OF
ASHLEY COWPER ESQ.**

**IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS DEATH, BY HIS NEPHEW
WILLIAM OF WESTON.**

FAREWELL! endued with all that could engage
All hearts to love thee, both in youth and age!
In prime of life, for sprightliness enroll'd
Among the gay, yet virtuous as the old;

In life's last stage, (O blessings rarely found!)
Pleasant as youth with all its blossoms crown'd;
Through every period of this changeful state
Unchanged thyself—wise, good, affectionate!

Marble may flatter, and lest this should seem
O'ercharged with praises on so dear a theme,
Although thy worth be more than half suppress'd,
Love shall be satisfied, and veil the rest.

June, 1788.

ON THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON,

THE NIGHT OF THE SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH, 1792.

WHEN, long sequester'd from his throne,
George took his seat again,
By right of worth, not blood alone,
Entitled here to reign,

Then loyalty, with all his lamps
New trimm'd, a gallant show!
Chasing the darkness and the damps,
Set London in a glow.

'Twas hard to tell, of streets or squares,
Which form'd the chief display,
These most resembling cluster'd stars,
Those the long milky way.

Bright shone the roofs, the domes, the spires,
And rockets flew, self-driven,
To hang their momentary fires
Amid the vault of heaven.

So fire with water to compare,
The ocean serves, on high
Up-spouted by a whale in air,
To express unwieldy joy.

Had all the pageants of the world
In one procession join'd,
And all the banners been unfurl'd
That heralds e'er design'd,

For no such sight had England's Queen
Forsaken her retreat,
Where George, recover'd, made a scene
Sweet always doubly sweet.

Yet glad she came that night to prove,
A witness undescried,
How much the object of her love
Was loved by all beside.

Darkness the skies had mantled o'er
In aid of her design—
Darkness, O Queen! ne'er call'd before
To veil a deed of thine!

On borrow'd wheels away she flies,
Resolved to be unknown,
And gratify no curious eyes
That night except her own.

Arrived, a night like noon she sees,
And hears the million hum:
As all by instinct, like the bees,
Had known their sovereign come.

Pleased she beheld aloft portray'd,
On many a splendid wall,
Emblems of health and heavenly aid,
And George the theme of all.

Unlike the enigmatic line,
So difficult to spell,
Which shook Belshazzar at his wine
The night his city fell.

Soon watery grew her eyes and dim,
But with a joyful tear,
None else, except in prayer for him,
George ever drew from her.

It was a scene in every part
Like those in fable feign'd,
And seem'd by some magician's art
Created and sustain'd.

But other magic there, she knew,
Had been exerted none,
To raise such wonders in her view,
Save love of George alone.

That cordial thought her spirit cheer'd,
And through the cumbrous throng,
Not else unworthy to be fear'd,
Convey'd her calm along.

So, ancient poets say, serene
The sea-maid rides the waves,
And fearless of the billowy scene
Her peaceful bosom laves.

With more than astronomic eyes
She view'd the sparkling show;
One Georgian star adorns the skies,
She myriads found below.

Yet let the glories of a night
Like that, once seen, suffice,
Heaven grant us no such future sight
Such previous woe the price!

THE COCK-FIGHTER'S GARLAND.*

MUSE—hide his name of whom I sing,
 Lest his surviving house thou bring
 For his sake into scorn,
 Nor speak the school from which he drew
 The much or little that he knew,
 Nor place where he was born.

That such a man once was, may seem
 Worthy of record (if the theme
 Perchance may credit win),
 For proof to man, what man may prove
 If grace depart, and demons move
 The source of guilt within.

This man (for since the howling wild
 Disclaims him, man he must be styled)
 Wanted no good below ;
 Gentle he was, if gentle birth
 Could make him such, and he had worth,
 If wealth can worth bestow.

* Written on reading the following in the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for April, 1789.—'At Tottenham, John Ardesoif, Esq., a young man of large fortune, and in the splendour of his carriages and horses rivalled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where, it may be said, he sacrificed too much to conviviality ; but, if he had his foibles he had his merits also, that far outweighed them. Mr. A. was very fond of cock-fighting, and had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon this cock he lost ; which so enraged him, that he had the bird tied to a spit and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the miserable animal were so affecting, that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere, which so enraged Mr. A. that he seized a poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared, that he would kill the first man who interposed ; but, in the midst of his passionate asseverations, he fell down dead upon the spot. Such, we are assured, were the circumstances which attended the death of this great pillar of humanity.'

In social talk and ready jest
He shone superior at the feast,
And qualities of mind,
Illustrious in the eyes of those
Whose gay society he chose,
Possess'd of every kind.

Methinks I see him powder'd red,
With bushy locks his well-dress'd head
Wing'd broad on either side,
The mossy rosebud not so sweet;
His steeds superb, his carriage neat,
As luxury could provide.

Can such be cruel? Such can be
Cruel as hell, and so was he;
A tyrant entertain'd
With barbarous sports, whose fell delight
Was to encourage mortal fight
'Twixt birds to battle train'd.

One feather'd champion he possess'd,
His darling far beyond the rest,
Which never knew disgrace,
Nor e'er had fought but he made flow
The life-blood of his fiercest foe
The Cæsar of his race.

It chanced at last, when on a day,
He push'd him to the desperate fray,
His courage droop'd, he fled.
The master storm'd, the prize was lost,
And, instant, frantic at the cost,
He doom'd his favourite dead.

He seized him fast, and from the pit
Flew to the kitchen, snatch'd the spit,
And, Bring me cord, he cried;
The cord was brought, and, at his word,
To that dire implement the bird,
Alive and struggling, tied.

The horrid sequel asks a veil;
 And all the terrors of the tale
 That can be shall be sunk—
 Led by the sufferer's screams aright
 His shock'd companions view the sight,
 And him with fury drunk.

All, suppliant, beg a milder fate
 For the old warrior at the grate:
 He, deaf to pity's call,
 Whirl'd round him rapid as a wheel
 His culinary club of steel,
 Death menacing on all.

But vengeance hung not far remote,
 For while he stretch'd his clamorous throat,
 And heaven and earth defied,
 Big with a curse too closely pent,
 That struggled vainly for a vent,
 He totter'd, reel'd, and died.

'Tis not for us, with rash surmise,
 To point the judgment of the skies;
 But judgments plain as this,
 That, sent for man's instruction, bring
 A written label on their wing,
 'Tis hard to read amiss.

May, 1789.

TO WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

BY AN OLD SCHOOLFELLOW OF HIS AT WESTMINSTER.

HASTINGS! I knew thee young, and of a mind
 While young humane, conversable, and kind,
 Nor can I well believe thee, gentle then,
 Now grown a villain, and the worst of men.
 But rather some suspect, who have oppress'd
 And worried thee, as not themselves the best.

VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF DR. LLOYD,*

SPOKEN AT THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION NEXT
AFTER HIS DECEASE.

ABIIT senex ! periit senex amabilis !
 Quo non fuit jucundior.
 Lugete vos, atas quibus maturior
 Senem colendum præstitit,
 Seu quando, viribus valentioribus
 Firmoque fretus pectore,
 Florentiori vos juventute excolens
 Curâ fovebat patriâ,
 Seu quando fractus, jamque donatus rude,
 Vultu sed usque blandulo,
 Miscere gaudebat suas facetias
 His annuis leporibus.
 Vixit probus, purâque simplex indole,
 Blandisque comis moribus,
 Et dives æquâ mente—charus omnibus,
 Unius† auctus munere.
 Ite tituli ! meritis beatioribus
 Aptate laudes debitas !
 Nec invadebat ille, si quibus favens
 Fortuna plus arriserat.
 Placide senex ! levi quiescas cespitem,
 Etsi superbum nec vivo tibi
 Decus sit inditum, nec mortuo
 Lapis notatus nomine.

* I make no apology for the introduction of the following lines, though I have never learned who wrote them. Their elegance will sufficiently recommend them to persons of classical taste and erudition, and I shall be happy if the English version that they have received from me be found not to dishonour them. Affection for the memory of the worthy man whom they celebrate alone prompted me to this endeavour.

W. COWPER.

† He was usher and under-master of Westminster near fifty years, and retired from his occupation when he was near seventy, with a handsome pension from the king.

THE SAME IN ENGLISH.

Our good old friend is gone, gone to his rest,
 Whose social converse was, itself, a feast.
 O ye of riper age, who recollect
 How once ye loved, and eyed him with respect,
 Both in the firmness of his better day,
 While yet he ruled you with a father's sway,
 And when, impair'd by time and glad to rest,
 Yet still with looks in mild complacence drest,
 He took his annual seat and mingled here
 His sprightly vein with yours—now drop a tear.
 In morals blameless as in manners meek,
 He knew no wish that he might blush to speak,
 But, happy in whatever state below,
 And richer than the rich in being so,
 Obtain'd the hearts of all, and such a need
 At length from one,* as made him rich indeed.
 Hence, then, ye titles, hence, not wanted here,
 Go, garnish merit in a brighter sphere,
 The brows of those whose more exalted lot
 He could congratulate, but envied not.

Light lie the turf, good senior! on thy breast,
 And tranquil as thy mind was be thy rest!
 Though, living, thou hadst more desert than fame,
 And not a stone now chronicles thy name.

TO MRS. THROCKMORTON,

ON HER BEAUTIFUL TRANSCRIPT OF HORACE'S ODE,
 'AD LIBRUM SUUM.'

MARIA, could Horace have guess'd
 What honour awaited his ode
 To his own little volume address'd,
 The honour which you have bestow'd;

* See the note in the Latin copy.

Who have traced it in characters here,
So elegant, even, and neat,
He had laugh'd at the critical sneer
Which he seems to have trembled to meet.

And sneer, if you please, he had said,
A nymph shall hereafter arise
Who shall give me, when you are all dead,
The glory your malice denies ;
Shall dignity give to my lay,
Although but a mere bagatelle ;
And even a poet shall say,
Nothing ever was written so well.

Feb. 1790.

TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF THE
HALIBUT,

ON WHICH I DINED THIS DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1784.

WHERE hast thou floated, in what seas pursued
Thy pastime ? when wast thou an egg new spawn'd,
Lost in the immensity of ocean's waste ?
Roar as they might, the overbearing winds
That rock'd the deep, thy cradle, thou wast safe—
And in thy minikin and embryo state,
Attach'd to the firm leaf of some salt weed,
Didst outlive tempests, such as wrung and rack'd
The joints of many a stout and gallant bark,
And whelm'd them in the unexplored abyss
Indebted to no magnet and no chart,
Nor under guidance of the polar fire,
Thou wast a voyager on many coasts,
Grazing at large in meadows submarine,
Where flat Batavia just emerging peeps
Above the brine—where Caledonia's rocks
Beat back the surge—and where Hibernia shoots
Her wondrous causeway far into the main.

—Wherever thou hast fed, thou little thought'st,
And I not more, that I should feed on thee.
Peace, therefore, and good health, and much good fish,
To him who sent thee! and success, as oft
As it descends into the billowy gulf,
To the same drag that caught thee!—Fare thee well!
Thy lot thy brethren of the slimy fin
Would envy, could they know that thou wast deem'd
To feed a bard, and to be praised in verse.

INSCRIPTION FOR A STONE

ERECTED AT THE SOWING OF A GROVE OF OAKS AT CHIL-
LINGTON, THE SEAT OF T. GIFFARD, ESQ., 1790.

OTHER stones the era tell
When some feeble mortal fell;
I stand here to date the birth
Of these hardy sons of earth.
Which shall longest brave the sky,
Storm and frost—these oaks or I?
Pass an age or two away,
I must moulder and decay,
But the years that crumble me
Shall invigorate the tree,
Spread its branch, dilate its size,
Lift its summit to the skies.

Cherish honour, virtue, truth,
So shalt thou prolong thy youth:
Wanting these, however fast
Man be fix'd and form'd to last,
He is lifeless even now,
Stone at heart, and cannot grow.

June, 1790.

ANOTHER,

For a stone erected on a similar occasion at the same place
in the following year.

READER ! behold a monument
That asks no sigh or tear,
Though it perpetuate the event
Of a great burial here.

Anno 1791.

TO MRS. KING,

On her kind present to the author, a patchwork counterpane
of her own making.

THE bard, if e'er he feel at all,
Must sure be quicken'd by a call
Both on his heart and head,
To pay with tuneful thanks the care
And kindness of a lady fair
Who deigns to deck his bed.

A bed like this, in ancient time,
On Ida's barren top sublime,
(As Homer's epic shows)
Composed of sweetest vernal flowers,
Without the aid of sun or showers,
For Jove and Juno rose.

Less beautiful, however gay,
Is that which in the scorching day
Receives the weary swain,
Who, laying his long scythe aside,
Sleeps on some bank with daisies pied,
Till roused to toil again.

What labours of the loom I see !
Looms numberless have groan'd for me !
Should every maiden come
To scramble for the patch that bears
The impress of the robe she wears,
The bell would toll for some.

And oh, what havoc would ensue!
 This bright display of every hue
 All in a moment fled!
 As if a storm should strip the bowers
 Of all their tendrils, leaves, and flowers—
 Each pecketing a shred.

Thanks then to every gentle fair
 Who will not come to peck me bare
 As bird of borrow'd feather,
 And thanks to one above them all,
 The gentle fair of Pertenhall,
 Who put the whole together.

August, 1790.

TRANSLATION OF AN EPIGRAM OF HOMER.*

PAY me my price, potters! and I will sing.
 Attend, O Pallas! and with lifted arm
 Protect their oven; let the cups and all
 The sacred vessels blacken well, and, baked
 With good success, yield them both fair renown
 And profit, whether in the market sold
 Or streets, and let no strife ensue between us.
 But, oh ye potters! if with shameless front
 Ye falsify your promise, then I leave
 No mischief uninvoked to avenge the wrong.
 Come, Syntrips, Smaragus, Sabactes, come,
 And Asbetus, nor let your direst dread,
 Omodamus, delay! Fire seize your house,
 May neither house nor vestibule escape,
 May ye lament to see confusion mar
 And mingle the whole labour of your hands

* No title is prefixed to this piece, but it appears to be a translation of one of the *Επιγράμματα* of Homer called 'Ο *Καμνος*, or the Furnace. Herodotus, or whoever was the Author of the Life of Homer ascribed to him, observes, 'certain potters, while they were busied in baking their ware, seeing Homer at a small distance, and having heard much said of his wisdom, called to him, and promised him a present of their commodity and of such other things as they could afford, if he would sing to them—when he sang as follows.'

And may a sound fill all your oven, such
 As of a horse grinding his provender,
 While all your pots and flagons bounce within.
 Come hither also, daughter of the sun,
 Circe the sorceress, and with thy drugs
 Poison themselves, and all that they have made.
 Come also, Chiron, with thy numerous troop
 Of centaurs, as well those who died beneath
 The club of Hercules, as who escaped,
 And stamp their crockery to dust; down fall
 Their chimney; let them see it with their eyes
 And howl to see the ruin of their art,
 While I rejoice; and if a potter stoop
 To peep into his furnace, may the fire
 Flash in his face and scorch it, that all men
 Observe, thenceforth, equity and good faith.

Oct. 1790.

IN MEMORY OF
 THE LATE JOHN THORNTON, ESQ.

POETS attempt the noblest task they can,
 Praising the Author of all good in man,
 And, next, commemorating worthies lost,
 The dead in whom that good abounded most.

Thee, therefore, of commercial fame, but more
 Famed for thy probity from shore to shore,
 Thee, Thornton! worthy in some page to shine,
 As honest and more eloquent than mine,
 I mourn; or, since thrice happy thou must be,
 The world, no longer thy abode, not thee.
 Thee to deplore were grief misspent indeed;
 It were to weep that goodness has its meed,
 That there is bliss prepared in yonder sky,
 And glory for the virtuous when they die.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,
 Or spendthrift's prodigal excess afford
 Sweet as the privilege of healing woe
 By virtue suffer'd combating below

That privilege was thine; Heaven gave thee means
 To illumine with delight the saddest scenes,
 Till thy appearance chased the gloom, forlorn
 As midnight, and despairing of a morn.
 Thou hadst an industry in doing good,
 Restless as his who toils and sweats for food;
 Avarice in thee was the desire of wealth
 By rust unperishable or by stealth,
 And if the genuine worth of gold depend
 On application to its noblest end,
 Thine had a value in the scales of Heaven
 Surpassing all that mine or mint had given.
 And, though God made thee of a nature prone
 To distribution boundless of thy own,
 And still by motives of religious force
 Impell'd thee more to that heroic course,
 Yet was thy liberality discreet,
 Nice in its choice, and of a temper'd heat;
 And though in act unwearied, secret still,
 As in some solitude the summer rill
 Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green,
 And cheers the drooping flowers, unheard, unseen
 Such was thy charity; no sudden start,
 After long sleep, of passion in the heart,
 But steadfast principle, and, in its kind,
 Of close relation to the Eternal Mind,
 Traced easily to its true source above,
 To Him whose works bespeak his nature, love.
 Thy bounties all were Christian, and I make
 This record of thee for the Gospel's sake;
 That the incredulous themselves may see
 Its use and power exemplified in thee.

Nov. 1790.

THE FOUR AGES.

(A BRIEF FRAGMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE PROJECTED POEM.)

'I COULD be well content, allow'd the use
 Of past experience, and the wisdom glean'd
 From worn-out follies, now acknowledged such,

To recommence life's trial, in the hope
Of fewer errors, on a second proof!

Thus, while gray evening lull'd the wind, and call'd
Fresh odours from the shrubbery at my side,
Taking my lonely winoing walk, I mused,
And held accustom'd conference with my heart;
When from within it thus a voice replied: [length
' Couldst thou in truth? and art thou taught at
This wisdom, and but this, from all the past?
Is not the pardon of thy long arrear,
Time wasted, violated laws, abuse
Of talents, judgment, mercies, better far
Than opportunity, vouchsafed to err
With less excuse, and, haply, worse effect?'

I heard, and acquiesced: then to and fro
Oft pacing, as the mariner his deck,
My gravelly bounds, from self to human kind
I pass'd, and next consider'd—what is man.

Knows he his origin? can he ascend
By reminiscence to his earliest date?
Slept he in Adam? And in those from him
Through numerous generations, till he found
At length his destined moment to be born?
Or was he not, till fashion'd in the womb? [toil'd
Deep mysteries both! which schoolmen must have
To unriddle, and have left them mysteries still.

It is an evil incident to man,
And of the worst, that unexplored he leaves
Truths useful and attainable with ease,
To search forbidden deeps, where mystery lies
Not to be solved, and useless if it might.
Mysteries are food for angels; they digest
With ease, and find them nutriment; but man,
While yet he dwells below, must stoop to glean
His manna from the ground, or starve and die

May, 1791.

THE RETIRED CAT.*

A POET's cat sedate and grave,
 As poet well could wish to have,
 Was much addicted to inquire
 For nooks to which she might retire,
 And where, secure as mouse in chink,
 She might repose, or sit and think.
 I know not where she caught the trick—
 Nature perhaps herself had cast her
 In such a mould philosophique,
 Or else she learn'd it of her master.
 Sometimes ascending, debonnair,
 An apple tree, or lofty pear,
 Lodged with convenience in the fork,
 She watch'd the gardener at his work;
 Sometimes her ease and solace sought
 In an old empty watering pot:
 There, wanting nothing save a fan,
 To seem some nymph in her sedan
 Apparell'd in exactest sort,
 And ready to be borne to court.
 But love of change, it seems, has place
 Not only in our wiser race,
 Cats also feel, as well as we,
 That passion's force, and so did she.
 Her climbing, she began to find,
 Exposed her too much to the wind,

* Cowper's partiality to animals is well known. Lady Hesketh, in one of her letters, states, 'that he had, at one time, five rabbits, three hares, two guinea-pigs, a magpie, a jay, and a starling; besides two goldfinches, two canary birds, and two dogs. It is amazing how the three hares can find room to gambol and frolic (as they certainly do) in his small parlour;' and adds, 'I forgot to enumerate a squirrel, which he had at the same time, and which used to play with one of the hares continually. One evening the cat giving one of the hares a sound box on the ear, the hare ran after her, and having caught her, punished her by drumming on her back with her two feet, as hard as drumsticks, till the creature would have actually been killed, had not Mrs. Unwin rescued her.'

And the old utensil of tin
 Was cold and comfortless within :
 She therefore wish'd instead of those
 Some place of more serene repose,
 Where neither cold might come, nor air
 Too rudely wanton with her hair,
 And sought it in the likeliest mode
 Within her master's snug abode.

A drawer, it chanced, at bottom lined
 With linen of the softest kind,
 With such as merchants introduce
 From India, for the ladies' use,
 A drawer impending o'er the rest,
 Half open in the topmost chest,
 Of depth enough, and none to spare,
 Invited her to slumber there ;
 Puss with delight beyond expression
 Survey'd the scene, and took possession.
 Recumbent at her ease, ere long,
 And lull'd by her own humdrum song,
 She left the cares of life behind,

And slept as she would sleep her last,
 When in came, housewifely inclined,
 The chambermaid, and shut it fast ;
 By no malignity impell'd,
 But all unconscious whom it held.

Awaken'd by the shock—cried Puss,
 ' Was ever cat attended thus ?
 The open drawer was left, I see,
 Merely to prove a nest for me,
 For soon as I was well composed,
 Then came the maid, and it was closed,
 How smooth these 'kerchiefs, and how sweet !
 O what a delicate retreat !

I will resign myself to rest
 Till Sol, declining in the west,
 Shall call to supper, when, no doubt,
 Susan will come and let me out.'

The evening came, the sun descended,
 And Puss remain'd still unattended.
 The night roll'd tardily away
 (With her indeed 'twas never day).

The sprightly morn her course renew'd,
The evening gray again ensued,
And Puss came into mind no more
Than if entomb'd the day before.
With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room,
She now presaged approaching doom,
Nor slept a single wink, or purr'd,
Conscious of jeopardy incurr'd.

That night, by chance, the poet watching,
Heard an inexplicable scratching ;
His noble heart went pit-a-pat,
And to himself he said—' What's that ?'
He drew the curtain at his side,
And forth he peep'd, but nothing spied
Yet, by his ear directed, guess'd
Something imprison'd in the chest,
And, doubtful what, with prudent care
Resolved it should continue there.
At length a voice which well he knew,
A long and melancholy mew,
Saluting his poetic ears,
Consoled him and dispell'd his fears :
He left his bed, he trod the floor,
He 'gan in haste the drawers explore,
The lowest first, and without stop
The rest in order to the top.
For 'tis a truth well known to most,
That whatsoever thing is lost,
We seek it, ere it come to light,
In every cranny but the right.
Forth skipp'd the cat, not now replete
As erst with airy self-conceit,
Nor in her own fond apprehension
A theme for all the world's attention
But modest, sober, cured of all
Her notions hyperbolical,
And wishing for a place of rest,
Any thing rather than a chest.
Then stepp'd the poet into bed
With this reflection in his head.

MORAL.

Beware of too sublime a sense
Of your own worth and consequence :
The man who dreams himself so great,
And his importance of such weight,
That all around, in all that's done,
Must move and act for him alone,
Will learn in school of tribulation
The folly of his expectation.

1791.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE POETS.

Two nymphs, both nearly of an age,
Of numerous charms possess'd,
A warm dispute once chanced to wage,
Whose temper was the best.

The worth of each had been complete
Had both alike been mild :
But one, although her smile was sweet,
Frown'd oftener than she smiled.

And in her humour, when she frown'd,
Would raise her voice, and roar,
And shake with fury to the ground
The garland that she wore.

The other was of gentler cast,
From all such frenzy clear,
Her frowns were seldom known to last,
And never proved severe.

To poets of renown in song
The nymphs referr'd the cause,
Who, strange to tell, all judg'd it wrong,
And gave misplaced applause.

L

They gentle call'd, and kind and soft,
 The flippant and the scold,
 And though she changed her mood so oft,
 That failing left untold.

No judges, sure, were e'er so mad,
 Or so resolved to err—
 In short, the charms her sister had
 They lavish'd all on her.

Then thus the God whom fondly they
 Their great inspirer call,
 Was heard, one genial summer's day,
 To reprimand them all.

'Since thus ye have combined,' he said,
 'My favourite nymph to slight,
 Adorning May, that peevish maid,
 With June's undoubted right,

'The minx shall, for your folly's sake,
 Still prove herself a shrew,
 Shall make your scribbling fingers ache,
 And pinch your noses blue.'

May, 1791.

YARDLEY OAK.

SURVIVOR sole, and hardly such, of all
 That once lived here, thy brethren, at my birth
 (Since which I number threescore winters past),
 A shatter'd veteran, hollow-trunk'd perhaps,
 As now, and with excoriate forks deform
 Helics of ages! could a mind, imbued
 With truth from heaven, created thing adore,
 I might with reverence kneel, and worship thee
 It seems idolatry with some excuse,
 When our forefather druids in their oaks
 Imagined sanctity. The conscience, yet

Unpurified by an authentic act
 Of amnesty, the meed of blood divine,
 Loved not the light, but, gloomy, into gloom
 Of thickest shades, like Adam after taste
 Of fruit proscribed, as to a refuge, fled.

Thou wast a bauble once, a cup and ball
 Which babes might play with ; and the thievish jay,
 Seeking her food, with ease might have purloin'd
 The auburn nut that held thee, swallowing down
 Thy yet close folded latitude of boughs
 And all thine embryo vastness at a gulp.
 But fate thy growth decreed ; autumnal rains
 Beneath thy parent tree mellow'd the soil
 Design'd thy cradle ; and a skipping deer,
 With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe, prepared
 The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
 Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.

So fancy dreams. Disprove it, if ye can,
 Ye reasoners broad awake, whose busy search
 Of argument, employ'd too oft amiss,
 Sifts half the pleasures of short life away !

Thou fell'st mature ; and, in the loamy clod
 Swelling with vegetative force instinct,
 Didst burn thine egg, as theirs the fabled twins,
 Now stars ; two lobes, protruding, pair'd exact ;
 A leaf succeeded, and another leaf,
 And, all the elements thy puny growth
 Fostering propitious, thou becamest a twig.

Who lived when thou wast such ? Oh, couldst thou
 As in Dodona once thy kindred trees [speak,
 Oracular, I would not curious ask
 The future, best unknown, but at thy mouth
 Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past.

By thee I might correct, erroneous oft,
 The clock of history, facts and events
 Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts
 Recovering, and misstated setting right—
 Desperate attempt, till trees shall speak again !

Time made thee what thou wast, king of the woods ;
 And time hath made thee what thou art—a cave
 For owls to roost in. Once thy spreading boughs
 O'erhung the campaign ; and the numerous flocks

That grazed it stood beneath that ample cope
 Uncrowded, yet safe shelter'd from the storm.
 No flock frequents thee now. Thou hast outlived
 Thy popularity, and art become
 (Unless verse rescue thee awhile) a thing
 Forgotten, as the foliage of thy youth.

While thus through all the stages thou hast push'd
 Of treeship—first a seedling, hid in grass;
 Then twig; then sapling; and, as century roll'd
 Slow after century, a giant bulk
 Of girth enormous, with moss-cushion'd root
 Upheaved above the soil, and sides emboss'd
 With prominent wens globose—till at the last
 The rottenness, which time is charged to inflict
 On other mighty ones, found also thee.

What exhibitions various hath the world
 Witness'd of mutability in all
 That we account most durable below!
 Change is the diet on which all subsist,
 Created changeable, and change at last
 Destroys them. Skies uncertain now the heat
 Transmitting cloudless, and the solar beam
 Now quenching in a boundless sea of clouds—
 Calm and alternate storm, moisture, and drought,
 Invigorate by turns the springs of life
 In all that live, plant, animal, and man,
 And in conclusion mar them. Nature's threads,
 Fine passing thought, e'en in their coarsest work,
 Delight in agitation, yet sustain
 The force that agitates not unimpair'd;
 But worn by frequent impulse, to the cause
 Of their best tone their dissolution owe.

Thought cannot spend itself, comparing still
 The great and little of thy lot, thy growth
 From almost nullity into a state
 Of matchless grandeur, and declension thence,
 Slow, into such magnificent decay.
 Time was when, settling on thy leaf, a fly
 Could shake thee to the root—and time has been
 When tempests could not. At thy firmest age
 Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents
 That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck

Of some flagg'd admiral ; and tortuous arms,
 The shipwrights darling treasure, didst present
 To the four-quarter'd winds, robust and bold,
 Warp'd into tough knee-timber, many a load !*
 But the axe spared thee. In those thriftier days
 Oaks fell not, hewn by thousands, to supply
 The bottomless demands of contest waged
 For senatorial honours. Thus to time
 The task was left to whittle thee away
 With his sly scythe, whose ever-nibbling edge,
 Noiseless, an atom, and an atom more,
 Disjoining from the rest, has, unobserved,
 Achieved a labour which had, far and wide,
 By man perform'd, made all the forest ring.

Embowel'd now, and of thy ancient self
 Possessing nought but the scoop'd rind that seems
 A huge throat calling to the clouds for drink,
 Which it would give in rivulets to thy root,
 Thou temptest none, but rather much forbidst
 The feller's toil, which thou couldst ill requite.
 Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
 A quarry of stout spurs and knotted fangs,
 Which, crook'd into a thousand whimsies, clasp
 The stubborn soil, and hold thee still erect.

So stands a kingdom, whose foundation yet
 Fails not, in virtue and in wisdom laid,
 Though all the superstructure, by the tooth
 Pulverized of venality, a shell
 Stands now, and semblance only of itself! [off

Thine arms have left thee. Winds have rent them
 Long since, and rovers of the forest wild
 With bow and shaft have burnt them. Some have left
 A splinter'd stump bleach'd to a snowy white ;
 And some memorial none where once they grew.
 Yet life still lingers in thee, and puts forth
 Proof not contemptible of what she can,
 Even where death predominates. The spring
 Finds thee not less alive to her sweet force

* Knee-timber is found in the crooked arms of oak, which, by reason of their distortion, are easily adjusted to the angle formed where the deck and the ship's sides meet.

Than yonder upstarts of the neighbouring wood,
 So much thy juniors, who their birth received
 Half a millennium since the date of thine.

But since, although well qualified by age
 To teach, no spirit dwells in thee, nor voice
 May be expected from thee, seated here
 On thy distorted root, with hearers none,
 Or prompter, save the scene, I will perform
 Myself the oracle, and will discourse
 In my own ear such matter as I may.

One man alone, the father of us all,
 Drew not his life from woman ; never gazed,
 With mute unconsciousness of what he saw,
 On all around him ; learn'd not by degrees,
 Nor owed articulation to his ear ;
 But, moulded by his Maker into man
 At once, upstood intelligent, survey'd
 All creatures, with precision understood
 Their purport, uses, properties, assign'd
 To each his name significant, and, fill'd
 With love and wisdom, render'd back to Heaven
 In praise harmonious the first air he drew.
 He was excused the penalties of dull
 Minority. No tutor charged his hand
 With the thought-tracing quill, or task'd his mind
 With problems. History, not wanted yet,
 Lean'd on her elbow, watching time, whose course,
 Eventful, should supply her with a theme ;

1791.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE,

WHICH THE AUTHOR HEARD SING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

WHENCE is it that, amazed, I hear
 From yonder wither'd spray,
 This foremost morn of all the year,
 The melody of May ?

And why, since thousands would be proud
Of such a favour shown,
Am I selected from the crowd
To witness it alone ?

Sing'st thou, sweet Philomel, to me,
For that I also long
Have practised in the groves like thee
Though not like thee in song ?

Or sing'st thou, rather, under force
Of some divine command,
Commission'd to presage a course
Of happier days at hand !

Thrice welcome then ! for many a long
And joyless year have I,
As thou to-day, put forth my song
Beneath a wintry sky.

But thee no wintry skies can harm,
Who only need'st to sing
To make e'en January charm,
And every season spring.

1792.

LINES WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM

OF MISS PATTY MORE'S, SISTER OF HANNAH MORE.

IN vain to live from age to age
While modern bards endeavour,
I write my name in Patty's page,
And gain my point for ever

W. COWPER.

March 6, 1792.

SONNET TO WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.

THY country, Wilberforce, with just disdain,
 Hears thee by cruel men and impious call'd
 Fanatic, for thy zeal to loose the inthral'd
 From exile, public sale, and slavery's chain.
 Friend of the poor, the wrong'd, the fetter-gall'd,
 Fear not lest labour such as thine be vain.

Thou hast achieved a part ; hast gain'd the ear
 Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause ; [pause
 Hope smiles, joy springs, and, though cold caution
 And weave delay, the better hour is near
 That shall remunerate thy toils severe
 By peace for Afric, fenced with British laws.

Enjoy what thou hast won, esteem and love
 From all the just on earth, and all the blest ab 0

April 16, 1792.

EPIGRAM

PRINTED IN THE NORTHAMPTON MERCURY.

To purify their wine some people bleed
 A lamb into the barrel, and succeed ;
 No nostrum, planters say, is half so good
 To make fine sugar as a negro's blood.
 Now lambs and negroes both are harmless things,
 And thence perhaps this wondrous virtue springs,
 'Tis in the blood of innocence alone—
 Good cause why planters never try their own.

TO DR. AUSTIN, OF CECIL STREET, LONDON.

AUSTIN ! accept a grateful verse from me,
 The poet's treasure, no inglorious fee.
 Loved by the muses, thy ingenuous mind
 Pleasing requital in my verse may find

Verse oft has dash'd the scythe of time aside,
 Immortalizing names which else had died :
 And O! could I command the glittering wealth
 With which sick kings are glad to purchase health !
 Yet, in extensive fame, and sure to live,
 Were in the power of verse like mine to give,
 I would not recompense his art with less,
 Who, giving Mary health, heals my distress.

Friend of my friend ! * I love thee, tho' unknown,
 And boldly call thee, being his, my own.

May 26, 1792.

CATHARINA :

THE SECOND PART : ON HER MARRIAGE TO GEORGE
 COURTENAY, ESQ.

BELIEVE it or not, as you choose,
 The doctrine is certainly true,
 That the future is known to the muse,
 And poets are oracles too.
 I did but express a desire
 To see Catharina at home,
 At the side of my friend George's fire,
 And lo—she is actually come.

Such prophecy some may despise,
 But the wish of a poet and friend
 Perhaps is approved in the skies,
 And therefore attains to its end.
 'Twas a wish that flew ardently forth
 From a bosom effectually warm'd
 With the talents, the graces, and worth
 Of the person for whom it was form'd.

Maria† would leave us, I knew,
 To the grief and regret of us all,
 But less to our grief, could we view
 Catharina the Queen of the Hall.

* Havley.

† Lady Throckmorton.

And therefore I wish'd as I did,
 And therefore this union of hands
 Not a whisper was heard to forbid,
 But all cry—Amen—to the bans.

Since, therefore, I seem to incur
 No danger of wishing in vain
 When making good wishes for her,
 I will e'en to my wishes again—
 With one I have made her a wife,
 And now I will try with another,
 Which I cannot suppress for my life—
 How soon I can make her a mother.

June, 1792.

EPITAPH ON FOP,

A DOG BELONGING TO LADY THROCKMORTON.

THOUGH once a puppy, and though Fop by name,
 Here moulders one whose bones some honour claim
 No sycophant, although of spaniel race,
 And though no hound, a martyr to the chase—
 Ye squirrels, rabbits, leverets, rejoice,
 Your haunts no longer echo to his voice;
 This record of his fate exulting view,
 He died worn out with vain pursuit of you.
 'Yes,'—the indignant shade of Fop replies—
 'And worn with vain pursuit man also dies.'

August, 1792.

SONNET

TO GEORGE ROMNEY, ESQ.

On his Picture of me in Crayons, drawn at Eartum in the
61st year of my age, and in the months of August and
September, 1792.

ROMNEY, expert infallibly to trace
On chart or canvas, not the form alone
And semblance, but, however faintly shown,
The mind's impression too on every face—
With strokes that time ought never to erase
Thou hast so pencil'd mine, that though I own
The subject worthless, I have never known
The artist shining with superior grace.

But this I mark—that symptoms none of woe
In thy incomparable work appear.
Well—I am satisfied it should be so,
Since, on maturer thought, the cause is clear;

For in my looks what sorrow couldst thou see
When I was Hayley's guest, and sat to thee?

October, 1792.

MARY AND JOHN.

If John marries Mary, and Mary alone,
'Tis a very good match between Mary and John.
Should John wed a score, Oh, the claws and the
scratches!
It can't be a match :—'tis a bundle of matches.

EPITAPH

ON MR. CHESTER, OF CHICHELEY.

TEARS flow, and cease not, where the good man lies
 Till all who knew him follow to the skies.
 Tears therefore fall where Chester's ashes sleep;
 Him wife, friends, brothers, children, servants, weep—
 And justly—few shall ever him transcend
 As husband, parent, brother, master, friend.

April, 1793.

TO MY COUSIN, ANNE BODHAM,

ON RECEIVING FROM HER A NETWORK PURSE, MADE
BY HERSELF.

MY gentle Anne, whom heretofore,
 When I was young, and thou no more
 Than plaything for a nurse,
 I danced and fondled on my knee
 A kitten both in size and glee,
 I thank thee for my purse.

Gold pays the worth of all things here;
 But not of love;—that gem's too dear
 For richest rogues to win it;
 I, therefore, as a proof of love,
 Esteem thy present far above
 The best things kept within it.

May 4, 1793.

INSCRIPTION FOR A HERMITAGE IN THE
AUTHOR'S GARDEN.

THIS cabin, Mary, in my sight appears,
 Built as it has been in our waning years,
 A rest afforded to our weary feet,
 Preliminary to—the last retreat.

May, 1793.

TO MRS. UNWIN.

MARY! I want a lyre with other strings, [drew,
Such aid from heaven as some have feign'd they
An eloquence scarce given to mortals, new
And undebas'd by praise of meaner things,
That, ere through age or woe I shed my wings,
I may record thy worth with honour due,
In verse as musical as thou art true,
And that immortalizes whom it sings.
But thou hast little need. There is a book
By seraphs writ with beams of heavenly light,
On which the eyes of God not rarely look,
A chronicle of actions just and bright;
There all thy deeds, my faithful Mary, shine,
And, since thou own'st that praise, I spare thee mine.

May, 1793.

TO JOHN JOHNSON,

ON HIS PRESENTING ME WITH AN ANTIQUE BUST OF
HOMER.

KINSMAN beloved, and as a son, by me!
When I behold this fruit of thy regard,
The sculptured form of my old favourite bard,
I reverence feel for him, and love for thee.
Joy too and grief. Much joy that there should be
Wise men and learn'd, who grudge not to reward
With some applause my bold attempt and hard,
Which others scorn; critics by courtesy.
The grief is this, that, sunk in Homer's mine,
I lose my precious years, now soon to fail
Handling his gold, which, howsoe'er it shine,
Proves dross when balanced in the Christian scale.
Be wiser thou—like our forefather Donne,
Seek heavenly wealth and work for God alone.

May, 1793.

TO A YOUNG FRIEND,

ON HIS ARRIVING AT CAMBRIDGE WET WHEN NO
RAIN HAD FALLEN THERE.

If Gideon's fleece, which drench'd with dew he found,
While moisture none refresh'd the herbs around,
Might fitly represent the church endow'd
With heavenly gifts to heathens not allow'd;
In pledge, perhaps, of favours from on high,
Thy locks were wet when others' locks were dry.
Heaven grant us half the omen—may we see
Not drought on others, but much dew on thee!

May, 1798.

A TALE.*

IN Scotland's realms, where trees are few,
Nor even shrubs abound;
But where, however bleak the view,
Some better things are found:

For husband there and wife may boast
Their union undefiled,
And false ones are as rare almost
As hedge rows in the wild.

* This tale is founded on an article which appeared in the Buckinghamshire Herald, for Saturday, June 1, 1793:—'Glasgow, May 23. In a block, or pulley, near the head of the mast of a gabert, now lying at the Broomielaw, there is a chaffinch's nest and four eggs. The nest was built while the vessel lay at Greenock, and was followed hither by both birds. Though the block is occasionally lowered for the inspection of the curious, the birds have not forsaken the nest. The cock, however, visits the nest but seldom, while the hen never leaves it, but when she descend to the hull for food.'

In Scotland's realm, forlorn and bare,
The history chanced of late—
This history of a wedded pair,
A chaffinch and his mate.

The spring drew near, each felt a breast
With genial instinct fill'd ;
They pair'd, and would have built a nest,
But found not where to build.

The heaths uncover'd and the moors
Except with snow and sleet,
Sea-beaten rocks and naked shores
Could yield them no retreat.

Long time a breeding place they sought,
Till both grew vex'd and tired ;
At length a ship arriving brought
The good so long desired.

A ship ?—could such a restless thing
Afford them place of rest ?
Or was the merchant charged to bring
The homeless birds a nest ?

Hush—silent hearers profit most—
This racer of the sea
Proved kinder to them than the coast—
It served them with a tree.

But such a tree ! 'twas shaven deal,
The tree they call'd a mast,
And had a hollow with a wheel
Through which the tackle pass'd.

Within that cavity aloft
Their roofless home they fix'd,
Form'd with materials neat and soft,
Bents, wool, and feathers mix'd.

Four ivory eggs soon pave its floor
With russet specks bedight—
The vessel weighs, forsakes the shore,
And lessens to the sight.

The mother-bird is gone to sea,
As she had changed her kind;
But goes the male? Far wiser, he
Is doubtless left behind.

No—soon as from the shore he saw
The winged mansion move,
He flew to reach it, by a law
Of never-failing love;

Then perching at his consort's side,
Was briskly borne along,
The billows and the blast defied,
And cheer'd her with a song.

The seaman with sincere delight
His feather'd shipmates eyes,
Scarce less exulting in the sight
Than when he tows a prize.

For seamen much believe in signs
And from a chance so new
Each some approaching good divines,
And may his hopes be true!

Hail, honour'd land! a desert where
Not even birds can hide,
Yet parent of this loving pair
Whom nothing could divide.

And ye who, rather than resign
Your matrimonial plan,
Were not afraid to plough the brine
In company with man.

For whose lean country much disdain
We English often show,
Yet from a richer nothing gain
But wantonness and woe.

Be it your fortune, year by year,
The same resource to prove,
And may ye, sometimes landing here,
Instruct us how to love!

June, 1793.

ON A SPANIEL, CALLED BEAU, KILLING
A YOUNG BIRD.

A SPANIEL, Beau, that fares like you,
Well fed, and at his ease,
Should wiser be than to pursue
Each trifle that he sees.

But you have kill'd a tiny bird,
Which flew not till to-day,
Against my orders, whom you heard
Forbidding you the prey.

Nor did you kill that you might eat
And ease a doggish pain,
For him, though chased with furious heat,
You left where he was slain.

Nor was he of the thievish sort
Or one whom blood allures,
But innocent was all his sport
Whom you have torn for yours

My dog! what remedy remains,
Since, teach you all I can,
I see you, after all my pains,
So much resemble man?

July 15, 1793.

BEAU'S REPLY.

SIR, when I flew to seize the bird
In spite of your command,
A louder voice than yours I heard,
And harder to withstand.

You cried—Forbear—but in my breast
A mightier cried—Proceed—
'Twas nature, Sir, whose strong behest
Impell'd me to the deed.

Yet, much as nature I respect,
 I ventured once to break
 (As you perhaps may recollect)
 Her precept for your sake ;
 And when your linnet on a day,
 Passing his prison door,
 Had flutter'd all his strength away,
 And panting press'd the floor,
 Well knowing him a sacred thing,
 Not destined to my tooth,
 I only kiss'd his ruffled wing,
 And lick'd the feathers smooth.
 Let my obedience then excuse
 My disobedience now,
 Nor some reproof yourself refuse
 From your aggrieved bow-wow :
 If killing birds be such a crime
 (Which I can hardly see)
 What think you, Sir, of killing time
 With verse address'd to me !

TO WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ.

DEAR architect of fine chateaux in air,
 Worthier to stand for ever, if they could,
 Than any built of stone, or yet of wood,
 For back of royal elephant to bear!
 O for permission from the skies to share,
 Much to my own, though little to thy good,
 With thee (not subject to the jealous mood!)
 A partnership of literary ware !
 But I am bankrupt now ; and doom'd henceforth
 To drudge, in descant dry, on others' lays ;
 Bards, I acknowledge, of unequal'd birth !
 But what his commentators' happiest praise ?
 That he has furnish'd lights for other eyes,
 Which they who need them use, and then despise

June 29, 1793.

ANSWER

To Stanzas addressed to Lady Hesketh, by Miss Catharine Fanshawe, in returning a Poem of Mr. Cowper's, lent to her, on condition she should neither show it, nor take a Copy.

To be remember'd thus is fame,
 And in the first degree ;
 And did the few like her the same,
 The press might sleep for me.
 So Homer, in the memory stored
 Of many a Grecian belle,
 Was once preserved—a richer hoard,
 But never lodged so well.

1793.

ON FLAXMAN'S PENELOPE.

THE suitors sinn'd, but with a fair excuse,
 Whom all this elegance might well seduce ;
 Nor can our censure on the husband fall,
 Who, for a wife so lovely, slew them all.

September, 1793.

TO THE SPANISH ADMIRAL COUNT GRAVINA,

On his translating the Author's Song on a Rose into
 Italian Verse.

My rose, Gravina, blooms anew,
 And, steep'd now in rain,
 But in Castalian streams by you,
 Will never fade again.

1793.

TO MARY

THE twentieth year is well nigh past
Since first our sky was overcast ;
Ah would that this might be the last !
My Mary !

Thy spirits have a fainter flow,
I see thee daily weaker grow
'Twas my distress that brought thee low,
My Mary !

Thy needles, once a shining store,
For my sake restless heretofore,
Now rust disused, and shine no more ;
My Mary !

For though thou gladly wouldst fulfil
The same kind office for me still,
Thy sight now seconds not thy will,
My Mary !

But well thou play'dst the housewife's part,
And all thy threads with magic art
Have wound themselves about this heart,
My Mary !

Thy indistinct expressions seem
Like language utter'd in a dream ;
Yet me they charm, whate'er the theme,
My Mary !

Thy silver locks, once auburn bright,
Are still more lovely in my sight
Than golden beams of orient light,
My Mary !

For, could I view nor them nor thee,
What sight worth seeing could I see ?
The sun would rise in vain for me,
My Mary !

Partakers of thy sad decline,
Thy hands their little force resign ;
Yet gently press'd, press gently mine,
My Mary !

Such feebleness of limbs thou provest,
That now at every step thou movest
Upheld by two; yet still thou lovest,

My Mary

And still to love, though press'd with ill,
In wintry age to feel no chill,
With me is to be lovely still,

My Mary!

But ah! by constant heed I know,
How oft the sadness that I show
Transforms thy smiles to looks of woe,

My Mary!

And should my future lot be cast
With much resemblance of the past,
Thy worn-out heart will break at last,

My Mary!

Autumn of 1793.

MONTES GLACIALES, IN OCEANO GERMANICO NATANTES.

EN, quæ prodigia, ex oris allata, remotis,
Oras adveniunt pavefacta per æquora nostras!
Non equidem priscae sæclum rediisse videtur
Pyrrhæ, cum Proteus pecus altos visere montes
Et Sylvas, egit. Sed tempora vix leviora
Adsunt, evulsi quando radicitus alti
In mare descendunt montes, fluctusque pererrant.
Quid verò hoc monstri est magis et mirabile visu?
Splendentes video, ceu pulchro ex ære vel auro
Conflatos, rutilisque accinctos undique gemmis,
Baccâ cæruleâ, et flammæ imitante pyropo.
Ex oriente adsunt, ubi gazas optima tellus
Parturit omnigenas, quibus æva per omnia sumptu
Ingenti finxere sibi diademata reges?

Vix hoc crediderim. Non fallunt talia acutos
 Mercatorum oculos: prius et quàm littora Gangia
 Liquissent, avidis gratissima præda fuissent
 Ortos unde putemus? An illos Ves'vius atrox
 Protulit, ignivomisve ejecit faucibus Ætna?
 Luce micant propriâ, Phœbive, per aëra purum
 Nunc stimulantis equos, argentea tela retorquent?
 Phœbi luce micant. Ventis et fluctibus altis
 Appulsi, et rapidis subter currentibus undis,
 Tandem non fallunt oculos. Capita alta videre est
 Multâ onerata nive et canis conspersa pruinis.
 Cætera sunt glacies. Procul hinc, ubi Bruma ferè
 Contristat menses, portenta hæc horrida nobis [omnes
 Illa strui voluit. Quoties de culmine summo.
 Clivorum fluèrent in littora prona, solute
 Sole, nives, propero tendentes in mare cursu,
 Illa gelu fixit. Paulatim attollere sese
 Mirum cœpit opus; glacieque ab origine rerum
 In glaciem aggestâ sublimes vertice tandem
 Æquavit montes, non crescere nescia moles.
 Sic immensa diu stetit, æternumque stetisset
 Congeries, hominum neque vi neque mobilis arte,
 Littora ni tandem declivia deseruisset,
 Pondere victa suo. Dilabitur. Omnia circum
 Antra et saxa gemunt, subito concussa fragore,
 Dum ruit in pelagum, tanquam studiosa natandi,
 Ingens tota strues. Sic Delos dicitur olim,
 Insula, in Ægæo fluitâsse erratica ponto.
 Sed non ex glacie Delos; neque torpida Delum
 Bruma inter rupes genuit nudum sterilemque.
 Sed vestita herbis erat illa, ornataque nunquam
 Deciduâ lauro; et Delum dilexit Apollo.
 At vos, errone horrendi, et caligine digni
 Cimmericâ, Deus idem odit. Natalia vestra,
 Nubibus involvens frontem, non ille tueri
 Sustinuit. Patrium vos ergo requirite cælum!
 Ite! Redite! Timete moras; ni lenitè austro
 Spirante, et nitidas Phœbe jaculante sagittas
 Hostili vobis, pereatis gurgite misti!

March 11, 1799.

ON THE ICE ISLANDS, SEEN FLOATING IN
THE GERMAN OCEAN.

WHAT portents, from what distant region ride,
Unseen till now in ours, the astonish'd tide ?
In ages past, old Proteus, with his droves
Of sea-calves, sought the mountains and the groves.
But now, descending whence of late they stood,
Themselves the mountains seem to rove the flood.
Dire times were they, full charged with human woes;
And these, scarce less calamitous than those.
What view we now ? More wondrous still ! Behold !
Like burnish'd brass they shine, or beaten gold ;
And all around the pearl's pure splendour show,
And all around the ruby's fiery glow.
Come they from India, where the burning earth,
All bounteous, gives her richest treasures birth ;
And where the costly gems, that beam around
The brows of mightiest potentates, are found ?
No. Never such a countless dazzling store
Had left unseen the Ganges' peopled shore.
Rapacious hands, and ever watchful eyes,
Should sooner far have mark'd and seized the prize.
Whence sprang they then ? Ejected have they come
From Vesuvius', or from Ætna's burning womb ?
Thus shine they self-illumed, or but display
The borrow'd splendours of a cloudless day ?
With borrow'd beams they shine. The gales that
 breathe
Now landward, and the current's force beneath,
Have borne them nearer : and the nearer sight,
Advantaged more, contemplates them aright.
Their lofty summits crested high they show,
With mingled sleet, and long-incumbent snow.
The rest is ice. Far hence, where, most severe,
Bleak winter well nigh saddens all the year,
Their infant growth began. He bade arise
Their uncouth forms, portentous in our eyes.

Oft as dissolved by transient suns, the snow
Left the tall cliff, to join the flood below ;
He caught, and curdled with a freezing blast
The current, ere it reach'd the boundless waste.
By slow degrees uprose the wondrous pile,
And long successive ages roll'd the while ;
Till, ceaseless in its growth, it claim'd to stand
Tall as its rival mountains on the land.
Thus stood, and, unremovable by skill
Or force of man, had stood the structure still,
But that, though firmly fix'd, supplanted yet
By pressure of its own enormous weight,
It left the shelving beach—and, with a sound
That shook the bellowing waves and rocks around,
Self-launch'd, and swiftly, to the briny wave,
As if instinct with strong desire to lave,
Down went the ponderous mass. So bards of old
How Delos swam the Ægean deep have told.
But not of ice was Delos. Delos bore
Herb, fruit, and flower. She, crown'd with laurel, wore
E'en under wintry skies, a summer smile ;
And Delos was Apollo's favourite isle.
But, horrid wanderers of the deep, to you
He deems Cimmerian darkness only due.
Your hated birth he deign'd not to survey,
But, scornful, turn'd his glorious eyes away.
Hence, seek your home, nor longer rashly dare
The darts of Phœbus, and a softer air ;
Lest ye regret, too late, your native coast,
In no congenial gulf for ever lost !

March 19, 1709.

THE CASTAWAY.

OBSCUREST night involved the sky,
The Atlantic billows roar'd,
When such a destined wretch as I
Wash'd headlong from on board,
Of friends, of hope, of all bereft,
His floating home for ever left.

No braver chief could Albion boast
Than he with whom he went,
Nor ever ship left Albion's coast
With warmer wishes sent.
He loved them both, but both in vain,
Nor him beheld, nor her again.

Not long beneath the whelming brine,
Expert to swim he lay;
Nor soon he felt his strength decline,
Or courage die away:
But waged with death a lasting strife,
Supported by despair of life.

He shouted; nor his friends had fail'd
To check the vessel's course,
But so the furious blast prevail'd
That, pitiless perforce,
They left their outcast mate behind,
And scudded still before the wind.

Some succour yet they could afford;
And, such as storms allow,
The cask, the coop, the floated cord,
Delay'd not to bestow:
But he, they knew, nor ship nor shore,
Whate'er they gave, should visit more.

Nor, cruel as it seem'd, could he
Their haste himself condemn,
Aware that flight, in such a sea,
Alone could rescue them;
Yet bitter felt it still to die
Deserted, and his friends so nigh.

He long survives, who lives an hour
In ocean, self-upheld;
And so long he, with unspent power,
His destiny repell'd:
And ever, as the minutes flew,
Entreated help, or cried—'Adieu!'

M

At length, his transient respite past
 His comrades, who before
 Had heard his voice in every blast,
 Could catch the sound no more :
 For then, by toil subdued, he drank
 The stifling wave, and then he sank.

No poet wept him ; but the page
 Of narrative sincere,
 That tells his name, his worth, his age,
 Is wet with Anson's tear :
 And tears by bards or heroes shed,
 Alike immortalize the dead.

I therefore purpose not, or dream,
 Descanting on his fate,
 To give the melancholy theme
 A more enduring date :
 But misery still delights to trace
 Its semblance in another's case.

No voice divine the storm allay'd,
 No light propitious shone ;
 When, snatch'd from all effectual aid,
 We perish'd, each alone :
 But I beneath a rougher sea,
 And whelm'd in deeper gulfs than he.

March 20, 1799.

THE SALAD, BY VIRGIL.

THE winter night now well nigh worn away,
 The wakeful cock proclaim'd approaching day,
 When Simulus, poor tenant of a farm
 Of narrowest limits, heard the shrill alarm,
 Yawn'd, stretch'd his limbs, and anxious to provide
 Against the pangs of hunger unsupplied,

By slow degrees his tatter'd bed forsook,
And poking in the dark explored the nook
Where embers slept with ashes heap'd around,
And with burnt fingers' ends the treasure found.

It chanced that from a brand beneath his nose,
Sure proof of latent fire, some smoke arose ;
When trimming with a pin the incrust'd tow,
And stooping it towards the coals below,
He toils, with cheeks distended, to excite
The lingering flame, and gains at length a light.
With prudent heed he spreads his hand before
The quivering lamp, and opes his granary door.
Small was his stock, but taking for the day
A measured stint of twice eight pounds away,
With these his mill he seeks. A shelf a hand
Fix'd in the wall, affords his lamp a stand :
Then baring both his arms—a sleeveless coat
He girds, the rough exuviae of a goat :
And with a rubber, for that use design'd,
Cleansing his mill within—begins to grind ;
Each hand has its employ ; labouring amain,
This turns the winch, while that supplies the grain.
The stone revolving rapidly, now glows,
And the bruised corn a mealy current flows ;
While he, to make his heavy labour light,
Tasks oft his left hand to relieve his right ;
And chants with rudest accent, to beguile
His ceaseless toil, as rude a strain the while.
And now, ' Dame Cybale, come forth ! ' he cries ;
But Cybale, still slumbering, nought replies.

From Afric she, the swain's sole serving-maid,
Whose face and form alike her birth betray'd.
With woolly locks, lips tumid, sable skin,
Wide bosom, udders flaccid, belly thin,
Legs slender, broad and most misshapen feet,
Chapp'd into chinks, and parch'd with solar heat.
Such, summon'd oft, she came ; at his command
Fresh fuel heap'd, the sleeping embers fann'd,
And made in haste her simmering skillet steam,
Replenish'd newly from the neighbouring stream.

The labours of the mill perform'd, a sieve
The mingled flour and bran must next receive,

Which shaken oft shoots Ceres through refined,
And better dress'd, her husks all left behind.
This done at once, his future plain repast
Unleaven'd on a shaven board he cast,
With tepid lymph first largely soak'd it all,
Then gather'd it with both hands to a ball,
And spreading it again with both hands wide,
With sprinkled salt the stiffen'd mass supplied ;
At length the stubborn substance, duly wrought,
Takes from his palms impress'd the shape it ought,
Becomes an orb—and quarter'd into shares.
The faithful mark of just division bears.
Last, on his hearth it finds convenient space,
For Cybale before had swept the place,
And there, with tiles and embers overspread,
She leaves it—reeking in its sultry bed.

Nor Simulus, while Vulcan thus alone
His part perform'd, prove heedless of his own,
But sedulous, not merely to subdue
His hunger, but to please his palate too,
Prepares more savoury food. His chimney side
Could boast no gammon, salted well and dried,
And hook'd behind him ; but sufficient store
Of bundled anise, and a cheese it bore ;
A broad round cheese, which, through its centre strung
With a tough broom twig, in the corner hung ;
The prudent hero, therefore, with address
And quick dispatch, now seeks another mess.

Close to his cottage lay a garden ground,
With reeds and osiers sparely girt around :
Small was the spot, but liberal to produce ;
Nor wanted aught that serves a peasant's use,
And sometimes e'en the rich would borrow thence
Although its tillage was his sole expense.
For oft as from his toils abroad he ceased,
Home-bound by weather, or some stated feast,
His debt of culture here he duly paid,
And only left the plough to wield the spade.
He knew to give each plant the soil it needs,
To drill the ground and cover close the seeds ;
And could with ease compel the wanton rill
To turn and wind obedient to his will

There flourish'd star-wort, and the branching beet,
The sorrel acid, and the mallow sweet,
The skirret, and the leek's aspiring kind,
The noxious poppy—quencher of the mind !
Salubrious sequel of a sumptuous board,
The lettuce, and the long huge-bellied gourd ;
But these (for none his appetite control'd
With stricter sway) the thrifty rustic sold ;
With broom twigs neatly bound, each kind apart,
He bore them ever to the public mart :
Whence laden still, but with a lighter load,
Of cash well earn'd, he took his homeward road,
Expending seldom, ere he quitted Rome,
His gains in flesh-meat for a feast at home.
There, at no cost, on onions, rank and red,
Or the curl'd endive's bitter leaf he fed :
On scallions sliced, or with a sensual gust,
On rockets—foul provocatives of lust !
Nor even shunn'd with smarting gums to press
Nasturtium—pungent face-distorting mess !

Some such regale now also in his thought,
With hasty steps his garden ground he sought ;
There delving with his hands, he first displaced
Four plants of garlick, large, and rooted fast ;
The tender tops of parsley next he culls,
Then the old rue bush shudders as he pulls ;
And coriander last to these succeeds,
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds

Placed near his sprightly fire he now demands
The mortar at his sable servant's hands ;
When stripping all his garlick first, he tore
The exterior coats, and cast them on the floor,
Then cast away with like contempt the skin,
Flimsier concealment of the cloves within.
These search'd, and perfect found, he one by one
Rinsed, and disposed within the hollow stone.
Salt added, and a lump of salted cheese,
With his injected herbs he cover'd these,
And tucking with his left his tunic tight,
And seizing fast the pestle with his right,
The garlick bruising first he soon express'd,
And mix'd the various juices of the rest.

He grinds, and by degrees his herbs below,
Lost in each other, their own powers forego,
And with the cheese in compound, to the sight
Nor wholly green appear, nor wholly white.
His nostrils oft the forceful fume resent,
He cursed full oft his dinner for its scent ;
Or with wry faces, wiping as he spoke
The trickling tears, cried, ' vengeance on the smoke !'
The work proceeds : not roughly turns he now
The pestle, but in circles smooth and slow ;
With cautious hand, that grudges what it spills,
Some drops of olive oil he next instills.
Then vinegar with caution scarcely less,
And gathering to a ball the medley mess,
Last, with two fingers frugally applied,
Sweeps the small remnant from the mortar's side
And thus complete in figure and in kind,
Obtains at length the salad he design'd.

And now black Cybale before him stands,
The cake drawn newly glowing in her hands,
He glad receives it, chasing far away
All fears of famine for the passing day ;
His legs enclosed in buskins, and his head
In its tough casque of leather, forth he led
And yoked his steers, a dull obedient pair,
Then drove afield, and plunged the pointed share.

June, 1799.

TO SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

DEAR President, whose art sublime
Gives perpetuity to time,
And bids transactions of a day,
That fleeting hours would waft away
To dark futurity, survive,
And in unfading beauty live,—

You cannot with a grace decline
A special mandate of the Nine—
Yourself, whatever task you choose,
So much indebted to the Muse.

Thus say the sisterhood :—We come—
Fix well your pallet on your thumb,
Prepare the pencil and the tints—
We come to furnish you with hints.
French disappointment, British glory,
Must be the subject of the story.

First strike a curve, a graceful bow,
Then slope it to a point below ;
Your outline easy, airy, light,
Fill'd up becomes a paper kite.
Let independence, sanguine, horrid,
Blaze, like a meteor in the forehead :
Beneath (but lay aside your graces)
Draw six-and-twenty rueful faces,
Each with a staring, steadfast eye,
Fix'd on his great and good ally.
France flies the kite—'tis on the wing—
Britannia's lightning cuts the string.
The wind that raised it, ere it ceases,
Just rends it into thirteen pieces,
Takes charge of every fluttering sheet,
And lays them all at George's feet.

Iberia, trembling from afar,
Renounces the confederate war.
Her efforts and her arts o'ercome,
France calls her shatter'd lavies home :
Repenting Holland learns to mourn
The sacred treaties she has torn ;
Astonishment and awe profound
Are stamp'd upon the nations round ;
Without one friend, above all foes,
Britannia gives the world repose

ON THE AUTHOR OF LETTERS ON
LITERATURE.*

THE genius of the Augustan age
His head among Rome's ruins rear'd,
And bursting with heroic rage,
When literary Heron appear'd.

Thou hast, he cried, like him of old
Who set the Ephesian dome on fire,
By being scandalously bold,
Attain'd the mark of thy desire.

And for traducing Virgil's name
Shalt share his merited reward;
A perpetuity of fame,
That rots and stinks, and is abhorr'd.

STANZAS

ON THE LATE INDECENT LIBERTIES TAKEN WITH THE
REMAINS OF MILTON.† ANNO 1790.

ME too, perchance, in future days,
The sculptured stone shall show,
With Paphian myrtle or with bays
Parnassian on my brow.

* Nominally by Robert Heron, Esq. but supposed to have been written by John Pinkerton. 8vo. 1785.

† The bones of Milton, who lies buried in Cripplegate church, were disinterred; a pamphlet by Le Neve was published at the time, giving an account of what appeared on opening his coffin.

' But I, or ere that season come,
Escaped from every care,
Shall reach my refuge in the tomb
And sleep securely there.*

So sang, in Roman tone and style,
The youthful bard, ere long
Ordain'd to grace his native isle
With her sublimest song.

Who then but must conceive disdain,
Hearing the deed unblest
Of wretches who have dared profane
His dread sepulchral rest?

Ill fare the hands that heaved the stones†
Where Milton's ashes lay,
That trembled not to grasp his bones
And steal his dust away!

O ill-requited bard ! neglect
Thy living worth repaid,
And blind idolatrous respect
As much affronts thee dead.

August, 1790.

TO THE REV. WILLIAM BULL.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

June 22, 1782.

If reading verse be your delight,
'Tis mine as much, or more, to write ;
But what we would, so weak is man,
Lies oft remote from what we can.

* Forsitan et nostros ducat de marmore vultus
Nectens aut Paphia myrti aut Pernasside lauri
Fronde comas—At ego segura pace quiescam.

Milton in Manso.

† Cowper, no doubt, had in his memory the lines said to have
been written by Shakspeare on his tomb :

' Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.'

For instance, at this very time
 I feel a wish by cheerful rhyme
 To soothe my friend, and, had I power,
 To cheat him of an anxious hour ;
 Not meaning (for I must confess,
 It were but folly to suppress)
 His pleasure, or his good alone,
 But squinting partly at my own.
 But though the sun is flaming high
 In the centre of yon arch, the sky,
 And he had once (and who but he?)
 The name for setting genius free,
 Yet whether poets of past days
 Yielded him undeserved praise,
 And he by no uncommon lot
 Was famed for virtues he had not ;
 Or whether, which is like enough,
 His Highness may have taken huff,
 So seldom sought with invocation,
 Since it has been the reigning fashion
 To disregard his inspiration,
 I seem no brighter in my wits,
 For all the radiance he emits,
 Than if I saw, through midnight vapour,
 The glimmering of a farthing taper.
 Oh for a succedaneum, then,
 To accelerate a creeping pen !
 Oh for a ready succedaneum,
 Quod caput, cerebrum, et cranium
 Pondere liberet exoso,
 Et morbo jam caliginoso !
 'Tis here ; this oval box well fill'd
 With best tobacco, finely mill'd,
 Beats all Anticyra's pretences
 To disengage th' encumber'd senses.
 Oh Nymphs of transatlantic fame,
 Where'er thine haunt, whate'er thy name,
 Whether reposing on the side
 Of Oroonoquo's spacious tide,
 Or listening with delight not small
 To Niagara's distant fall,

'Tis thine to cherish and to feed
 The pungent nose-refreshing weed,
 Which, whether pulverized it gain
 A speedy passage to the brain,
 Or whether, touch'd with fire, it rise
 In circling eddies to the skies,
 Does thought more quicken and refine
 Than all the breath of all the Nine—
 Forgive the bard, if bard he be,
 Who once too wantonly made free
 To touch with a satiric wipe
 That symbol of thy power, the pipe;
 So may no blight infest thy plains,
 And no unseasonable rains;
 And so may smiling peace once more
 Visit America's sad shore;
 And thou, secure from all alarms,
 Of thundering drums, and glittering arms.
 Rove unconfined beneath the shade
 Thy wide expanded leaves have made;
 So may thy votaries increase,
 And fumigation uer cease.
 May Newton with renew'd delights
 Perform thine odoriferous rites,
 While clouds of incense half divine
 Involve thy disappearing shrine;
 And so may smoke-inhaling Bull
 Be always filling, never full.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION TO WILLIAM
NORTHCOT.

Hic sepultus est
 Inter suorum lacrymas
 GULIELMUS NORTHCOT
 GULIELMI et MARÆ filius
 Unicus, unicè dilectus,
 Qui floris ritu succisus est semihiantis,
 Aprilis die septimo,
 1780, Æt. 10.

Care, vale! Sed non æternùm, care, valetò!
 Namque iterùm tecum, sim modò dignus, ero.
 Tum nihil amplexus poterit divellere nostros,
 Nec tu marcesces, nec lacrymabor ego.

TRANSLATION.

FAREWELL! "But not for ever," Hope replies,
 Trace but his steps and meet him in the skies!
 There nothing shall renew our parting pain,
 Thou shalt not wither, nor I weep, again.

EPITAPH

ON MRS. M. HIGGINS, OF WESTON.

LAURELS may flourish round the conqueror's tomb,
 But happiest they who win the world to come:
 Believers have a silent field to fight,
 And their exploits are veil'd from human sight.
 They in some nook, where little known they dwell,
 Kneel, pray in faith, and rout the hosts of hell;
 Eternal triumphs crown their toils divine,
 And all those triumphs, Mary, now are thine.

1791.

A RIDDLE.

I AM just two and two, I am warm, I am cold,
 And the parent of numbers that cannot be told.
 I am lawful, unlawful—a duty, a fault,
 I am often sold dear, good for nothing when bought
 An extraordinary boon, and a matter of course,
 And yielded with pleasure when taken by force.

ANSWER FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Vol. lxxvi. p. 1224.

A RIDDLE by Cowper
 Made me swear like a trooper ;
 But my anger, alas ! was in vain ;
 For, remembering the bliss
 Of beauty's soft Kiss,
 I now long for such riddles again.

J. T.

COWPER had sinn'd with some excuse,
 If, bound in rhyming tethers,
 He had committed this abuse
 Of changing ewes for wethers ;*
 But, male for female is a trope,
 Or rather bold misnomer,
 That would have startled even Pope,
 When he translated Homer.

IN SEDITIONEM HORRENDAM,

CORRUPTELIS GALLICIS, UT FERTUR, LONDINI NUPER
 EXORTAM.

PERFIDA, crudelis, victa et lymphata furore,
 Non armis, laurum Gallia fraude petit.
 Venalem pretio plebem conducit, et urit
 Undique privatas patriciasque domos.

* I have heard about my wether mutton from various quarters
 It was a blunder hardly pardonable in a man who has lived amid
 fields and meadows, grazed by sheep, almost these thirty years.
 I have accordingly satirized myself in two stanzas which I
 composed last night, while I lay awake, tormented with pain,
 and well dosed with laudanum. If you find them not very
 brilliant, therefore, you will know how to account for it.—
Letter to Joseph Hill, Esq. dated April 15, 1792.

Nequicquàm conata suâ, foedissima sperat
 Posse tamen nostrâ nos superare manu.
 Gallia, vana struis ! Precibus nunc utere ! **Vinceas**
 Nam mites timidis, supplicibusque sumus.

TRANSLATION.

FALSE, cruel, disappointed, stung to the heart,
 France quits the warrior's for the assassin's part,
 To dirty hands a dirty bribe conveys,
 Bids the low street and lofty palace blaze.
 Her sons, too weak to vanquish us alone,
 She hires the worst and basest of our own.
 Kneel, France ! a suppliant conquers us with ease,
 We always spare a coward on his knees.

TRANSLATIONS OF GREEK VERSES.

FROM THE GREEK OF JULIANUS.

A SPARTAN, his companion slain,
 Alone from battle fled ;
 His mother, kindling with disdain
 That she had borne him, struck him dead ;
 For courage, and not birth alone,
 In Sparta, testifies a son !

ON THE SAME BY PALAADAS.

A SPARTAN 'scaping from the fight
 His mother met him in his flight,
 Upheld a falchion to his breast,
 And thus the fugitive address'd :

'Thou canst but live to blot with shame
Indelibly thy mother's name,
While every breath that thou shalt draw
Offends against thy country's law;
But, if thou perish by this hand,
Myself indeed throughout the land,
To my dishonour, shall be known
The mother still of such a son;
But Sparta will be safe and free,
And that shall serve to comfort me.'

AN EPITAPH.

My name—my country—what are they to thee?
What, whether base or proud my pedigree
Perhaps I far surpass'd all other men—
Perhaps I fell below them all—what then?
Suffice it, stranger! that thou seest a tomb—
Thou know'st its use—it hides—no matter whom

ANOTHER.

TAKE to thy bosom, gentle earth, a swain
With much hard labour in thy service worn
He set the vines that clothe yon ample plain
And he these olives that the vale adorn.
He fill'd with grain the glebe; the rills he led
Through this green herbage, and those fruitful bowers;
Thou, therefore, earth! lie lightly on his head,
His hoary head, and deck his grave with flowers.

ANOTHER.

PAINTER, this likeness is too strong,
And we shall mourn the dead too long.

ANOTHER.

At threescore winters' end I died
A cheerless being, sole and sad;
The nuptial knot I never tied,
And wish my father never had.

BY CALLIMACHUS.

At morn we placed on his funereal bier
Young Melanippus; and at eventide,
Unable to sustain a loss so dear,
By her own hand his blooming sister died.
Thus Aristippus mourn'd his noble race,
Annihilated by a double blow,
Nor son could hope, nor daughter more to embrace,
And all Cyrene sadden'd at his woe.

ON MILTIADES.

MILTIADES' thy valour best
(Although in every region known)
The men of Persia can attest,
Taught by thyself at Marathon.

ON AN INFANT.

BEWAIL not much, my parents! me, the prey
Of ruthless Ades, and sepulchred here.
An infant, in my fifth scarce-finish'd year,
He found all sportive, innocent, and gay,
Your young Callimachus; and if I knew
Not many joys, my griefs were also few.

BY HERACLIDES

IN Cnidus born, the consort I became
Of Euphron. Aretimias was my name.
His bed I shared, nor proved a barren bride,
But bore two children at a birth, and died.
One child I leave to solace and uphold
Euphron hereafter, when infirm and old.
And one for his remembrance sake I bear
To Pluto's realm, till he shall join me there.

ON THE REED.

I was of late a barren plant,
Useless, insignificant,
Nor fig, nor grape, nor apple bore,
A native of the marshy shore;
But gather'd for poetic use,
And plunged into a sable juice,
Of which my modicum I sip
With narrow mouth and slender lip,
At once, although by nature dumb,
All eloquent I have become,
And speak with fluency untired,
As if by Phœbus' self inspired.

TO HEALTH.

ELDEST born of powers divine!
Bless'd Hygeia! be it mine
To enjoy what thou canst give,
And henceforth with thee to live:
For in power if pleasure be,
Wealth, or numerous progeny,

Or in amorous embrace,
Where no spy infests the place;
Or in aught that heaven bestows
To alleviate human woes,
When the wearied heart despairs
Of a respite from its cares;
These and every true delight
Flourish only in thy sight;
And the sister Graces three,
Owe, themselves, their youth to thee,
Without whom we may possess
Much, but never happiness.

ON INVALIDS.

FAR happier are the dead, methinks, than they
Who look for death, and fear it, every day

ON THE ASTROLOGERS.

THE astrologers did all alike presage
My uncle's dying in extreme old age;
One only disagreed. But he was wise,
And spoke not till he heard the funeral cries.

ON AN OLD WOMAN.

MYCILLA dyes her locks, 'tis said;
But 'tis a foul aspersion;
She buys them black; they therefore need
No subsequent immersion

ON FLATTERERS.

No mischief worthier of our fear
In nature can be found
Than friendship, in ostent sincere,
But hollow and unsound.
For lull'd into a dangerous dream
We close infold a foe,
Who strikes, when most secure we seem,
The inevitable blow.

ON A TRUE FRIEND.

HAST thou a friend? Thou hast indeed
A rich and large supply,
Treasure to serve your every need,
Well managed, till you die.

TO THE SWALLOW.

ATTIC maid! with honey fed,
Bear'st thou to thy callow brood
Yonder locust from the mead,
Destined their delicious food?
Ye have kindred voices clear,
Ye alike unfold the wing,
Migrate hither, sojourn here,
Both attendant on the spring
Ah, for pity drop the prize;
Let it not with truth be said,
That a songster gasps and dies,
That a songster may be fed.

ON LATE-ACQUIRED WEALTH.

POOR in my youth, and in life's later scenes
Rich to no end, I curse my natal hour,
Who nought enjoy'd while young, denied the means;
And nought when old enjoy'd, denied the power.

ON A BATH, BY PLATO

DID Cytherea to the skies
From this pellucid lymph arise?
Or was it Cytherea's touch
When bathing here, that made it such?

ON A FOWLER, BY ISIODORUS.

WITH seeds and birdlime, from the desert air,
Eumelus gather'd free, though scanty, fare.
No lordly patron's hand he deign'd to kiss,
Nor luxury knew, save liberty, nor bliss.
Thrice thirty years he lived, and to his heirs
His seeds bequeath'd, his birdlime, and his snares.

ON NIOBE.

CHARON! receive a family on board
Itself sufficient for thy crazy yawl,
Apollo and Diana, for a word
By me too proudly spoken, slew us all.

ON A GOOD MAN.

TRAVELLER, regret not me ; for thou shalt find
Just cause of sorrow none in my decease,
Who, dying, children's children left behind,
And with one wife lived many a year in peace :
Three virtuous youths espoused my daughters three
And oft their infants in my bosom lay,
Nor saw I one, of all derived from me,
Touch'd with disease, or torn by death away.
Their duteous hands my funeral rites bestow'd,
And me, by blameless manners fitted well
To seek it, sent to the serene abode
Where shades of pious men for ever dwell.

ON A MISER.

THEY call thee rich—I deem thee poor,
Since, if thou darest not use thy store,
But savest it only for thine heirs,
The treasure is not thine, but theirs.

ANOTHER.

A MISER, traversing his house,
Espied, unusual there, a mouse,
And thus his uninvited guest
Briskly inquisitive address'd :
' Tell me, my dear, to what cause is it
I owe this unexpected visit ?'
The mouse her host obliquely eyed,
And, smiling, pleasantly replied :
' Fear not, good fellow, for your hoard !
I come to lodge, and not to board.'

ANOTHER.

ART thou some individual of a kind
Long lived by nature as the rook or hind?
Heap treasure, then, for if thy need be such,
Thou hast excuse, and scarce canst heap too much.
But man thou seem'st, clear therefore from thy breast
This lust of treasure—folly at the best!
For why shouldst thou go wasted to the tomb,
To fatten with thy spoils thou know'st not whom?

ON FEMALE INCONSTANCY.

RICH, thou hadst many lovers—poor, hast none,
So surely want extinguishes the flame,
And she who call'd thee once her pretty one,
And her Adonis, now inquires thy name.

Where wast thou born, Sosicrates, and where
In what strange country can thy parents live,
Who seem'st, by thy complaints, not yet aware
That want's a crime no woman can forgive?

ON THE GRASSHOPPER.

HAPPY songster, perch'd above,
On the summit of the grove,
Whom a dew-drop cheers to sing
With the freedom of a king.
From thy perch survey the fields
Where prolific nature yields
Nought that, willingly as she,
Man surrenders not to thee.

For hostility or hate
 None thy pleasures can create.
 Thee it satisfies to sing
 Sweetly the return of spring,
 Herald of the genial hours,
 Harming neither herbs nor flowers.
 Therefore man thy voice attends
 Gladly—thou and he are friends ;
 Nor thy never-ceasing strains
 Phœbus or the muse disdains
 As too simple or too long,
 For themselves inspire the song.
 Earth-born, bloodless, undecaying,
 Ever singing, sporting, playing,
 What has nature else to show
 Godlike in its kind as thou ?

ON HERMOCRATIA.

HERMOCRATIA named—save JELLY one—
 Twice fifteen births I bore, and buried none ;
 For neither Phœbus pierced my thriving joys
 Nor Dian—she my girls, or he my boys.
 But Dian rather, when my daughters lay
 In parturition, chased their pangs away.
 And all my sons, by Phœbus' bounty, shared
 A vigorous youth, by sickness unimpair'd.
 O Niobe ! far less prolific ! see
 Thy boast against Latona shamed by me !

FROM MENANDER.

FOND youth ! who dream'st that hoarded gold
 Is needful, not alone to pay
 For all thy various items sold,
 To serve the wants of every day ;

Bread, vinegar, and oil, and meat,
For savoury viands season'd high;
But somewhat more important yet—
I tell thee what it cannot buy.

No treasure, hadst thou more amass'd
Than fame to Tantalus assign'd,
Would save thee from a tomb at last,
But thou must leave it all behind.

I give thee, therefore, counsel wise;
Confide not vainly in thy store,
However large—much less despise
Others comparatively poor;

But in thy more exalted state
A just and equal temper show,
That all who see thee rich and great
May deem thee worthy to be so.

ON PALLAS BATHING, FROM A HYMN OF
CALLIMACHUS.

NOR oils of balmy scent produce,
Nor mirror for Minerva's use,
Ye nymphs who lave her; she, array'd
In genuine beauty, scorns their aid.
Not even when they left the skies
To seek on Ida's head the prize
From Paris' hand, did Juno deign,
Or Pallas in the crystal plain
Of Simois' stream her locks to trace,
Or in the mirror's polish'd face,
Though Venus oft with anxious care
Adjusted twice a single hair.

TO DEMOSTHENES.

It flatters and deceives thy view,
This mirror of ill polish'd ore ;
For were it just, and told thee true,
Thou wouldst consult it never more.

ON A SIMILAR CHARACTER.

You give your cheeks a rosy stain,
With washes dye your hair ;
But paint and washes both are vain
To give a youthful air.

Those wrinkles mock your daily toil,
No labour will efface 'em
You wear a mask of smoothest oil,
Yet still with ease we trace 'em.

An art so fruitless then forsake,
Which though you much excel in,
You never can contrive to make
Old Hecuba young Helen.

ON AN UGLY FELLOW.

BEWARE, my friend ! of crystal brook
Or fountain, lest that hideous hook,
Thy nose, thou chance to see ;
Narcissus' fate would then be thine,
And self-detested thou wouldst pine,
As self-enamour'd he.

ON A BATTERED BEAUTY.

HAIR, wax, rouge, honey, teeth you buy
A multifarious store !
A mask at once would all supply,
Nor would it cost you more.

ON A THIEF.

WHEN Aulus, the nocturnal thief, made prize
Of Hermes, swift-wing'd envoy of the skies,
Hermes, Arcadia's king, the thief divine,
Who when an infant stole Apollo's kine,
And whom, as arbiter and overseer
Of our gymnastic sports, we planted here ;
Hermes,' he cried, ' you meet no new disaster ;
Ofttimes the pupil goes beyond his master.'

ON PEDIGREE.

FROM EPICHARMUS.

MY mother ! if thou love me, name no more
My noble birth ! Sounding at every breath
My noble birth, thou kill'st me. Thither fly,
As to their only refuge, all from whom
Nature withholds all good besides ; they boast
Their noble birth, conduct us to the tombs
Of their forefathers, and, from age to age
Ascending, trumpet their illustrious race :
But whom hast thou beheld, or canst thou name,
Derived from no forefathers ? Such a man
Lives not ; for how could such be born at all ?
And if it chance that, native of a land
Far distant, or in infancy deprived

Of all his kindred, one, who cannot trace
 His origin, exist, why deem him sprung
 From baser ancestry than theirs who can ?
 My mother ! he whom nature at his birth
 Endow'd with virtuous qualities, although
 An Æthiop and a slave, is nobly born.

ON ENVY.

PITY, says the Theban bard,
 From my wishes I discard ;
 Envy, let me rather be,
 Rather far, a theme for thee !
 Pity to distress is shown,
 Envy to the great alone—
 So the Theban—But to shine
 Less conspicuous be mine !
 I prefer the golden mean,
 Pomp and penury between ;
 For alarm and peril wait
 Ever on the loftiest state,
 And the lowest to the end
 Obloquy and scorn attend.

BY MOSCHUS.

I SLEPT when Venus enter'd : to my bed
 A Cupid in her beauteous hand she led,
 A bashful seeming boy, and thus she said :
 ' Shepherd, receive my little one ! I bring
 An untaught love, whom thou must teach to sing.'
 She said, and left him. I, suspecting nought,
 Many a sweet strain my subtle pupil taught,
 How reed to reed Pan first with osier bound,
 How Pallas form'd the pipe of softest sound,
 How Hermes gave the lute, and how the quire
 Of Phœbus owe to Phœbus' self the lyre.

Such were my themes ; my themes nought heeded he,
But ditties sang of amorous sort to me,
The pangs that mortals and immortals prove
From Venus' influence, and the darts of love.
Thus was the teacher by the pupil taught ;
His lessons I retain'd, and mine forgot.

BY PHILEMON.

OfT we enhance our ills by discontent,
And give them bulk beyond what nature meant.
A parent, brother, friend deceased, to cry—
'He's dead indeed, but he was born to die'—
Such temperate grief is suited to the size
And burthen of the loss ; is just and wise
But to exclaim, 'Ah ! wherefore was I born,
Thus to be left for ever thus forlorn ?'
Who thus laments his loss invites distress,
And magnifies a woe that might be less,
Through dull despondence to his lot resign'd,
And leaving reason's remedy behind.

EPIGRAMS TRANSLATED FROM THE
LATIN OF OWEN.

ON ONE IGNORANT AND ARROGANT.

THOU mayst of double ignorance boast,
Who know'st not that thou nothing know'st.

PRUDENT SIMPLICITY.

THAT thou mayst injure no man, dove-like be,
And serpent-like, that none may injure thee !

TO A FRIEND IN DISTRESS.

I WISH thy lot, now bad, still worse, my friend ;
For when at worst, they say, things always mend.

RETALIATION.

THE works of ancient bards divine,
Aulus, thou scorn'st to read ;
And should posterity read thine,
It would be strange indeed !

WHEN little more than boy in age,
I deem'd myself almost a sage :
But now seem worthier to be styled,
For ignorance, almost a child.

SUNSET AND SUNRISE.

CONTEMPLATE, when the sun declines,
Thy death with deep reflection !
And when again he rising shines,
Thy day of resurrection !

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FABLES
OF GAY.

LEPUS MULTIS AMICUS.

Lusus amicitia est, uni nisi dedita, ceu fit,
Simplice ni nexus fœdere, lusus amor.
Incerto genitore puer, non sæpe paternæ
Tutamen novit, deliciasque domûs :

Quique sibi fidos fore multos sperat, amicus,
 Mirum est huic misero si ferat ullus opem.
 Cornis erat, mitisque, et nolle et velle paratus
 Cum quovis, Gaii more modoque, Lepus.
 Ille, quot in sylvis et quot spatiantur in agris
 Quadrupedes, nôrat conciliare sibi;
 Et quisque innocuo, invitoque lacescere quenquam
 Labra tenus saltem fidus amicus erat.
 Ortum sub lucis dum pressa cubilia linquit,
 Rorantes herbas, pabula sueta, petens,
 Venatorum audit clangores ponè sequentem,
 Fulmincumque sonum territus erro fugit.
 Corda pavor pulsat, sursum sedet, erigit aures,
 Respicit, et sentit jam prope adesse necem.
 Utque canes fallat latè circumvagus, illuc,
 Unde abiit, mirâ calliditate redit;
 Viribus at fractis tandem se projicit ultro
 In mediâ miserum semianimemque viâ.
 Vix ibi stratus, equi sonitum pedis audit, et, oh spe
 Quam latâ adventu cor agitur equi!
 Dorsum (inquit) mihi, chare, tuum concede, tuoque
 Auxilio nares fallere, vinque canum.
 Me meus, ut nosti, pes prodit—fidus amicus
 Fert quodcunque lubens, nec grave sentit, onus
 Belle miselle lepuscule, (equus respondet) amara
 Omnia quæ tibi sunt, sunt et amara mihi.
 Verum age—sume animos—multi, me pone, bonique
 Adveniunt, quorum sis citò salvus ope.
 Proximus armenti dominus bos sollicitatus
 Auxilium his verbis se dare posse negat.
 Quando quadrupedum, quot vivunt, nullus amicum
 Me nescire potest usque fuisse tibi,
 Libertate æquus, quam cedita micus amico,
 Utar, et absque metu ne tibi displiceam;
 Hinc me mandat amor. Juxta istum messis acervum
 Me mea, præ cunctis chara, juvenca manet;
 Et quis non ultro quæcunque negotia linquit,
 Pareat ut dominæ, cum vocat ipse suæ?
 Neu me crudelem dicas—discedo—sed hircus,
 Cujus ope effugias integer, hircus adest [languenti
 Febrem ait hircus) habes. Heu, sicca ut lumina
 Utque caput, collo deficiente, jacet!

Hirsutum mih tergum; et forsàn læserit ægrum,
Vellere eris melius fultus, ovisque venit.
Me mihi fecit onus natura, ovis inquit, anhelans
Sustineo lanæ pondera tanta meæ;
Me nec velocem nec fortem jacto, solentq
Nos etiam sævi dilacerare canes.
Ultimus accedit vitulus, suscepero tantam
Ut periturum alias ocyus eripiat.
Remne ego, respondet vitulus, vitulumque precatur
Non depulsus adhuc ubere, natus heri?
Te, quem maturi canibus validique relinquunt,
Incolumem potero reddere parvus ego?
Præterea tollens quem illi aversantur, amicis
Forte parum videar consuluisse meis.
Ignoscas oro. Fidissima dissociantur
Corda, et tale tibi sat liquet esse meum.
Ecce autem ad calces canis est! te quanta perempto
Tristitia est nobis ingruitura!—Vale!

AVARUS ET PLUTUS

ICTA fenestra Euri flatu stridebat, avarus
Ex somno trepidus surgit, opumque memor.
Lata silenter humi ponit vestigia, quemque
Respicit ad sonitum respiciensque tremit;
Angustissima quæque foramina lampade visit,
Ad vectes, obices, fertque refertque manum.
Dein reserat crebris junctam compagibus arcam
Exultansque omnes conspicit intus opes.
Sed tandem furiis ultricibus actus ob artes
Queis sua res tenuis creverat in cumulum.
Contortis manibus nunc stat, nunc pectora pulsans
Aurum execratur, perniciemque vocat;
O mihi, ait, misero mens quam tranquilla fuisset,
Hoc celasset adhuc si modo terra malum!
Nunc autem virtus ipsa est venalis; et aurum
Quid contra vitii tormina sæva valet?
O inimicum aurum! O homini infestissima pesti;
Cui datur illecebras vincere posse tuas?

Aurum homines suasit contemnere quicquid honestum
 Et præter nomen nil retinere boni. †est
 Aurum cuncta mali per terras semina sparsit;
 Aurum nocturnis furibus arma dedit.
 Bella docet fortes, timidosque ad pessima ducit.
 Foedifragas artes, multiplicesque dolos,
 Nec vitii quicquam est, quod non inveneris ortum
 Ex malesuadâ auri sacrilegâque fame.
 Dixit, et ingemuit; Plutusque suum sibi numen
 Ante oculos, irâ fervidus, ipse stetit.
 Arcam clausit avarus, et ora horrentia rugis
 Ostendens; tremulum sic Deus increpuit
 Questibus his raucis mihi cur, stulte, obstrepis
 Ista tui similis tristitia quisque canit. [aures ?
 Commaculavi egone humanum genus, improbe ?
 Culpa,
 Dum rapis, et captas omnia, culpa tua est.
 Mene execrandum censes, quia tam pretiosa
 Criminibus fiunt perniciosa tuis ?
 Virtutis specie, pulchro ceu pallio amictus
 Quisque catus nebulo sordida facta tegit.
 Atque suis manibus commissa potentia, durum
 Et dirum subito vergit ad imperium.
 Hinc, nimium dum latro aurum detrudit in arcam,
 Idem aurum latet in pectore pestis edax.
 Nutrit avaritiam et fastum, suspendere adunco
 Suadet naso inopes, et vitium omne docet.
 Auri et larga probo si copia contigit, instar
 Roris dilapsi ex æthere cuncta beat :
 Tum, quasi numen inesset, alit, foveat, reducat orbos,
 Et viduas lacrymis ora rigare vetat.
 Quo sua crimina jure auro derivet avarus,
 Aurum animæ pretium qui cupit atque capit ?
 Lege pari gladium incuset sicarius atrox
 Cæso homine, et ferrum judicet esse reum.

PAPILIO ET LIMAX.

Qui subito ex imis rerum in fastigia surgit
 Nativas sordes, quicquid agatur, olet.

TRANSLATION FROM VIRGIL.

ÆNEID, BOOK VIII, LINE 18.

THUS Italy was moved—nor did the chief
 Æneas in his mind less tumult feel.
 On every side his anxious thought he turns,
 Restless, unfix'd, not knowing what to choose.
 And as a cistern that in brim of brass
 Confines the crystal flood, if chance the sun
 Smile on it, or the moon's resplendent orb,
 The quivering light now flashes on the walls,
 Now leaps uncertain to the vaulted roof:
 Such were the wavering motions of his mind.
 'Twas night—and weary nature sunk to rest.
 The birds, the bleating flocks, were heard no more.
 At length, on the cold ground, beneath the damp
 And dewy vault, fast by the river's brink,
 The father of his country sought repose.
 When lo! among the spreading poplar boughs,
 Forth from his pleasant stream, propitious rose
 The god of Tiber: clear transparent gauze
 Infolds his loins, his brows with reeds are crown'd:
 And these his gracious words to soothe his care:
 ' Heaven-born, who bring'st our kindred home
 Rescued, and givest eternity to Troy, [again,
 Long have Laurentum and the Latian plains
 Expected thee; behold thy fix'd abode.
 Fear not the threats of war, the storm is pass'd,
 The gods appeased. For proof that what thou hear'st
 Is no vain forgery or delusive dream,
 Beneath the grove that borders my green bank,
 A milk-white swine, with thirty milk-white young,
 Shall greet thy wondering eyes. Mark well the place;
 For 'tis thy place of rest, there end thy toils:
 There, twice ten years elapsed, fair Alba's walls
 Shall rise, fair Alba, by Ascanius' hand.
 Thus shall it be—now listen, while I teach
 The means to accomplish these events at hand.
 The Arcadians here, a race from Pallas sprung,
 Following Evander's standard and his fate,

High on these mountains, a well-chosen spot,
Have built a city, for their grandsire's sake
Named Pallanteum. These perpetual war
Wage with the Latians; Join'd in faithful league
And arms confederate, add them to your camp.
Myself between my winding banks will speed
Your well-oar'd barks to stem the opposing tide.
Rise, goddess-born, arise; and with the first
Declining stars seek Juno in thy prayer,
And vanquish all her wrath with suppliant vows.
When conquest crowns thee, then remember me.
I am the Tiber, whose cærulean stream
Heaven favours; I with copious flood divide
These grassy banks, and cleave the fruitful meads.
My mansion, this—and lofty cities crown
My fountain head.'—He spoke and sought the deep,
And plunged his form beneath the closing flood.
Æneas at the morning dawn awoke,
And, rising, with uplifted eye beheld
The orient sun then dipp'd his palms, and scoop'd
The brimming stream, and thus address'd the skies:
'Ye nymphs, Laurentian nymphs, who feed the
source

Of many a stream, and thou, with thy blest flood,
O Tiber, hear. accept me, and afford,
At length afford, a shelter from my woes
Where'er in secret cavern under ground
Thy waters sleep, where'er they spring to light,
Since thou hast pity for a wretch like me,
My offerings and my vows shall wait thee still:
Great horned Father of Hesperian floods,
Be gracious now and ratify thy word.'
He said, and chose two galleys from his fleet,
Fits them with oars, and clothes the crew in arms.
When lo! astonishing and pleasing sight,
The milk-white dam, with her unspotted brood,
Lay stretch'd upon the bank, beneath the grove.
To thee, the pious Prince, Juno, to thee
Devotes them all, all on thine altar bleed.
That livelong night old Tiber smooth'd his flood,
And so restrain'd it that it seem'd to stand
Motionless as a pool, or silent lake,

That not a billow might resist their oars.
With cheerful sound of exhortation soon
Their voyage they begin; the pitchy keel
Slides through the gentle deep, the quiet stream
Admires the unwonted burthen that it bears,
Well-polish'd arms, and vessels painted gay.
Beneath the shade of various trees, between
The umbrageous branches of the spreading groves,
They cut their liquid way, nor day nor night
They slack their course, unwinding as they go
The long meanders of the peaceful tide.

The glowing sun was in meridian height,
When from afar they saw the humble walls,
And the few scatter'd cottages, which now
The Roman power has equall'd with the clouds;
But such was then Evander's scant domain.
They steer to shore, and hasten to the town.

It chanced the Arcadian monarch on that day,
Before the walls, beneath a shady grove,
Was celebrating high, in solemn feast,
Alcides and his tutelary gods.
Pallas, his son, was there, and there the chief
Of all his youth; with these, a worthy tribe,
His poor but venerable senate, burnt
Sweet incense, and their altars smoked with blood.
Soon as they saw the towering masts approach,
Sliding between the trees, while the crew rest
Upon their silent oars, amazed they rose,
Not without fear, and all forsook the feast.
But Pallas undismay'd, his javelin seized,
Rush'd to the bank, and from a rising ground
Forbade them to disturb the sacred rites.
'Ye stranger youth! What prompts you to explore
This untried way? and whither do ye steer?
Whence, and who are ye? Bring ye peace or war?'
Æneas from his lofty deck holds forth
The peaceful olive-branch, and thus replies:
'Trojans and enemies to the Latian state,
Whom they with unprovoked hostilities
Have driven away, thou see'st. We seek Evander-
Say this—and say beside, the Trojan chiefs
Are come, and seek his friendship and his aid.

Pallas with wonder heard that awful name,
And 'Whosoe'er thou art,' he cried, 'come forth
Bear thine own tidings to my father's ear,
And be a welcome guest beneath our roof.'
He said, and press'd the stranger to his breast :
Then led him from the river to the grove,
Where, courteous, thus Æneas greets the king :
' Best of the Grecian race, to whom I bow
(So wills my fortune) suppliant, and stretch fort
In sign of amity this peaceful branch,
I fear'd thee not, although I knew thee well
A Grecian leader, born in Arcady,
And kinsman of the Atridæ. Me my virtue,
That means no wrong to thee—the Oracles,
Our kindred families allied of old,
And thy renown diffused through every land,
Have all conspired to bind in friendship to thee,
And send me not unwilling to thy shores.
Dardanus, author of the Trojan state,
(So say the Greeks) was fair Electra's son ;
Electra boasted Atlas for her sire,
Whose shoulders high sustain the æthereal orbs.
Your sire is Mercury, whom Maia bore,
Sweet Maia, on Cyllene's hoary top.
Her, if we credit aught tradition old,
Atlas of yore, the selfsame Atlas, claim'd
His daughter. Thus united close in blood,
Thy race and ours one common sire confess.
With these credentials fraught, I would not send
Ambassadors with artful phrase to sound
And win thee by degrees—but came myself—
Me, therefore, me thou seest ; my life the stake :
'Tis I, Æneas, who implore thine aid.
Should Daunia, that now aims the blow at thee,
Prevail to conquer us, nought then, they think,
Will hinder, but Hesperia must be theirs,
All theirs, from the upper to the nether sea.
Take then our friendship, and return us thine.
We too have courage, we have noble minds,
And youth well tried, and exercised in arms.'
Thus spoke Æneas—He with fix'd regard
Survey'd him speaking, features, form, and mien.

Then briefly thus—'Thou noblest of thy name,
How gladly do I take thee to my heart,
How gladly thus confess thee for a friend!
In thee I trace Anchises; his thy speech,
Thy voice, thy countenance. For I well remember
Many a day since, when Priam journey'd forth
To Salamis, to see the land where dwelt
Hesione, his sister, he push'd on
E'en to Arcadia's frozen bounds. was then
The bloom of youth was glowing on my cheek;
Much I admired the Trojan chiefs, and much
Their king, the son of great Laomedon,
But most Anchises, towering o'er them all.
A youthful longing seized me to accost
The hero, and embrace him; I drew near,
And gladly led him to the walls of Pheneus.
Departing, he distinguish'd me with gifts,
A costly quiver stored with Lycian darts,
A robe inwove with gold, with gold imboss'd,
Two bridles, those which Pallas uses now.
The friendly league thou hast solicited
I give thee, therefore, and to-morrow all
My chosen youth shall wait on your return.
Meanwhile, since thus in friendship ye are come,
Rejoice with us, and join to celebrate
These annual rites, which may not be delay'd,
And be at once familiar at our board.'

He said, and bade replace the feast removed;
Himself upon a grassy bank disposed
The crew; but for Æneas order'd forth
A couch spread with a lion's tawny shag,
And bade him share the honours of his throne.
The appointed youth with glad alacrity
Assist the labouring priest to load the board
With roasted entrails of the slaughter'd beeves,
Well-kneaded bread and mantling bowls. Well
Æneas and the Trojan youth regale [pleased,
On the huge length of a well-pastured chine.

Hunger appeased, and tables all despatch'd,
Thus spake Evander: 'Superstition here,
In this old solemn feasting, has no part.
No, Trojan friend, from utmost danger saved,

In gratitude this worship we renew.
Behold that rock which nods above the vale,
Those bulks of broken stone dispersed around,
How desolate the shatter'd cave appears,
And what a ruin spreads the incumber'd plain.
Within this pile, but far within, was once
The den of Cacus; dire his hateful form
That shunn'd the day, half monster and half man.
Blood newly shed stream'd ever on the ground
Smoking, and many a visage pale and wan
Nail'd at his gate, hung hideous to the sight.
Vulcan begot the brute: vast was his size,
And from his throat he belch'd his father's fires.
But the day came that brought us what we wish'd
The assistance and the presence of a God.
Flush'd with his victory, and the spoils he won
From triple-form'd Geryon lately slain,
The great avenger, Hercules, appear'd.
Hither he drove his stately bulls, and pour'd
His herds along the vale. But the sly thief
Cacus, that nothing might escape his hand
Of villany or fraud, drove from the stalls
Four of the lordliest of his bulls, and four
The fairest of his heifers; by the tail
He dragg'd them to his den, that there conceal'd.
No footsteps might betray the dark abode.
And now his herd with provender sufficed,
Alcides would be gone: they as they went
Still bellowing loud, made the deep echoing woods
And distant hills resound: when hark! one ox,
Imprison'd close within the vast recess,
Lows in return, and frustrates all his hope.
Then fury seized Alcides, and his breast
With indignation heaved: grasping his club
Of knotted oak, swift to the mountain top
He ran, he flew. Then first was Cacus seen
To tremble, and his eyes bespoke his fears.
Swift as an eastern blast he sought his den,
And dread, increasing, wing'd him as he went.
Drawn up in iron slings above the gate
A rock was hung enormous. Such his haste,
He burst the chains, and dropp'd it at the door,

Then grappled it with iron work within
Of bolts and bars by Vulcan's art contrived.
Scarce was he fast, when panting for revenge
Came Hercules; he gnash'd his teeth with rage,
And quick as lightning glanced his eyes around
In quest of entrance. Fiery red and stung
With indignation, thrice he wheel'd his course
About the mountain; thrice, but thrice in vain,
He strove to force the quarry at the gate,
And thrice sat down o'erwearied in the vale.
There stood a pointed rock, abrupt and rude,
That high o'erlook'd the rest, close at the back
Of the fell monster's den, where birds obscene
Of ominous note resorted, coughs and daws.
This, as it lean'd obliquely to the left,
Threatening the stream below, he from the right
Push'd with his utmost strength, and to and fro
He shook the mass, loosening its lowest base;
Then shoved it from its seat; down fell the pile;
Sky thunder'd at the fall; the banks give way,
The affrighted stream flows upward to his source.
Behold the kennel of the brute exposed,
The gloomy vault laid open. So, if chance
Earth yawning to the centre should disclose
The mansions, the pale mansions of the dead,
Loath'd by the gods, such would the gulf appear
And the ghosts tremble at the sight of day.
The monster braying with unusual din
Within his hollow lair, and sore amazed
To see such sudden inroads of the light,
Alcides press'd him close with what at hand
Lay readiest, stumps of trees, and fragments huge
Of millstone size. He, (for escape was none)
Wondrous to tell! forth from his gorge discharged
A smoky cloud that darken'd all the den;
Wreath after wreath he vomited amain,
The smothering vapour mix'd with fiery sparks.
No sight could penetrate the veil obscure.
The hero, more provoked, endured not this,
But with a headlong leap he rush'd to where
The thickest cloud enveloped his abode.
There grasp'd he Cacus, spite of all his fires,

Till crush'd within his arms, the monster shows
His bloodless throat, now dry with panting hard,
And his press'd eyeballs start. Soon he tears down
The barricade of rock, the dark abyss
Lies open; and the imprison'd bulls, the theft
He had with oaths denied, are brought to light;
By the heels the miscreant carcass is dragg'd forth,
His face, his eyes, all terrible, his breast
Beset with bristles, and his sooty jaws,
Are view'd with wonder never to be cloy'd.
Hence the celebrity thou seest, and hence
This festal day, Potitius first enjoin'd
Posterity these solemn rites, he first
With those who bear the great Pinarian name
To Hercules devoted, in the grove
This altar built, deem'd sacred in the highest
By us, and sacred ever to be deem'd.
Come, then, my friends, and bind your youthful brows
In praise of such deliverance, and hold forth
The brimming cup; your deities and ours
Are now the same, then drink, and freely too.
So saying, he twisted round his reverend locks
A variegated poplar wreath, and fill'd
His right hand with a consecrated bowl.
At once all pour libations on the board,
All offer prayer. And now the radiant sphere
Of day descending, eventide drew near.
When first Potitius with the priests advanced,
Begirt with skins, and torches in their hands.
High piled with meats of savoury taste, they ranged
The chargers, and renew'd the grateful feast.
Then came the Sali, crown'd with poplar too,
Circling the blazing altars; here the youth
Advanced, a choir harmonious, there were heard
The reverend seers responsive; praise they sung,
Much praise in honour of Alcides' deeds;
How first with infant gripe two serpents huge
He strangled, sent from Juno; next they sung,
How Troja and Æchalia he destroy'd,
Fair cities both, and many a toilsome task
Beneath Eurystheus (so his stepdame will'd)
Achieved victorious. Then, the cloud born pair,

Hyleus fierce and Pholus, monstrous twins
Thou slew'st the minotaur, the plague of Crete
And the vast lion of the Nemean rock ;
Thee hell, and Cerberus, hell's porter, fear'd,
Stretch'd in his den upon his half gnaw'd bones.
Thee no abhorred form, not e'en the vast
Typhoeus could appal, though clad in arms.
Hail, true-born son of Jove, among the gods
At length enroll'd, nor least illustrious thou,
Haste thee propitious, and approve our songs :—
Thus hymn'd the chorus ; above all they sing
The cave of Cacus, and the flames he breath'd.
The whole grove echoes, and the hills rebound.

The rites perform'd, all hasten to the town.
The king, bending with age, held as he went
Æneus and his Pallas by the hand,
With much variety of pleasing talk
Shortening the way. Æneus, with a smile,
Looks round him, charm'd with the delightful scene,
And many a question asks, and much he learns
Of heroes far renown'd in ancient times.
Then spake Evander. These extensive groves
Were once inhabited by fauns and nymphs
Produced beneath their shades, and a rude race
Of men, the progeny uncouth of elms
And knotted oaks. They no refinement knew
Of laws or manners civilized, to yoke
The steer, with forecast provident to store
The hoarded grain, or manage what they had,
But browsed like beasts upon the leafy boughs,
Or fed voracious on their hunted prey.
An exile from Olympus, and expell'd
His native realm by thunder-bearing Jove,
First Saturn came. He from the mountains drew
This herd of men untractable and fierce,
And gave them laws : and call'd his hiding place
This growth of forests, Latium. Such the peace
His land possess'd, the golden age was then,
So famed in story ; till by slow degrees
For other times, and of far different hue,
Succeeded, thirst of gold and thirst of blood.
Then came Ausonian hands, and armed hosts

From Sicily, and Latium often changed
 Her master and her name. At length arose
 Kings, of whom Tybris of gigantic form
 Was chief; and we Italians since have call'd
 The river by his name; thus Albula
 (So was the country call'd in ancient days)
 Was quite forgot. Me from my native land
 An exile, through the dangerous ocean driven,
 Resistless fortune and relentless fate,
 Placed where thou seest me. Phœbus, and
 The nymph Carmentis, with maternal care
 Attendant on my wanderings, fix'd me here.

[Ten lines omitted.]

He said, and show'd him the Tarpeian rock,
 And the rude spot where now the capitol
 Stands all magnificent and bright with gold,
 Then overgrown with thorns. And yet e'en then
 The swains beheld that sacred scene with awe;
 The grove, the rock, inspired religious fear
 This grove, he said, that crowns the lofty top
 Of this fair hill, some deity, we know,
 Inhabits, but what deity we doubt.
 The Arcadians speak of Jupiter himself,
 That they have often seen him, shaking here
 His gloomy Ægis, while the thunder storms
 Came rolling all around him. Turn thine eyes,
 Behold that ruin; those dismantled walls,
 Where once two towns, Ianiculum ———,
 By Janus this, and that by Saturn built,
 Saturnia. Such discourse brought them beneath
 The roof of poor Evander; thence they saw,
 Where now the proud and stately forum stands,
 The grazing herds wide scatter'd o'er the field.
 Soon as he enter'd—Hercules, he said,
 Victorious Hercules, on this threshold trod,
 These walls contain'd him, humble as they are.
 Dare to despise magnificence, my friend,
 Prove thy divine descent by worth divine,
 Nor view with haughty scorn this mean abode.
 So saying, he led Æneas by the hand,

And placed him on a cushion stuff'd with leaves,
Spread with the skin of a Lybistian bear.

[The Episode of Venus and Vulcan omitted.]

While thus in Lemnos Vulcan was employ'd,
Awaken'd by the gentle dawn of day,
And the shrill song of birds beneath the eaves
Of his low mansion, old Evander rose.
His tunic, and the sandals on his feet,
And his good sword well girded to his side,
A panther's skin dependent from his left,
And over his right shoulder thrown aslant.
Thus was he clad. Two mastiffs follow'd him,
His whole retinue and his nightly guard.

OVID. TRIST. LIB. V. ELEG. XII.

Scribis, ut oblectem.

You bid me write to amuse the tedious hours,
And save from withering my poetic powers;
Hard is the task, my friend, for verse should flow
From the free mind, not fetter'd down by woe;
Restless amidst unceasing tempests toss'd,
Whoe'er has cause for sorrow, I have most.
Would you bid Priam laugh, his sons all slain,
Or childless Niobe from tears refrain,
Join the gay dance, and lead the festive train?
Does grief or study most befit the mind
To this remote, this barbarous nook confined?
Could you impart to my unshaken breast
The fertitude by Socrates possess'd,
Soon would it sink beneath such woes as mine,
For what is human strength to wrath divine?
Wise as he was, and heaven pronounced him so,
My sufferings would have laid that wisdom low.
Could I forget my country, thee and all,
And e'en the offence to which I owe my fall,

Yet fear alone would freeze the poet's vein,
While hostile troops swarm o'er the dreary plain.
Add that the fatal rust of long disuse
Unfits me for the service of the muse.
Thistles and weeds are all we can expect
From the best soil impoverish'd by neglect;
Unexercised, and to his stall confined,
The fleetest racer would be left behind;
The best built bark that cleaves the watery way,
Laid useless by, would moulder and decay—
No hope remains that time shall me restore,
Mean as I was, to what I was before.
Think how a series of desponding cares
Benumbs the genius, and its force impairs.
How oft, as now, on this devoted sheet,
My verse constrain'd to move with measured feet,
Reluctant and laborious limps along,
And proves itself a wretched exile's song.
What is it tunes the most melodious lays?
'Tis emulation and the thirst of praise,
A noble thirst, and not unknown to me,
While smoothly wafted on a calmer sea.
But can a wretch like Ovid pant for fame?
No, rather let the world forget my name.
Is it because that world approved my strain,
You prompt me to the same pursuit again?
No, let the Nine the ungrateful truth excuse,
I charge my hopeless ruin on the muse,
And, like Perillus, meet my just desert,
The victim of my own pernicious art;
Fool that I was to be so warn'd in vain,
And shipwreck'd once, to tempt the deep again.
Ill fares the bard in this unletter'd land,
None to consult, and none to understand.
The purest verse has no admirers here,
Their own rude language only suits their ear.
Rude as it is, at length familiar grown,
I learn it, and almost unlearn my own—
Yet to say truth, e'en here the muse disdains
Confinement, and attempts her former strains,
But finds the strong desire is not the power,
And what her taste condemns, the flames devour.

A part, perhaps, like this, escapes the doom.
And though unworthy, finds a friend at Rome.
But oh the cruel art, that could undo
Its votary thus I would that could perish too!

HOR. LIB. I. ODE IX.

Vides, ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte;

SEE'ST thou yon mountain laden with deep snow,
The groves beneath their fleecy burthen bow,
The streams, congeal'd, forget to flow,
Come, thaw the cold, and lay a cheerful pile
Of fuel on the hearth;
Broach the best cask, and make old winter smile
With seasonable mirth.

This be our part—let Heaven dispose the rest
If Jove command, the winds shall sleep
That now wage war upon the foamy deep,
And gentle gales spring from the balmy west.

E'en let us shift to-morrow as we may,
When to-morrow's pass'd away,
We at least shall have to say,
We have lived another day;
Your auburn locks will soon be silver'd o'er,
Old age is at our heels, and youth returns no more.

HOR. LIB. I. ODE XXXVIII.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus.

Boy, I hate their empty shows,
Persian garlands I detest,
Bring not me the late-blown rose,
Lingering after all the rest.

Plainer myrtle pleases me,
 Thus outstretch'd beneath my vine;
 Myrtle more becoming thee,
 Waiting with thy master's wine.

HOR. LIB. I. ODE XXXVIII.

Boy! I detest all Persian fopperies,
 Fillet-bound garlands are to me disgusting;
 Task not thyself with any search, I charge thee,
 Where latest roses linger,
 Bring me alone (for thou wilt find that readily)
 Plain myrtle. Myrtle neither will disparage
 Thee occupied to serve me, or me drinking
 Beneath my vine's cool shelter.

HOR. LIB. II. ODE XVI.

Otium Divos rogat in patenti.

EASE is the weary merchant's prayer,
 Who ploughs by night the Ægean flood,
 When neither moon nor stars appear,
 Or faintly glimmer through the cloud.

For ease the Mede with quiver graced,
 For ease the Thracian hero sighs,
 Delightful ease all pant to taste,
 A blessing which no treasure buys.

For neither gold can lull to rest,
 Nor all a Consul's guard beat off
 The tumults of a troubled breast,
 The cares that haunt a gilded roof.

Happy the man whose table shows
 A few clean ounces of old plate,
 No fear intrudes on his repose,
 No sordid wishes to be great.

Poor short-lived things, what plans we lay !
Ah, why forsake our native home !
To distant climates speed away ;
For self sticks close where'er we roam.

Care follows hard, and soon o'ertakes
The well-rigg'd ship, the warlike steed
Her destined quarry ne'er forsakes,
Not the wind flies with half her speed.

From anxious fears of future ill
Guard well the cheerful, happy now ;
Gild e'en your sorrows with a smile,
No blessing is unmix'd below.

Thy neighing steeds and lowing herds,
Thy numerous flocks around thee graze,
And the best purple Tyre affords
Thy robe magnificent displays.

On me indulgent Heaven bestow'd
A rural mansion, neat and small ;
This lyre ;—and as for yonder crowd,
The happiness to hate them all.

ON THE BENEFIT RECEIVED BY HIS MA
JESTY FROM SEA-BATHING IN THE YEAR
1789.

O SOVEREIGN of an isle renown'd
For undisputed sway
Wherever o'er yon gulf profound
Her navies wing their way,
With juster claim she builds at length
Her empire on the sea,
And well may boast the waves her strength
Which strength restored to thee.

ADDRESSED TO MISS — ON READING THE
PRAYER FOR INDIFFERENCE.*

And dwells there in a female heart,
By bounteous heaven design'd,
The choicest raptures to impart,
To feel the most refined—

Dwells there a wish in such a breast
Its nature to forego,
To smother in ignoble rest,
At once both bliss and woe!

Far be the thought, and far the strain
Which breathes the low desire,
How sweet soe'er the verse complain,
Though Phœbus string the lyre.

Come, then, fair maid (in nature wise)
Who, knowing them, can tell
From generous sympathy what joys
The glowing bosom swell:

In justice to the various powers
Of pleasing, which you share,
Join me, amid your silent hours,
To form the better prayer.

With lenient balm may Oberon hence
To fairy land be driven,
With every herb that blunts the sense
Mankind received from heaven.

' Oh! if my sovereign Author please,
Far be it from my fate
To live, unblest'd, in torpid ease,
And slumber on in state.

* For Mrs. Greville's Ode, see Annual Register, vol. v. p. 302.

' Each tender tie of life defied
Whence social pleasures spring,
Unmoved with all the world beside,
A solitary thing—'

Some Alpine mountain, wrapt in snow,
Thus braves the whirling blast,
Eternal winter doom'd to know,
No genial spring to taste.

In vain warm suns their influence shed,
The zephyrs sport in vain,
He rears unchanged his barren head,
Whilst beauty decks the plain.

What though in scaly armour dress'd,
Indifference may repel
The shafts of woe—in such a breast
No joy can ever dwell.

'Tis woven in the world's great plan,
And fix'd by heaven's decree,
That all the true delights of man
Should spring from sympathy.

'Tis nature bids, and whilst the laws
Of nature we retain,
Our self-approving bosom draws
A pleasure from its pain.

Thus grief itself has comforts dear
The sordid never know ;
And ecstasy attends the tear
When virtue bids it flow.

For when it streams from that pure source
No bribes the heart can win,
To check, or alter from its course,
The luxury within.

Peace to the phlegma of sullen elves,
Who, if from labour eased,
Extend no care beyond themselves,
Unpleasing and unpleased.

Let no low thought suggest the prayer,
Oh! grant, kind Heaven, to me
Long as I draw ethereal air,
Sweet sensibility.

Where'er the heavenly nymph is seen,
With lustre-beaming eye,
A train, attendant on their queen,
(Her rosy chorus) fly.

The jocund loves in Hymen's band,
With torches ever bright,
And generous friendship hand in hand,
With pity's watery sight:

The gentler virtues too are join'd
In youth immortal warm;
The soft relations, which, combined,
Give life her every charm.

The arts come smiling in the close,
And lend celestial fire;
The marble breathes, the canvas glows,
The muses sweep the lyre.

' Still may my melting bosom cleave
To sufferings not my own,
And still the sigh responsive heave
Where'er is heard a groan.

' So pity shall take virtue's part,
Her natural ally,
And fashioning my soften'd heart,
Prepare it for the sky.'

This artless vow may heaven receive.
And you, fond maid, approve:
So may your guiding angel give
Whate'er you wish or love.

So may the rosy-finger'd hours
Lead on the various year,
And every joy, which now is yours,
Extend a larger sphere.

And suns to come, as round they wheel,
Your golden moments bless
With all a tender heart can feel,
Or lively fancy guess.

1762.

FROM A LETTER TO THE REV. MR. NEWTON,

LATE RECTOR OF ST. MARY WOOLNOTH.

SAYS the pipe to the snuff box, I can't understand
What the ladies and gentlemen see in your face,
That you are in fashion all over the land,
And I am so much fallen into disgrace.

Do but see what a pretty contemplative air
I give to the company—pray do but note 'em—
You would think that the wise men of Greece were
all there, [Gotham.
Or, at least, would suppose them the wise men of

My breath is as sweet as the breath of blown roses,
While you are a nuisance where'er you appear;
There is nothing but sniveling and blowing of noses,
Such a noise as turns any man's stomach to hear.

Then lifting his lid in a delicate way,
And opening his mouth with a smile quite engaging,
The box in reply was heard plainly to say,
What a silly dispute is this we are waging!

If you have a little of merit to claim,
You may thank the sweet-smelling Virginian weed,
And I, if I seem to deserve any blame,
The before mentioned drug in apology plead.

Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own,
No room for a sneer, much less a cachinnus,
We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone,
But of anything else they may choose to put in us.

THE FLATTING MILL.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

WHEN a bar of pure silver or ingot of gold
Is sent to be flatted or wrought into length,
It is pass'd between cylinders often, and roll'd
In an engine of utmost mechanical strength.

Thus tortured and squeezed, at last it appears
Like a loose heap of ribbon, a glittering show
Like music it tinkles and rings in your ears,
And, warm'd by the pressure, is all in a glow.

This process achieved, it is doom'd to sustain
The thump after thump of a gold-beater's mallet
And at last is of service in sickness or pain
To cover a pill for a delicate palate.

Alas for the poet! who dares undertake
To urge reformation of national ill—
His head and his heart are both likely to ache
With the double employment of mallet and mill.

If he wish to instruct, he must learn to delight,
Smooth, ductile, and even his fancy must flow,
Must tinkle and glitter like gold to the sight,
And catch in its progress a sensible glow.

After all he must beat it as thin and as fine
As the leaf that enfolds what an invalid swallows,
For truth is unwelcome, however divine,
And unless you adorn it, a nausea follows.

EPITAPH

ON A FREE BUT TAME REDBREAST,

A FAVOURITE OF MISS SALLY HURDIS.

THESE are not dew-drops, these are tears,
And tears by Sally shed
For absent Robin, who she fears,
With too much cause, is dead.

One morn he came not to her hand
As he was wont to come,
And, on her finger perch'd, to stand
Picking his breakfast-crumb.

Alarm'd, she call'd him, and perplex'd
She sought him, but in vain—
That day he came not, nor the next,
Nor ever came again.

She therefore raised him here a tomb,
Though where he fell, or how,
None knows, so secret was his doom,
Nor where he moulders now.

Had half a score of coxcombs died
In social Robin's stead,
Poor Sally's tears had soon been dried,
Or haply never shed.

But Bob was neither rudely bold
Nor spiritlessly tame;
Nor was, like theirs, his bosom cold,
But always in a flame.

March, 1792.

SONNET

ADDRESSED TO WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ.

HAYLEY—thy tenderness fraternal shown
In our first interview, delightful guest !
To Mary, and me for her dear sake distress'd,
Such as it is has made my heart thy own,
Though heedless now of new engagements grown ;
For threescore winters make a wintry breast,
And I had purposed ne'er to go in quest
Of friendship more, except with God alone.
But thou hast won me ; nor is God my foe,
Who, ere this last afflictive scene began,
Sent thee to mitigate the dreadful blow,
My brother, by whose sympathy I know
Thy true deserts infallibly to scan,
Not more to admire the bard than love the man.

June 2, 1792.

AN EPITAPH.

HERE lies one who never drew
Blood himself, yet many slew ;
Gave the gun its aim, and figure
Made in field, yet ne'er pull'd trigger.
Armed men have gladly made
Him their guide, and him obey'd ;
At his signified desire
Would advance, present, and fire—
Stout he was, and large of limb,
Scores have fled at sight of him !
And to all this fame he rose
Only following his nose.
Neptune was he call'd, not he
Who controls the boisterous sea.

But of happier command,
 Neptune of the furrow'd land;
 And, your wonder vain to shorten,
 Pointer to Sir John Throckmorton.

1732.

ON RECEIVING HAYLEY'S PICTURE.

In language warm as could be breath'd or pen'd
 Thy picture speaks the original my friend,
 Not by those looks that indicate thy mind—
 They only speak thee friend of all mankind;
 Expression here more soothing still I see,
 That friend of all a partial friend to me.

January, 1793.

ON A PLANT OF VIRGIN'S BOWER.

DESIGNED TO COVER A GARDEN-SEAT.

THRIVE, gentle plant! and weave a bower
 For Mary and for me,
 And deck with many a splendid flower
 Thy foliage large and free.
 Thou camest from Earham, and wilt shade
 (If truly I divine
 Some future day the illustrious head
 Of him who made thee mine.
 Should Daphne show a jealous frown,
 And envy seize the bay,
 Affirming none so fit to crown
 Such honour'd brows as they,
 Thy cause with zeal we shall defend
 And with convincing power;
 For why should not the virgin's friend
 Be crown'd with virgin's bower?

Spring of 1793.

ON RECEIVING HEYNE'S VIRGIL

FROM MR. HAYLEY.

I SHOULD have deem'd it once an effort vain
 To sweeten more sweet Maro's matchless strain.
 But from that error now behold me free
 Since I received him as a gift from thee.

Oct. 1793.

ON THE DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL

Doom'd as I am in solitude to waste
 The present moments, and regret the past;
 Deprived of every joy I valued most,
 My friend torn from me and my mistress lost;
 Call not this gloom I wear, this anxious mien,
 The dull effect of business or of spleen.
 Still, still, I mourn, with each returning day,
 Him snatch'd by fate in early youth away;
 And her through tedious years of doubt and pain
 Fix'd in her choice, and faithful, but in vain.
 O prone to pity, generous and sincere,
 Whose eye ne'er yet refused the wretch a tear;
 Whose heart the real claim of friendship knows,
 Nor thinks a lover's are but fancied woes;
 See me, ere yet my destined course half done,
 Cast forth a wanderer on a world unknown:
 See me neglected on the world's rude coast,
 Each dear companion of my voyage lost;
 Nor ask why clouds of sorrow shade my brow,
 And ready tears wait only leave to flow;
 Why all that soothes a heart from anguish free,
 All that delights the happy, palls with me.

EPIGRAM

ON HIS MISTAKE IN TRANSLATING HOMER.

COWPER had sinn'd with some excuse,
 If, bound in rhyming tethers
 He had committed this abuse
 Of changing ewes for wethers;
 But, male for female is a trope,
 Or rather bold misnomer,
 That would have startled even Pope,
 When he translated Homer

ANTI-THELYPHTHORA.

A TALE, IN VERSE.

Ah miser,
Quanta laboras in Charybdi!—*Hor. lib. 1. Ode 7.*

AIRY DEL CASTRO was as bold a knight
As ever earn'd a lady's love in fight.
Many he sought, but one above the rest
His tender heart victoriously impress'd;
In fairy-land was born the matchless dame,
The land of dreams, Hypothesis her name.
There Fancy nursed her in ideal bowers,
And laid her soft in amaranthine flowers;
Delighted with her babe, the enchantress smiled,
And graced with all her gifts the favourite child.
Her woo'd Sir Airy, by meandering streams,
In daily musings and in nightly dreams;
With all the flowers he found, he wove in haste
Wreathes for her brow, and girdles for her waist;
His time, his talents, and his ceaseless care
All consecrated to adorn the fair;
No pastime but with her he deign'd to take,
And,—if he studied, studied for her sake.
And, for Hypothesis was somewhat long,
Nor soft enough to suit a lover's tongue,
He call'd her Posy, with an amorous art,
And grav'd it on a gem, and wore it next his heart.

But she, inconstant as the beams that play
On rippling waters in an April day,
With many a freakish trick deceived his pains,
To pathless wilds and unfrequented plains
Enticed him from his oaths of knighthood far,
Forgetful of the glorious toils of war.
'Tis thus the tenderness that love inspires
Too oft betrays the votaries of his fires;
Borne far away on elevated wings,
They sport like wanton doves in airy rings,
And laws and duties are neglected things.

Nor he alone address'd the wayward fair;
Full many a knight had been entangled there.
But still, whoever woo'd her or embraced,
On every mind some mighty spell she cast.
Some she would teach (for she was wondrous wise,
And made her dupes see all things with her eyes)
That forms material, whatsoe'er we dream,
Are not at all, or are not what they seem;
That substances and modes of every kind
Are mere impressions on the passive mind;

And he that splits his cranium, breaks at most
 A fancied head against a fancied post :
 Others, that earth, ere sin had drown'd it all,
 Was smooth and even as an ivory ball ;
 That all the various beauties we survey,
 Hills, valleys, rivers, and the boundless sea,
 Are but departures from the first design,
 Effects of punishment and wrath divine.
 She tutor'd some in Dædalus's art,
 And promised they should act his wildgoose part,
 On waxen pinions soar without a fall,
 Swift as the proudest gander of them all.

But fate reserved Sir Airy to maintain
 The wildest project of her teeming brain ;
 That wedlock is not rigorous as supposed,
 But man, within a wider pale enclosed,
 May rove at will, where appetite shall lead,
 Free as the lordly bull that ranges o'er the mead ;
 That forms and rites are tricks of human law,
 As idle as the chattering of a daw ;
 That lewd incontinence and lawless rape,
 Are marriage in its true and proper shape ;
 That man by faith and truth is made a slave,
 The ring a bauble and the priest a knave.

Fair fall the deed ! the knight exulting cried,
 Now is the time to make the maid a bride !

'Twas on the noon of an autumnal day,
 October hight, but mild and fair as May ;
 When scarlet fruits the russet hedge adorn,
 And floating films envelop every thorn ;
 When gently as in June, the rivers glide,
 And only miss the flowers that graced their side ;
 The linnet twitter'd out his parting song,
 With many a chorister the woods among ;
 On southern banks the ruminating sheep
 Lay snug and warm ;—'twas summer's farewell peep.
 Propitious to his fond intent there grew
 An arbour near at hand of thickest yew,
 With many a boxen bush, close clipt between,
 And phillyrea of a gilded green.

But what old Chaucer's merry page befits,
 The chaster muse of modern days omits.
 Suffice it then in decent terms to say,
 She saw, and turn'd her rosy cheek away.
 Small need of prayer-book or of priest, I ween,
 Where parties are agreed, retired the scene,
 Occasion prompt, and appetite so keen.
 Hypothesis (for with such magic power
 Fancy endued her in her natal hour)
 From many a steaming lake and reeking bog,
 Bale rise in haste a dank and drizzling fog,

That curtain'd round the scene where they reposed,
And wood and lawn in dusky folds enclosed.

Fear seized the trembling sex ; in every grove
They wept the wrongs of honourable love.
In vain, they cried, are hymeneal rites,
Vain our delusive hope of constant knights ;
The marriage bond has lost its power to bind,
And flutters loose, the sport of every wind.
The bride, while yet her bride's attire is on,
Shall mourn her absent lord, for he is gone,
Sate of her, and weary of the same,
To distant wilds, in quest of other game.
Ye fair Circassians ! all your lutes employ,
Seraglios sing, and harems dance for joy !
For British nymphs whose lords were lately true,
Nymphs quite as fair, and happier once than you,
Honour, esteem, and confidence forgot,
Feel all the meanness of your slavish lot.
O curst Hypothesis ! your hellish arts
Seduce our husbands, and estrange their hearts.
Will none arise ? no knight who still retains
The blood of ancient worthies in his veins,
To assert the charter of the chaste and fair,
Find out her treacherous heart, and plant a dagger
there !

A knight—(can he that serves the fair do less ?)
Starts at the call of beauty in distress ;
And he that does not, whatsoe'er occurs,
Is recreant, and unworthy of his spurs.

Full many a champion, bent on hardy deed,
Call'd for his arms and for his princely steed.
So swarm'd the Sabine youth, and grasp'd the shield,
When Roman rapine, by no laws withheld,
Lest Rome should end with her first founders' lives,
Made half their maids, *sans* ceremony, wives.
But not the mitred few, the soul their charge,
They left these bodily concerns at large ;
Forms or no forms, pluralities or pairs,
Right reverend sirs ! was no concern of theirs.
The rest, alert and active as became
A courteous knighthood, caught the generous flame ;
One was accoutred when the cry began,
Knight of the Silver Moon, Sir Marmadan.

Oft as his patroness, who rules the night,
Hangs out her lamp in yon cærulean height,
His vow was (and he well perform'd his vow),
Arm'd at all points, with terror on his brow,
To judge the land, to purge atrocious crimes,
And quell the shapeless monsters of the times.
For cedars famed, fair Lebanon supplied
The well-poised lance that quiver'd at his side ;

Truth arm'd it with a point so keen, so just,
 No spell or charm was proof against the thrust
 He couch'd it firm upon his puissant thigh,
 And darting through his helm an eagle's eye,
 On all the wings of chivalry advanced
 To where the fond Sir Airy lay entranced.

He dreamt not of a foe, or if his fear
 Foretold one, dreamt not of a foe so near.
 Far other dreams his feverish mind employ'd,
 Of rights restored, variety enjoy'd ;
 Of virtue too well fenced to fear a flaw ;
 Vice passing current by the stamp of law ;
 Large population on a liberal plan,
 And woman trembling at the foot of man ;
 How simple wedlock fornication works,
 And Christians marrying may convert the Turka

The trumpet now spoke Marmadan at hand,
 A trumpet that was heard through all the land.
 His high-bred steed expands his nostrils wide,
 And snorts aloud to cast the mist aside ;
 But he, the virtues of his lance to show,
 Struck thrice the point upon his saddle-bow ;
 Three sparks ensued that chased it all away,
 And set the unseemly pair in open day.

'To horse!' he cried, 'or, by this good right hand
 And better spear, I smite you where you stand.'

Sir Airy, not a whit dismay'd or scared,
 Buckled his helm, and to his steed repair'd ;
 Whose bridle, while he cropp'd the grass below,
 Hung not far off upon a myrtle bough.
 He mounts at once,—such confidence infused
 The insidious witch that had his wits abused ;
 And she, regardless of her softer kind,
 Seized fast the saddle and sprang up behind.
 'Oh shame to knighthood!' his assailant cried ;
 'Oh shame!' ten thousand echoing nymphs replied
 Placed with advantage at his listening ear,
 She whisper'd still that he had nought to fear ;
 That he was cased in such enchanted steel,
 So polish'd and compact from head to heel,
 'Come ten, come twenty, should an army call
 Thee to the field, thou shouldst withstand them all'

'By Dian's beams,' Sir Marmadan exclaim'd,
 'The guiltiest still are ever least ashamed !
 But guard thee well, expect no feign'd attack ;
 And guard beside the sorceress at thy back !'

He spoke indignant, and his spurs applied,
 Though little need, to his good palfrey's side ;
 The barb sprang forward, and his lord, whose force
 Was equal to the swiftness of his horse,

Rush'd with a whirlwind's fury on the foe,
 And, Phineas-like, transfix'd them at a blow.
 Then sang the married and the maiden throng
 Love graced the theme, and harmony the song;
 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race,
 Shriek'd at the sight, and, conscious, fled the place:
 And Hymen, trimming his dim torch anew,
 His snowy mantle o'er his shoulders threw;
 He turn'd, and view'd it oft on every side,
 And reddening with a just and generous pride,
 Bless'd the glad beams of that propitious day,
 The spot he loath'd so much for ever cleansed away.

THE DISTRESSED TRAVELLERS;

OR,

LABOUR IN VAIN.

AN EXCELLENT NEW SONG, TO A TUNE NEVER SUNG BEFORE

1.

I SING of a journey to Clifton,
 We would have perform'd if we could,
 Without car or barrow to lift on
 Poor Mary and me through the mud:
 Slee sla slud,
 Stuck in the mud,
 Oh it is pretty to wade through a flood!

2.

So away we went slipping and sliding,
 Hop, hop, *à la mode de deux* frogs,
 'Tis near as good walking as riding,
 When ladies are dressed in their clogs.
 Wheels, no doubt,
 Go briskly about,
 But they clatter and rattle, and make such a rout!

3.

SHE.

Well! now I protest it is charming;
 How finely the weather improves!
 That cloud, though, is rather alarming;
 How slowly and stately it moves.

HE.

Pshaw ! never mind ;
 'Tis not in the wind ;
 We are travelling south, and shall leave it behind

4.

SHE.

I am glad we are come for an airing,
 For folks may be pounded and penn'd,
 Until they grow rusty, not caring
 To stir half a mile to an end.

HE.

The longer we stay,
 The longer we may ;
 It's a folly to think about weather or way.

5.

SHE.

But now I begin to be frightened :
 If I fall, what a way I should roll !
 I am glad that the bridge was indicted,—
 Stop ! stop ! I am sunk in a hole !

HE.

Nay, never care !
 'Tis a common affair ;
 You'll not be the last that will set a foot there.

6.

SHE.

Let me breathe now a little, and ponder
 On what it were better to do.
 That terrible lane, I see yonder,
 I think we shall never get through !

HE.

So think I ;
 But, by the bye,
 We never shall know, if we never should try.

7.

SHE.

But should we get there, how shall we get home ?
 What a terrible deal of bad road we have **past**,
 Slipping and sliding ; and if we should come
 To a difficult stile, I am ruin'd at last.
 Oh this lane !
 Now it is plain
 That struggling and striving is labour in vain.

8.

HE.

Stick fast there, while I go and look.

SHE.

Don't go away, for fear I should fall!

HE.

I have examined it every nook,
 And what you have here is a sample of all.
 Come, wheel round;
 The dirt we have found
 Would be an estate at a farthing a pound.

9.

Now, Sister Anne, the guitar you must take;
 Set it, and sing it, and make it a song.
 I have varied the verse for variety sake,
 And cut it off short, because it was long.
 'Tis hobbling and lame,
 Which critics won't blame,
 For the sense and the sound, they say, should be the
 same.

OF HIMSELF.

TO MISS THEODORA JANE COWPER.

WILLIAM was once a bashful youth;
 His modesty was such,
 That one might say (to say the truth)
 He rather had too much.

Some said that it was want of sense,
 And others want of spirit,
 (So blest a thing is impudence)
 While others could not bear it.

But some a different notion had,
 And at each other winking,
 Observed, that though he little said,
 He paid it off with thinking.

Howe'er it happen'd, by degrees,
 He mended, and grew pertier;
 In company, was more at ease,
 And dress'd a little smarter;

Nay, now and then would look quite gay,
 As other people do ;
 And sometimes said, or tried to say,
 A witty thing or so.

He eyed the women, and made free
 To comment on their shapes ;
 So that there was, or seem'd to be,
 No fear of a relapse.

The women said, who thought him rough,
 But now no longer foolish,
 'The creature may do well enough,
 But wants a deal of polish.'

At length, improved from head to heel,
 'Twere scarce too much to say,
 No dancing bear was so genteel,
 Or half so *dégagé*.

Now, that a miracle so strange
 May not in vain be shown,
 Let the dear maid who wrought the change
 Even claim him for her own.

WRITTEN

AFTER LEAVING HER AT NEW BURN3.

How quick the change from joy to woe !
 How chequer'd is our lot below !
 Seldom we view the prospect fair ;
 Dark clouds of sorrow, pain, and care,
 (Some pleasing intervals between)
 Scowl over more than half the scene.
 Last week with Delia, gentle maid,
 Far hence in happier fields I stray'd.
 Five suns successive rose and set,
 And saw no monarch in his state,
 Wrapp'd in the blaze of majesty,
 So free from every care as I.—
 Next day the scene was overcast ;
 Such day till then I never pass'd,—
 For on that day, relentless fate !
 Delia and I must separate.
 Yet ere we look'd our last farewell,
 From her dear lips this comfort fell :
 'Fear not that time, where'er we rove
 Or absence, shall abate my love.'

Complimentary Poems to Milton,

TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN AND ITALIAN

THE NEAPOLITAN, JOHN BAPTIST MANSO,

MARQUIS OF VILLA,

TO THE ENGLISHMAN, JOHN MILTON.

WHAT features, form, mien, manners, with a mind
 O how intelligent! and how refined!
 Were but thy piety from fault as free,
 Thou would'st no Angel but an Angel be.

AN EPIGRAM

ADDRESSED TO THE ENGLISHMAN, JOHN MILTON, A POET

WORTHY OF THREE LAURELS, THE GRECIAN, LATIN,

AND ETRUSCAN, BY JOHN SALSILLI, OF ROME.

MELES and Mincio, both your urns depress*
 Sebetus, boast henceforth thy Tasso less!
 But let the Thames o'erpeer all floods, since he
 For Milton famed shall, single, match the three.

TO JOHN MILTON.

GREECE, sound thy Homer's, Rome, thy Virgil's name,
 But England's Milton equals both in fame.

SELVAGGI.

AN ODE

ADDRESSED TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS ENGLISHMAN, MR.

JOHN MILTON, BY SIGNOR ANTONIO FRANCINI,

GENTLEMAN, OF FLORENCE.

EXALT me, Clio, to the skies,
 That I may form a starry crown
 Beyond what Helicon supplies
 In laureate garlands of renown;
 To nobler worth be brighter glory given
 And to a heavenly mind a recompense from heaven.

Time's wasteful hunger cannot prey
 On everlasting high desert,
 Nor can oblivion steal away
 Its record graven on the heart ;
 Lodge but an arrow, virtue, on the bow
 That binds my lyre, and death shall be a vanquish'd
 foe.

In ocean's blazing flood enshrined
 Whose vassal tide around her swells,
 Albion, from other climes disjoin'd,
 The prowess of the world excels ;
 She teems with heroes, that to glory rise,
 With more than human force in our astonish'd eyes.

To virtue, driven from other lands,
 Their bosom yields a safe retreat ;
 Her law alone the deed commands :
 Her smiles they feel divinely sweet.
 Confirm my record, Milton, generous youth !
 And by true virtue prove thy virtue's praise a truth.

Zeuxis, all energy and flame,
 Set ardent forth in his career ;
 Urged to his task by Helen's fame
 Resounding ever in his ear ;
 To make his image to her beauty true,
 From the collected fair each sovereign charm he drew.

The bee, with subtlest skill endued,
 Thus toils to earn her precious juice
 From all the flowery myriads strew'd
 O'er meadow and parterre, profuse ;
 Confederate voices one sweet air compound,
 And various chords consent in one harmonious sound.

An artist of celestial aim,
 Thy genius caught by moral grace,
 With ardent emulation's flame
 The steps of virtue toil'd to trace,
 Observed in every land who brightest shone,
 And, blending all their best, made perfect good thy
 own.

From all, in Florence born, or taught
 Our country's sweetest accent there,
 Whose works, with learned labour wrought,
 Immortal honours justly share,
 Thou hast such treasure drawn of purest ore,
 That not even Tuscan bards can boast a richer store.

Babel confused, and with her towers
Unfinish'd spreading wide the plain,
Has served but to evince thy powers
With all her tongues confused in vain,
Since not alone thy England's purest phrase
But every polished realm thy various speech displays.

The secret things of heaven and earth
By nature, too reserved, conceal'd
From other minds of highest worth,
To thee are copiously reveal'd ;
Thou know'st them clearly, and thy views attain
The utmost bounds prescribed to moral truths' domain.

Let time no more his wing display,
And boast his ruinous career,
For virtue rescued from his sway
His injuries may cease to fear ;
Since all events, that claim remembrance, find
A chronicle exact in thy capacious mind.

Give me, that I may praise thy song,
Thy lyre, by which alone I can,
Which, placing thee the stars among,
Already proves thee more than man ;
And Thames shall seem Permessus, while his stream
Graced with a swan like thee, shall be my favourite
theme.

I, who, beside the Arno, strain
To match thy merit with my lays,
Learn, after many an effort vain,
To admire thee rather than to praise
And that by mute astonishment alone,
Not by the faltering tongue, thy worth may best be
shown.

ADAM:

A SACRED DRAMA.

TRANSLATED

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GIO. BATTISTA ANDREINI,

BY COWPER AND HAYLEY

TO THE COURTEOUS READER.

HAVING satiated and fatigued my eyes, gentle reader, by too intent an observation of what is passing on earth; and raising therefore my thoughts to higher contemplations, to the wonders diffused by the supreme Being, for the benefit of man, through the universe; I felt my heart penetrated by a certain Christian compunction, in reflecting how his inexpressible goodness, though perpetually and grievously offended by us, still shows itself in the highest degree indulgent towards us in preserving those wonders with a continual influence to our advantage; and how, on the first provocation to vengeance, Almighty Power does not enlarge the ocean to pass its immense boundary, does not obscure the light of the sun, does not impress sterility on the earth, to engulf us, to blind us, and finally to destroy us. Softened and absorbed in these divine emotions, I felt myself transported and hurried by a delightful violence into a terrestrial paradise, where I seemed to behold the first man Adam, a creature dear to God, the friend of angels, the heir of heaven, familiar with the stars, a compendium of all created things, the ornament of all, the miracle of nature, the lord of the animals, the only inhabitant of the universe, and enjoyer of a scene so wonderfully grand. Whence charmed more than ever, I resolved, with the favour of the blessed God, to usher into the light of the world, what I bore in the darkness of my imagination; both to render it known in some measure, that, I know myself, and the infinite obligations that I have to God; and that others, who do not know, may learn, the true nature of man, and from the low contemplation of earthly things, may raise their minds to things celestial and divine.

I remained however a considerable time in doubt if I ought, or if I were able to undertake a composition most difficult to me on many accounts, since in begin-

ning the sacred subject from man's creation to the point where he is driven from the terrestrial paradise, a period of six years (as St. Augustin relates in his book on the City of God), I did not clearly perceive, how an action so brief, could be formed into five acts, especially allowing to every act the number of at least six or seven scenes,—difficult from the dispute that the devil maintained with Eve, first that he might induce her to eat the apple, since we have only the text that mentions it, in saying '*nequaquam moriemini, et eritis sicut Dii scientes bonum et malum*,'—difficult from the words of Eve in persuading Adam (who had indeed the gift of knowledge infused) to taste the apple;—but difficult above all, from my own infirmity, since the composition must remain deprived of those poetic ornaments, so dear to the muses: deprived of the power to draw comparisons from implements of art introduced in the course of years, since in the time of the first man there was no such thing: deprived also of naming (at least while Adam speaks, or discourse is held with him), for example, bows, arrows, hatchets, urns, knives, swords, spears, trumpets, drums, trophies, banners, lists, hammers, torches, bellows, funeral piles, theatres, exchequers, infinite things of a like nature, introduced by the necessities of sin; and yet, as circumstances of affliction and punishment, they ought not to pass through the mind or through the lips of Adam, although he had knowledge infused into him, as one who lived most happy in a state of innocence: deprived moreover of introducing points of history sacred or profane, of relating fictions of fabulous deities, of rehearsing loves, furies, sports of hunting or fishing, triumphs, shipwrecks, conflagrations, enchantments, and things of a like nature, that are in truth the ornament and the soul of poetry: difficult from not knowing in what style Adam ought to speak, since in respect to his knowledge it might be proper to assign to him verses of a high majestic and flowing style; but considering him as a shepherd and inhabitant of the woods, it appears that he should be simple and sweet in his discourse, and I endeavoured on that account to render it such, as much as I could, by variety of versification. And here taking courage in my greatest doubt, I formed, I know not how, a beginning; I advanced, if I may say so, without any determined plan; and arrived at the end before I was aware. Whence I am inclined to believe that the favour of God, regarding rather my good intention than my defects (for as he often withdraws the heart of man from evil, so he conducts it insensibly to good), gave direction

to my hand, and completed my work. Wherefore to that alone I am indebted for the little grace that may perhaps be found in the present labour; knowing, that as Omnipotence is accustomed to produce wonders from the rude and unformed chaos, so, from the still ruder chaos of my mind, it may have called forth this production, if not for any other purpose, yet to be sacred, and to make as it were a mute speak in my person, in despite of poverty of genius, as on the other hand it is accustomed to strike mute the most eloquent tongues when they employ themselves on subjects low and profane. Let it be surveyed, therefore, with an eye of indulgence, and blame not the poverty of style, the want of dignity in the conduct of the circumstances, sterility of conceits, weakness of spirit, insipid jokes, and extravagant episodes, to mention (without speaking of an infinitude of other things) that the world, the flesh, and the devil, present themselves in human shapes to tempt Adam, since there was then in the universe no other man or woman, and the serpent discovered himself to Eve with a human similitude; moreover this is done, that the subject may be comprehended by the understanding through the medium of the senses: since the great temptations that Adam and Eve at once sustained, were indeed in the interior of their own mind, but could not be so comprehended by the spectator; nor is it to be believed that the serpent held a long dispute with Eve, since he tempted her rather by a suggestion to her mind than by the conference, saying these words, '*nequaquam moriemini, et eritis sicut Dii scientes bonum et malum,*' and yet it will be necessary, in order to express those internal contentions, to find some expedient to give them an outward representation. But, if it is permitted to the painter, who is a dumb poet, to express by colours God the Father under the person of a man silvered by age, and to describe under the image of a white dove the purity of the Spirit, and to figure the divine messengers, or angels, in the shape of winged youths; why is it not permitted to the poet, who is a speaking painter, to represent in his theatrical production another man and another woman besides Adam and Eve, and to represent their internal conflicts through the medium of images and voices entirely human? not to mention that it appears more allowable to introduce in this work the devil under a human shape, than it is to introduce into it the Eternal Father, and even an angel; and if this is permitted, and seen every day exhibited in sacred representations, why should it not be allowed in the present, where, if the greater evil is allowable, surely the lesser should

be allowed? Attend therefore, gentle reader, more to the substance than to the accident, considering in the work the great end of introducing into the theatre of the soul the misery and lamentation of Adam, to make your heart a spectator of them, in order to raise it from these dregs of earth, to the magnificence of heaven, through the medium of virtue and the assistance of God; by whom may you be blessed!

THE CHARACTERS.

Chorus of Seraphim, Cherubim, and Angels.

The ARCHANGEL MICHAEL.

ADAM.

EVE.

A Cherub, the Guardian of Adam.

LUCIFER.

SATAN.

BEELZEBUB.

Seven MORTAL SINS.

The WORLD.

The FLESH.

FAMINE.

LABOUR.

DESPAIR.

DEATH.

VAIN GLORY.

The SERPENT.

Volano, an Infernal Messenger.

A Chorus of Phantoms.

A Chorus of Fiery, Airy, Aquatic, and infernal Spirits.

ADAM.

CHORUS OF ANGELS

SINGING THE GLORY OF GOD.

To heaven's bright lyre let Iris be the bow.
Adapt the spheres for chords, for notes the stars;
Let new-born gales discriminate the bars,
Nor let old time to measure times be slow.

Hence to new music of the eternal lyre
Add richer harmony and praise to praise;
For him who now his wondrous might displays,
And shows the universe its awful Sire.

O Thou who, ere the world or heaven was made,
Didst in thyself, that world, that heaven enjoy,
How does thy bounty all its powers employ;
What inexpressive good hast thou display'd!

O Thou of sovereign love almighty source,
Who know'st to make thy works thy love express
Let pure devotion's fire the soul possess,
And give the heart and hand a kindred force.

Then shalt thou hear how, when the world began,
Thy life-producing voice gave myriads birth,
Call'd forth from nothing all in heaven and earth,
Bless'd in thy light as eagles in the sun.

ACT I.

SCENE THE FIRST.

GOD THE FATHER—CHORUS OF ANGELS.

RAISE from this dark abyss thy horrid visage,
O Lucifer! aggrieved by light so potent,
Shrink from the blaze of these refulgent planets,
And pant beneath the rays of no fierce sun;
Read in the sacred volumes of the sky,
The mighty wonders of a hand divine.
Behold, thou frantic rebel,
How easy is the task,
To the great Sire of Worlds,
To raise his empyrean seat sublime:

Lifting humility
Thither whence pride hath fallen.
From thence with bitter grief,
Inhabitant of fire, and mole of darkness,
Let the perverse behold,
Despairing his escape and my compassion,
His own perdition in another's good,
And heaven, now closed to him, to others open'd;
And, sighing from the bottom of his heart,
Let him in homage to my power exclaim,
Ah, this creative Sire,
(Wretch as I am!) I see,
Hath need of nothing but himself alone
To re-establish all.

THE SERAPHIM SING.

O scene worth heavenly musing,
With sun and moon their glorious light diffusing;
Where to angelic voices,
Sphere circling sphere rejoices,
How dost thou rise, exciting
Man to fond contemplation
Of his benign creation!

THE CHERUBIM SING.

The volume of the stars
The sovereign Author plann'd,
Inscribing it with his eternal hand,
And his benignant aim
Their beams in lucid characters proclaim;
And man in these delighting,
Feels their bright beams inviting,
And seems, though prison'd in these mortal bars,
Walking on earth, to mingle with the stars.

GOD THE FATHER

Angels, desert your heaven! with you to earth
That Power descends, whom heaven accompanies;
Let each spectator of these works sublime
Behold, with meek devotion,
Earth into flesh transform'd, and clay to man,
Man to a sovereign lord,
And souls to Seraphim.

THE SERAPHIM SING.

Now let us cleave the sky with wings of gold;
The world be paradise,
Since to its fruitful breast
Now the great Sovereign of our quire descends;
Now let us cleave the sky with wings of gold;

Strew yourselves flowers beneath the step divine,
 Ye rivals of the stars!
 Summon'd from every sphere,
 Ye gems of heaven, heaven's radiant wealth appear;
 Now let us cleave the sky with wings of gold!

GOD THE FATHER.

Behold, ye springing herbs and new-born flowers,
 The step that used to press the stars alone
 And the sun's spacious road,
 This day begins, along the sylvan scene,
 To leave its grand impression:
 To low materials now I stretch my hand,
 To form a work sublime.

THE ANGELS SING.

Lament, lament in anguish,
 Angel to God rebellious!
 See, on a sudden rise
 The creature doom'd to fill thy radiant seat!
 Foolish thy pride took fire
 Contemplating thy birth;
 But he o'er pride shall triumph,
 Acknowledging he sprung from humble dust.
 From hence he shall acquire
 As much as thou hast lost;
 Since the Supreme Inhabitant of heaven
 Receives the humble and dethrones the proud.

GOD THE FATHER:

Adam, arise, since I to thee impart
 A spirit warm from my benignant breath;
 Arise, arise, first man,
 And joyous let the world
 Embrace its living miniature in thee!

ADAM. O marvels new, O hallow'd, O divine,
 Eternal object of the angel host:
 Why do I not possess tongues numerous
 As now the stars in heaven?
 Now then, before
 A thing of earth so mean,
 See I the great Artificer divine?
 Mighty Ruler supernal,
 If 'tis denied this tongue
 To match my obligation with my thanks,
 Behold my heart's affection,
 And hear it speaking clearer than my tongue,
 And to thee bending lower
 Than this my humble knee.
 Now, now, O Lord, in ecstasy devout,

Let my mind mount, and passing all the clouds,
 Passing each sphere, even up to heaven ascend,
 And there behold the stars, a seat for man !
 Thou Lord, who all the fire of genuine love
 Convertest to thyself,
 Transform me into thee, that I a part
 Even of thyself, may thus acquire the power
 To offer praises not unworthy thee.

THE ANGELS SING.

To smile in paradise,
 Great demi-god of earth, direct thy step ;
 There, like the tuneful spheres,
 Circle the murmuring rills
 Of limpid water bright ;
 There the melodious birds
 Rival angelic quires ;
 There lovely flowers profuse
 Appear as vivid stars ;
 The snowy rose is there
 A silver moon, the heliotrope a sun :
 What more can be desired,
 By earth's new lord in fair corporeal vest,
 Than in the midst of earth to find a heaven ?
 ADAM. O ye harmonious birds !
 Bright scene of lovely flowers !
 But what delightful slumber
 Falls on my closing eyes ?
 I lay me down, adieu
 Unclouded light of day, sweet air adieu !

GOD THE FATHER.

Adam, behold I come,
 Son dear to me, thou son
 Of an indulgent sire ;
 Behold the hand that never works in vain :
 Behold the hand that join'd the elements,
 That added heaven to heavens,
 That fill'd the stars with light,
 Gave lustre to the moon,
 Prescribed the sun his course,
 And now supports the world,
 And forms a solid stage for thy firm step.
 Now sleeping, Adam, from thy open'd side
 The substance I will take,
 That shall have woman's name, and lovely form.

THE ANGELS SING.

Immortal works of an immortal Maker !
 Ye high and blessed seats

Of this delightful world,
 Ye starry seats of heaven,
 Trophies divine, productions pre-ordain'd :
 O power! O energy!
 Which out of shadowy horror form'd the sun!

EVE. What heavenly melody pervades my heart,
 Ere yet the sound my ear! inviting me
 To gaze on wonders, what do I behold,
 What transformations new;
 Is earth become the heaven?
 Do I behold His light
 Whose splendour dazzles the meridian sun?
 Am I the creature of that plastic hand,
 Who form'd of nought the angels and the heavens?
 Thou sovereign Lord! whom lowly I adore,
 A love so tender penetrates my heart,
 That while my tongue ventures on utterance,
 The words with difficulty
 Find passage from my lips;
 For in a tide of tears
 (That sighs have caused to flow) they seem absorb'd
 Thou pure celestial love
 Of the benignant power,
 Who pleased to manifest on earth his glory,
 Now to this world descends,
 To draw from abject clay
 The governor of all created things:
 Lord of the hallow'd and conceal'd affection,
 Thou in whom love glows with such fervent flame,
 Inspirit even my tongue
 With suitable reply, that these dear vales
 And sylvan scenes may hear
 Thanks, that to thee I should devote, my Sire;
 But if my tongue be mute, speak thou, my heart.

GOD THE FATHER.

Adam, awake! and cease
 To meditate in rapturous trance profound
 Things holy and abstruse,
 And the deep secrets of the Trinal Lord.

ADAM. Where am I? where have I been? what
 Of triple influence that dims the day [Sun
 Now from my eye withdraws, where is he vanish'd?
 O hallow'd miracles
 Of this imperial seat,
 Of these resplendent suns,
 Which, though divided, form
 A single ray of light immeasurable,
 Embellishing all heaven,
 And giving grace and lustre

To every winged Seraph!
 Divine mysterious light,
 Flowing from sovereign Good,
 To him alone thou art known,
 Who mounts to thee an eagle in his faith.
 What rose of snowy hue and sacred form,
 In these celestial bowers,
 Wet with empyreal dews, have I beheld
 Opening its bosom to the suns! or rather
 One of these suns making the rose its heaven;
 And in a moment's space,
 (O marvels most sublime!)
 With deluges of light,
 And in a lily's form,
 Rise from that lovely virgin bosom blest:
 Can suns be lilies then,
 And lilies children of the maiden rose?

GOD THE FATHER.

The heavens too lofty, and too low the world;
 Suffice it that in vain
 Man's humble intellect
 Attempts to sound the depth of deeds divine;
 Press in the fond embraces of thy heart
 The consort of thy bosom,
 And let her name be Eve.

ADAM. O my beloved companion,
 Support of my existence,
 My glory and my power,
 Flesh of my flesh, and of my bone the bone,
 Behold I clasp thy bosom
 In plenitude of pure and hallow'd love.

GOD THE FATHER.

I leave you now, my children; rest in peace,
 Receive my blessing, and so fruitful prove
 That for your offspring earth may scarce suffice!
 Man, be thou lord of all that now the sun
 Warms or the ocean laves; impose a name
 On every thing that flies, or runs, or swims.
 Now through the ear descending to your soul
 Receive the immutable decree; hear, Adam,
 Let thy companion hear, and in your hearts,
 Made the abode of love,
 Cherish the mighty world!
 Of fruits whatever from a spreading branch
 Each copious tree may offer to your hands,
 Of dainty viands whatsoe'er abound
 In this delightful garden,
 This paradise of flowers

The gay delight of man,
 The treasure of the earth,
 The wonder of the world, the work of God,
 These, O my son, these thou art free to taste
 But of the tree comprising good and evil,
 Under the pain of dying
 To him who knows not death,
 Be now the fruit forbidden!
 I leave ye now, and through my airy road,
 Departing from the world, return to heaven.

THE SERAPHIM SING.

Let every airy cloud on earth descend,
 And luminous and light
 Repose with God upon this glowing sphere!
 Then let the stars descend,
 Descend the moon and sun,
 Forming bright steps to the empyreal world,
 And each rejoice that the supreme Creator
 Has deign'd to visit what his hand produced.

ADAM. O scene of splendour, viewing which I see
 The glories of my God in lovelier light,
 How through my eyes do you console my heart!
 See, at a single nod of our great Sire
 (Dear partner of my life),
 Fire bursting forth with elemental power!
 The sea, heaven, earth, their properties assume,
 And air grows air, although there were before
 Nor fire, nor heaven, nor air, nor earth, nor sea.
 Behold the azure sky, in which oft-times
 The lovely glittering star
 Shall wake the dawn, attired in heavenly light,
 The herald of the morn,
 To spread the boundless lustre of the day;
 Then shall the radiant sun,
 To gladden all the world,
 Diffuse abroad his energy of light;
 And when his eye is weary of the earth,
 The pure and silvery moon
 And the minuter stars
 Shall form the pomp of night.
 Behold where fire o'er every element,
 Lucid and light, assumes its lofty seat!
 Behold the simple field of spotless air
 Made the support of variegated birds,
 That with their tuneful notes
 Guide the delightful hours!
 See the great bosom of the fertile earth
 With flowers embellish'd and with fruits mature!
 See on her verdant brow she seems to bear

Hills as her crown, and as her sceptre trees !
Behold the ocean's fair cerulean plain,
That 'midst its humid sands and vales profound,
And 'midst its silent and its scaly tribes,
Rolls over buried gold and precious pearl,
And crimson coral raising to the sky
Its wavy head, with herbs and amber crown'd !
Stupendous all proclaim
Their Maker's power and glory.

EVE. All manifest thy might,
O Architect divine !

ADAM. Dear partner, let us go
Where to invite our step
God's other wonders shine, a countless tribe.

SCENE THE SECOND.

LUCIFER. Who from my dark abyss
Calls me to gaze on this excess of light ?
What miracles unseen
Show'st thou to me, O God ?
Art thou then tired of residence in heaven ?
Why hast thou form'd on earth
This lovely paradise ?
And wherefore place in it
Two earthly demi-gods of human mould ?
Say thou vile Architect,
Forming thy work of dust,
What will befall this naked helpless man,
The sole inhabitant of glens and woods ?
Does he then dream of treading on the stars ?
Heaven is impoverish'd, and I, alone
The cause, enjoy the ruin I produced.
Let him unite above
Star upon star, moon, sun,
And let his Godhead toil
To re-adorn and re-illumine his heaven !
Since in the end derision
Shall prove his works, and all his efforts, vain :
For Lucifer alone was that full light
Which scatter'd radiance o'er the plains of heaven
But these his present fires are shade and smoke,
Base counterfeits of my more potent beams.
I reckon not what he means to make his heaven,
Nor care I what his creature man may be.
Too obstinate and firm
Is my undaunted thought,
In proving that I am implacable
'Gainst heaven, 'gainst man, the angels, and their God

SCENE THE THIRD.

SATAN, BEELZEBUB, and LUCIFER.

SATAN. To light, to light raise the embattled brow,
 A symbol of the firm and generous heart
 That ardent dwells in the unconquer'd breast!
 Must we then suffer such excessive wrong?
 And shall we not with hands, thus talon-arm'd,
 Tear out the stars from their celestial seat;
 And, as our sign of conquest,
 Down in our dark abyss
 Shall we not force the sun and moon to blaze,
 Since we are those, who in dread feats of arms
 Warring amongst the stars,
 Made the bright face of heaven turn pale with fear?
 To arms! to arms! redoubted Beelzebub!
 Ere yet 'tis heard around,
 To our great wrong and memorable shame,
 That by the race of man (mean child of clay)
 The stars expect a new sublimity.

BEELZEBUB. I burn with such fierce flame,
 Such stormy venom deluges my soul,
 That with intestine rage [ning,
 My groans like thunder sound, my looks are light-
 And my extorted tears are fiery showers!
 'Tis needful therefore from my brow to shake
 The hissing serpents that o'ershade my visage,
 To gaze upon these mighty works of heaven,
 And the new demi-gods.
 Silent be he, who thinks
 (Now that this man is form'd)
 To imitate his voice and thus exclaim,
 Distressful Satan, ye unhappy spirits,
 How wretched is your lot, from being first,
 Fallen and degenerate, lost as ye are,
 Heaven was your station once, your seat the stars,
 And your great Maker God!
 Now abject wretches, having lost for ever,
 Eternal morn and each celestial light,
 Heaven calls you now the denizens of woe.
 Instead of moving in the solar road,
 You press the plains of everlasting night;
 And for your golden tresses
 And looks angelical,
 Your locks are snaky, and your glance malign,
 Your burning lips a murky vapour breathe,
 And every tongue now teems with blasphemy;
 And all blaspheming raise
 A cloud sulphureous of foam and fire;

Arm'd with the eagle's talon, feet of goat,
 And dragon's wing, your residence in fire,
 Profoundest Tartarus unblest and dark,
 The theatre of anguish,
 That shuts itself against the beams of day!
 Since the dread angel, born to brook no law,
 To desolate the sky,
 And raise the powers of noll,
 Ought to breathe sanguine fire, and on his brow
 Display the ensign of sublimest horror. [beak,

SATAN. Though arm'd with talons keen, and eagle
 Snaky our tresses, and our aspect fierce,
 Cloven our feet, our frames with horror plumed,
 And though our deep abode
 Be fix'd in shadowy scenes of darkest night,
 Let us be angels still in dignity;
 As far surpassing others as the Lord
 Of highest power, his low and humble slaves.
 If far from heaven our pennons we expand,
 Let us remember still
 That we alone are lords, and they are slaves,
 And that resigning meaner seats in heaven,
 We in their stead have raised a royal throne
 Immense and massy, where the mighty chief
 Of all our legions higher lifts his brow
 Than the proud mountain that upholds your heaven;
 And there with heaven still waging endless war,
 Threatening the stars, our adversaries ever,
 Bears a dread sceptre kindling into flame,
 That, while he wheels it round, darts forth a blaze
 More dazzling than the sun's meridian ray.

LUCIFER. 'Tis time to show my power, my brave
 compeers,
 Magnanimous and mighty;
 Angels endow'd with martial potency,
 I know the grief that gives you living death,
 Is to see man exalted
 To stations so sublime,
 That all created things to him submit;
 Since ye already doubt,
 That to those lofty seats of flaming glory
 (Our treasure once and pride, but now renounced)
 This pair shall one day rise,
 With all the numerous train
 Of their posterity.

SATAN. Great Lord of the infernal deep abyss,
 To thee I bow, and speak
 The anguish of my soul,
 That for this man grows hourly more severe,
 Fearing the Incarnation of the Word.

LUCIFER. Can it be true, that from so litte dust
 A deity shall rise!
 That flesh, that deity, that lofty power,
 That chains us to the deep?
 To this vile clod of earth,
 He who himself yet claims to be adored?
 Shall angels then do homage thus to men?
 And can then flesh impure
 Give to angelic nature higher powers?
 Can it be true, and to devise the mode
 Escape our intellect, ours who so dear
 Have bought the boast of wisdom?
 I yet am He, I am,
 Who would not suffer, that above in heaven,
 Your lofty nature should submit to outrage,
 When that insensate wish
 Possess'd the tyrant of the starry throne,
 That you should prostrate fall,
 Before the Incarnate Word:
 I am that Spirit, I, who for your sake
 Collecting dauntless courage, to the north
 Led you far distant from the senseless will
 Of him who boasts to have created heaven.
 And ye are those, your ardour speaks you well,
 And your bold hearts, that o'er the host of heaven
 Gave me assurance of proud victory.
 Arise! let glory's flame
 Blaze in your breast; nor be it ever heard,
 That him whom ye disdain
 To worship in the sky,
 Ye stoop to worship in the depth of hell!
 Such were your oaths to me,
 By your inestimable worth in arms,
 Your worth, alas, so great
 That heaven itself deserved not to enjoy it.
 Oh, 'twere an outrage and a shame too great
 Were we not ready to revenge it all!
 I see already, flaming in your looks,
 The matchless valour of your ardent hearts;
 Already see your pinions spread in air,
 To overwhelm the world and highest heaven,
 That, all creation sunk in the abyss,
 This mortal may be found
 Instantly crush'd, and buried in his birth.

SATAN. At length pronounce thy orders!
 Say what thou wilt, and with a hundred tongues
 Speak, speak! that instant in a hundred works
 Satan may toil, and hell strain all her powers. [way

LUCIFER. Behold, to smoothe the rough and arduous
 By which they deem'd they may ascend to glory,

Behold a God assumes
 A human form in vain!
 A mode too prompt and easy,
 To crush the race of mortals,
 The ancient God affords to new-born man.
 Nature herself too much inclines, or rather
 Forces this creature, to support his life,
 Frequent to feed on various viands; hence,
 Since on delicious dainties
 His bitter fall depends,
 He may be tempted now to fruit forbidden,
 And by the paths of death,
 As he was nothing once, return to nothing.

BEELZEBUB. Great Angel! greatly thought!

LUCIFER. Rather the noble spirit
 Of higher towering thought prompts me to speak,
 That God perchance indignant that his hands
 Have stoop'd to stain themselves in abject clay,
 Seeing how different angel is from man,
 Repenting of his work,
 Forbad him to support his frail existence
 Upon this sweet allurements; hence to sin
 Prompted by natural motives, though tyrannic,
 He should himself the earth's destroyer prove,
 Converting his vile clay to dust again;
 And plucking up again
 The rooted world, thus to the highest heaven
 Open a faithful passage,
 Repenting of his wrong to us of old
 Its ornaments sublime!

SATAN. Pardon, O pardon, if my humble thought,
 Aspiring by my tongue
 Too high, perhaps offend your sovereign ear!
 Long as this man shall rest
 Alive, and breathe on earth,
 Exhausted we must bear
 Fierce war, in endless terror of the Word.

LUCIFER. Man yet shall rest alive, he yet shall
 breathe,
 And sinning even to death,
 This new-made race of mortals
 Shall cover all the earth,
 And reign o'er all its creatures;
 His soul shall prove eternal,
 The image of his God.

Yet shall the Incarnate Word, I trust, be foil'd.

BEELZEBUB. Oh! precious tidings to angelic ears,
 That heal the wounds of all our shatter'd host.

LUCIFER. Let man exist to sin, since he by sinning
 Shall make the weight of sin his heritage,

Which shall be in his race
 Proclaim'd original;
 So that mankind existing but to sin,
 And sinning still to death,
 And still to error born,
 In evil hour the Word
 Will wear the sinner's form, if rightly deem'd
 The enemy of sin.
 Now rise, ye Spirits, from the dark abyss,
 You who would rest assured
 That man the sinner is now doom'd to death.

SCENE THE FOURTH

MELECANO, LURCONE, LUCIFER, SATAN, BIELZEEUB.

MELECANO. Command us, mighty Lord; what art
 thy wishes?

Wouldst thou extinguish the new-risen sun?
 Behold what stores I bring
 Of darkness and of fire!
 Alas! with fury Melecano burns.

LURCONE. Behold Lurcone, thou supreme of hell,
 Who 'gainst the highest heaven
 Pants to direct his rage, whence light of limb,
 Though loaded deep with wrath,
 He stands with threatening aspect in thy presence.

LUCIFER. Thou, Melecan, assume the name of
 Pride;

Lurcone, thou of Envy, both united
 (Since power combined with power
 Acquires new force) to man direct your way:
 Nor him alone essay; it is my will
 That woman also mourn;
 Contrive that she may murmur at her God,
 Because in birth not prior to the man;
 Since every future man is now ordain'd
 To draw his life from woman, with such thoughts
 Let her wax envious, that she cannot soar
 Above the man, as high as now below him.
 Hence, Lurcon, be it thine to make her proud;
 Let her give law to her Creator God,
 Wishing o'er man priority of birth. [ness,

MELECANO. Behold, where Melecan, a dog in fierce-
 The savage dog of hell,
 Darts growling to his prey!
 He flies, and he returns
 All cover'd and all drench'd with human gore.

LURCONE. I rapid too depart,
 And, on a swifter wing
 Than through the cloudless air
 Darts the keen eagle to his earthly prey.
 Behold, I too return;
 My beak with carnage fill'd, and talons full.

LUCIFER. Haste, Arfarat and Ruspican, rise all,
 Rise from the centre to survey the earth!

SCENE THE FIFTH.

RUSPICAN, ARFARAT, LUCIFER, SATAN, BEELZEBUB.

RUSPICAN. Soon as I heard the name of Ruspican,
 With rapid pinions spread, I sought the skies,
 To bend before the great Tartarean chief,
 And aggravate the woes
 Of this new mortal, blest with air and light.

ARFARAT. Scarce had thy mighty voice
 Re-echoed through the deep,
 When the Tartarean fires
 Flying I left for this serener sky,
 Forth from my lips, and heart,
 Breathing fierce rancour 'gainst the life of man.

LUCIFER. Fly, Ruspican, with all your force and
 fury!

Since now I call thee by the name of Anger;
 Find Eve, and tell her that the fair endowment
 Of her free will, deserves not she should live
 In vassalage to man;
 That she alone in value far exceeds
 All that the sun in his bright circle warms;
 That she from flesh, man from the meaner dust,
 Arose to life—in the fair garden she
 Created pure, he in the baser field.

RUSPICAN. I joy to change the name of Ruspican
 For Anger, dark and deadly:
 Hence now, by my tremendous aid, destructive
 And deadly be this day!

Behold I go with all my force and fury;
 Behold I now transfuse
 My anger all into the breast of woman!

LUCIFER. Of Avarice I give,
 O Arfarat, to thee the name and works;
 Go, see, contend, and conquer!
 Contrive that wandering Eve,
 With down-cast eyes, may in the fruitful garden
 Search with solicitude for hidden treasure:
 Then stimulate her heart

To wish no other Lord,
Except herself, of Eden and the world.

ARFARAT. See me already plumed
With wings of gems and gold;
See with an eye of sapphire
I gaze upon the fair;
Behold, to her I speak,
With lips that emulate the ruby's lustre.
Receive now as thy own
(Thus I accost her) all the world's vast wealth.
If she reject my gift,
Then will I tempt her with a shower of pearls,
A fashion yet unknown;
Thus will she melt, and thus I hope at last
In chains of gold to drag her to destruction.

LUCIFER. Rise Guliar, Dulciato, and Maltia!
To make the band of enemies complete,
That, like a deadly hydra,
Shall dart against this man
Your seven crests portentous and terrific.

SCENE THE SIXTH.

MALTIA, DULCIATO, GULIAR, LUCIFER, SATAN,
BEELZEBUB.

BEHOLD! we come with emulation fierce
To your severe command:
In prompt obedience let us rise to heaven;
Let us with wrath assail
This human enemy of abject clay.

LUCIFER. Maltia, thou shalt take the name of Sloth;
Sudden invest thyself with drowsy charms
And mischievous repose;
Now wait on Eve, in slothfulness absorb'd,
Let all this pomp of flowers,
And all these tuneful birds,
Be held by her in scorn;
And from her consort flying,
Now let her feel no wishes but for death.

MALTIA. What shall I say? shall I, to others mute,
Announce to thee my sanguinary works;
Savage and silent, I
Would be loquacious in my deeds alone.

LUCIFER. Thee, Dulciato, we name Luxury;
Haste thou to Eve, and fill her with desires
To decorate her fragile form with flowers,
To bind her tresses with a golden fillet,

With various vain devices to allure
 A new-found paramour ;
 And to her heart suggest,
 That to exchange her love may prove delightful.

DULCIATO. Can Lord so mighty, from his humble
 slave

Demand no higher task ?
 The way to purchase honour
 Now will I teach all hell,
 By the completion of my glorious triumph.
 Already Eve beside a crystal fount
 Exults to vanquish the vermilion rose
 With cheeks of sweeter bloom,
 And to exceed the lily
 By her yet whiter bosom ;
 Now beauteous threads of gold
 She thinks her tresses floating in the air ;
 Now amorous and charming,
 Her radiant eyes she reckons suns of love,
 Fit to inflame the very coldest heart.

LUCIFER. Gular, be thou call'd Gluttony ; now go,
 Reveal to Eve that the forbidden fruit
 Is manna all within,
 And that such food in heaven
 Forms the repast of angels and of God.

GULAR. Of all the powerful foes
 Leagued against man, Gular is only he
 Who can induce him to oppose his Maker ;
 Hence rapidly I fly
 To work the woe of mortals.

SATAN. To arms, to arms ! to ruin and to blood !
 Yes, now to blood, infernal leeches all !
 Again, again proclaiming war to heaven ;
 And let us put to flight
 Every audacious foe
 That ventures to disturb our ancient peace.

BEELZEBUB. Now, now, great chief, with feet
 That testify thy triumph,
 I see thee crush the sun,
 The moon, and all the stars ;
 For where thy radiance shines,
 O Lucifer ! all other beams are blind.

LUCIFER. Away. Heaven shudders at the mighty
 ruin
 That threatens it from our infernal host ;
 Already I behold the moon opaque,
 And light-supplying sun,
 The wandering stars, and fix'd,
 With terror pale, and sinking in eclipse.

ACT II.

SCENE THE FIRST.

CHORUS OF ANGELS SINGING.

Now let us garlands weave
Of all the fairest flowers,
Now at this early dawn,
For new-made man, and his companion dear;
Let all with festive joy,
And with melodious song,
Of the great Architect
Applaud this noblest work,
And speak the joyous sound,
Man is the wonder both of earth and heaven.

FIRST ANGEL.

Your warbling now suspend,
You pure angelic progeny of God,
Behold the labour emulous of heaven!
Behold the woody scene
Deck'd with a thousand flowers of grace divine;
Here man resides, here ought he to enjoy
In his fair mate eternity of bliss.

SECOND ANGEL.

How exquisitely sweet
This rich display of flowers,
This airy wild of fragrance,
So lovely to the eye,
And to the sense so sweet.

THIRD ANGEL.

O the sublime Creator,
How marvellous his works, and more his power!
Such is the sacred flame
Of his celestial love,
Not able to confine it in himself,
He breathed, as fruitful sparks
From his creative breast,
The angels, heaven, man, woman, and the world.

FOURTH ANGEL.

Yes, mighty Lord! yes, hallow'd Love divine!
Who, ever in thyself completely blest,
Unconscious of a want,
Who from thyself alone, and at thy will,
Bright with benignant flames,
Without the aid of matter or of form,

By efficacious power
 Hast of mere nothing form'd
 The whole angelic host ;
 With potency endow'd,
 And that momentous gift,
 Either by sin to fall,
 Or by volition stand.

FIFTH ANGEL.

Hence, our Almighty Maker,
 To render us more worthy of his heaven,
 And to confirm us in eternal grace,
 Presented to our homage
 The pure Incarnate Word ;
 That as a recompense for hallow'd toil
 So worthily achieved,
 We might adore him humble ;
 For there's a written law
 In the records of heaven,
 That not a work of God that breathes and lives,
 And is endow'd with reason,
 Shall hold a seat in heaven,
 If it incline not first, with holy zeal,
 In tender adoration to the Word.

SIXTH ANGEL.

Justly each spirit in the realms above,
 And all of mortal race,
 And every foe to heaven,
 Should bow the knee in reverence of the Word ;
 Since this is he whom from eternity
 God in the awful depth
 Of his sublime and fruitful mind produced ;
 He is not accident, but substance true,
 As rare as perfect, and as truly great
 As his high Author holy and divine.

SEVENTH ANGEL.

This living Word, image express of God,
 Is a resemblance of his mighty substance ;
 Whence he is call'd the Son, the Son of God,
 Even as the Father, God ;
 The generated Word
 By generation yields not unto time,
 Since from eternity the eternal Father
 Produced this Son, whence he rejoices there,
 Great offspring of great Father there for ever
 For ever he is born ;
 There he is fed, and foster'd
 With plenitude of grace
 Imparted by his Sire :

There was the Father ever, and the Son
 Was ever at his side, or in the Father ;
 Nor younger is the Son
 Than his Almighty Sire,
 Nor elder is the Father
 Than his eternal Son.

EIGHTH ANGEL.

O Son, O Sire, O God, O Man, O Word,
 Let all, with bended knee,
 With humble adoration reverence you !

NINTH ANGEL.

O Lucifer, now doom'd to endless pain,
 Hadst thou been join'd with us
 In worship of the Word,
 How hadst thou now been blessed in thy God !
 But thou in pride alone, yes, thou alone
 In thy great wisdom foolish,
 Hast scorn'd the Paragon,
 And would'st not reverence the Incarnate God ;
 Whence by thy folly thou hast fallen as far
 As thy proud soul expected to ascend.

TENTH ANGEL.

Monster of fierceness, dwell
 In thy obscure recess ;
 And for thy weighty crime
 Incessant feel and infinite thy pain,
 For infinite has been thy vast offence.

ELEVENTH ANGEL.

Reside for ever in the deep abyss ;
 For well the world's eternal Master knows
 Again to fill those high celestial seats,
 That by your ruin you have vacant left ;
 Behold man fashion'd from the earth, who lives,
 Like plants that vegetate ;
 See in a moment's space
 How the pure breath of life,
 Breathed on his visage by the power divine,
 Endows the wondrous creature with a soul,
 A pure immortal soul,
 That graced, and lovely with exalted powers,
 Shines the great faithful image of its God.
 Behold, it has the gift to merit highly,
 The option to deserve or heaven or hell,
 In free-will perfect, as the first of angels.

TWELFTH ANGEL.

Yes, man alone was form'd in just derision
 Of all the infernal host.

As lord of this frail world and all that lives,
 The ornament of all,
 The miracle of nature,
 The perfect heir of heaven,
 Related to the angels,
 Adopted son of God,
 And semblance of the Holy Trinity ;
 What could'st thou hope for more, what more attain,
 Creature miraculous,
 In whom the eternal Lord
 Has now vouchsafed to signalize his power ?

THIRTEENTH ANGEL.

How singular and worthy is his form,
 Upright in stature, meek in dignity ;
 Well fashion'd are his limbs, and his complexion
 Well temper'd, with a high majestic brow,
 A brow turn'd upward to his native sky ;
 In language eloquent, in thought sublime,
 For contemplation of his Maker form'd.

FOURTEENTH ANGEL.

Placed in a state of innocence is man ;
 Primeval justice is his blessed gift ;
 Hence are his senses to his reason subject,
 His body to his mind,
 Enjoying reason as his prime endowment,

FIFTEENTH ANGEL.

Supernal love held him too highly dear,
 To let him dwell alone :
 And thence of lovely woman
 (Fair faithful aid) bestow'd on man the gift
 Adam, 'tis thine alone
 To keep thy duty to thy Lord unstain'd ;
 In his command of the forbidden fruit,
 Thy gift of freedom keep inviolate ;
 Since he who fashion'd thee, without thy aid,
 Think not without thy aid he means to save thee !
 But since, descending from the heights of heaven,
 We come as kind attendants upon man,
 Now let us haste to Eden's flowery banks.

ALL THE ANGELS SING.

Now take we happy flight
 To Paradise, adorn'd with fairest flowers ;
 There let us almost worship
 The mighty lord of this transcendent world,
 And joyous let us sing
 This flowery heaven, and Adam as its god.

SCENE THE SECOND.

ADAM. O mighty Lord of mighty things sublime
 O my supreme Creator!
 O bounteous in thy love
 To me thy humble servant! such rare blessings
 With liberal hand thou givest;
 Where'er I turn my eyes,
 I see myself revered
 Approach ye animals that range the field!
 And ye now close your variegated wings,
 Ye pleasing birds! in me you look on Adam,
 On him ordain'd to name
 All things that gracious God has made for man;
 And praise, with justice praise
 Him who created me, who made you all,
 And in his bounteous love with me rejoice.
 But what do I behold? blest that I am,
 My dear, my sweet companion!
 Who comes to hail me with a gift of flowers,
 And with these sylvan honours crown my brow.
 Go, stately lion, go! and thou with scales
 Impenetrable arm'd
 Rhinoceros, whose pride can strike to earth
 The unconquer'd elephant!
 Thou fiery courser bound along the fields,
 And with thy neighing shake the echoing vale;
 Thou camel, and all here, or beast or bird,
 Retire, in homage to approaching Eve!

EVE. O what delight more dear,
 Than that which Adam in my sight enjoys,
 Draws him far off from me? Ye tender flowers,
 Where may I find on you
 The traces of his step?

LURCONE. See man and woman! hide thyself and
 watch!

ADAM. No more fatigue my eyes,
 Nor with thy animated glances dart,
 Such radiant lightning round;
 Turn the clear heaven of thy serener face,
 To him who loves its light;
 See thy beloved Adam,
 Behold him, my sweet love:
 O thou, who art alone
 Joy of the world, and dear delight of man!

LURCONE. Dread the approach of evil!

GULIAR. Dread the deceit of hell!

EVE. By sovereign content
 I feel my tongue enchain'd;
 But though my voice be mute,

My countenance may seem more eloquent,
Expressing, though in silence, all my joy.

ADAM. O my companion dear!

LURCONE. And soon perchance thy foe!

ADAM. O thou my sweetest life!

GULIAR. Perchance thy bitter death!

EVE. Take, gentle Adam, from my hand these
flowers;

With these, my gift, let me entwine thy locks.

ADAM. Ye lilies and ye shrubs of snowy hue,

Jasmine as ivory pure,

Ye spotless graces of the shining field;

And thou most lovely rose

Of tint most delicate,

Fair consort of the morn,

Delighted to imbibe

The genial dew of heaven,

Rich vegetation's vermil-tinctured gem,

April's enchanting herald,

Thou flower supremely blest,

And queen of all the flowers,

Thou form'st around my locks

A garland of such fragrance,

That up to heaven itself

Thy balmy sweets ascend.

Let us in pure embraces

So twine ourselves, my love,

That we may seem united,

One well-compact and intricate acanthus.

LURCONE. Soon shall the fetters of infernal toil

So spread around ye both

The indissoluble bond,

No mortal effort shall have power to break!

EVE. Now, that with flowers so lovely

We have adorn'd our tresses,

Here let us both with humble reverence kneel,

And praise our mighty Maker.

From this my thirsting heart

No longer can refrain.

ADAM. At thy engaging words,

And thy pure heart's desire,

On these pure herbs and flowers

I bend my willing knee in hallow'd bliss.

LURCONE. Away! far off must I

From act so meekly just

Furious depart, and leave the light of day.

GULIAR. I must partake thy flight,

And follow thee, alas! surcharged with grief.

ADAM. Now that these herbs and flowers to our

Such easy rest afford,

[bent knees]

Let us with zealous ardour raise our eyes,
 Contemplating with praise our mighty Maker!
 First then, devout and favour'd Eve, do thou
 With sacred notes invite
 To deeds so fair thy Adam.

EVE. My Lord Omnipotent,
 In his celestial essence
 Is first, supreme, unlimited, alone,
 Eternal, uncompounded,
 He no beginning had, no end will have.

ADAM. My sovereign Lord, so great,
 Is irresistible, terrific, just,
 Gracious, benign, indulgent,
 Divine, unspotted, holy, loving, good,
 In justice most revered,
 Ancient of days, in his sublimest court.

EVE. He rests in highest heaven,
 Yet more exalted in his boundless self;
 Thence his all-searching eye looks down on all;
 Nought is from him conceal'd
 Since all exists in him:
 Without him nothing could retain existence,
 Nor is there aught that he
 For his perfection needs,
 Except himself alone.

ADAM. He every place pervades,
 But is confined in none;
 In him the limits of all grandeur lie,
 But he exists unlimited by space.

EVE. Above the universe himself he raised,
 Yet he behind it rests;
 The whole he now encircles, now pervades,
 Now dwells apart from all,
 So great, the universe
 To comprehend him fails.

ADAM. If he to all inclines,
 In his just balance all he justly weighs;
 From him if all things flow,
 All things in him acknowledge their support,
 But he on nothing rests.

EVE. To time my great director is not subject,
 For time in him sees no vicissitude:
 In awful and sublime eternity
 One being stands for ever;
 For ever stands one instant,
 And hence this power assumes the name of God

ADAM. It is indeed a truth,
 That my eternal mighty Lord is God;
 This deity incomprehensible
 That, ere the heaven was made,

I!welt only in himself, and heaven in him.
 Eve, let us joyous rise; in other scenes,
 With admiration of celestial splendour
 And of this lovely world,
 With notes of hallow'd bliss
 Let us again make the glad air resound.

EVE. Lead on, my faithful guide;
 Quick is my willing foot to follow thee,
 Since my fond soul believes
 That I in praising heaven to heaven ascend;
 So my pure bosom feels
 Full of divine content.

ADAM. To speak on every theme
 Our mighty Maker made thee eloquent,
 So that in praising heaven thou seemest there.
 My fair associate! treasure of my life!
 Upon the wings of this exalted praise
 Devotion soars so high, that if her feet
 Rest on the earth, her spirit reaches heaven.

SCENE THE THIRD.

The SERPENT, SATAN, SPIRITS.

SERPENT. To arms, to battle, O ye sons of power!
 Ye warring spirits of the infernal field!
 A new and wondrous war
 Awaits you now, within the lists of earth;
 Most strange indeed the mode
 Of warring there, if triumph, war's great end,
 Proves its beginning now.
 Behold the sun himself turn pale with terror,
 Behold the day obscured!
 Behold each rapid bird directs his flight
 Where thickest foliage spreads,
 But shelter seeks in vain;
 The leaves of every bough,
 As with a palsy struck,
 Affright him more, and urge his wings to flight.
 I would not as a warrior take the field
 Against the demi-goddess girt with angels,
 Since she has now been used
 To gaze on spirits tender and benign,
 Not such as I, of semblance rough and fierce,
 For battles born to subjugate the sky.
 In human form I would not
 Defy her to a great important conflict,
 The world she knows contains one only man.

Nor would I of the tiger
 Or the imperious lion
 Or other animal assume the shape ;
 For well she knows they could not reason with her,
 Who are of reason void.
 To make her knowledge vain,
 That I exist to the eternal Maker
 A source of endless fear,
 Wrapt in the painted serpent's scaly folds,
 Part of myself I hide, giving the rest
 A human semblance and a damsel's face.
 Great things I tell thee, and behold I see
 My adversary prompt to parley with me.
 Of novelty to hear
 How eager woman is!
 Now, now I lose my tongue,
 And shall entangle her in many a snare.
 SATAN. But what discordant sound
 Rises from hell, where all was lately concord ?
 Why do hoarse trumpets bellow through the deep ?

SCENE THE FOURTH.

VOLAN, *the SERPENT*, SPIRITS, SATAN.

VOLAN. Great lord, ordain'd to found infernal
 realms,
 And look with scorn upon the pomp of heaven,
 Behold thy Volan fly
 To pay his homage at thy scaly feet!
 The chieftains of Avernus,
 The prime infernal powers
 To rise in rivalry
 Of heaven in all, as in that lofty seat,
 (The Word to us reveal'd,
 The source of such great strife)
 They wish, that on the earth
 A goddess should prepare a throne for man,
 And lead him to contemn
 His own Almighty Maker :
 Yet more the inhabitants of fire now wish
 That having conquer'd man,
 And with such triumph gay,
 To the great realms of deep and endless flames
 Ye both with exultation may descend :
 Then shall I see around
 Hell dart its rays, and hold the sun in scorn.
 But if this man resist,

Then losing every hope
 Of farther victory,
 They wish that on the throne
 Of triumph he may as a victor sit,
 Who teaches it to move,
 And thou perform the office
 With an afflicted partner,
 With him, who labours to conduct the car ;
 That cloth'd in horrid pomp
 The region of Avernus
 May speak itself the seat of endless pain,
 And, at the sound of inauspicious trumpets,
 The heavens may shake, the universe re-echo.

SCENE THE FIFTH

VAIN GLORY *drawn by a Giant*, VOLAN, *the SERPENT*,
 SATAN and SPIRITS.

VAIN GLORY. King of Avernus, at this harp's glad
 sound

I weave a starry garland for thy locks,
 For well I see thy lovely scales portend
 Honour to me, ruin and shame to man.
 I am Vain Glory, and I sit on high,
 Exulting Victress of the mighty Giant :
 He has his front in heaven, on earth his feet,
 A faithful image of man's mighty worth :
 But shake not thou with fear! strong as he is,
 So brittle is the crown of glass he wears
 That at my breath, which drives him fiercely on,
 Man loses power, and falls a prey to death.

SERPENT. Angel, or Goddess, from thy lofty triumph
 Descend with me at the desire of hell!
 Hasten to a human conflict ;
 You all so light and quick,
 That by your movement not a leaf is shaken
 In all these woods around,
 Your mighty triumphs now together hide ;
 Now that in silence we may pass unseen,
 Quick let us enter neighbouring paradise.

VAIN GLORY. Wherefore delay? Point out the
 Since prompt to follow thee, [path we go ;
 Full as I am of haughtiness and pride,
 With expeditious foot
 I will advance
 Among these herbs and flowers ;
 And let infernal laurels
 Circle thy towering crest and circle mine!

Q

SERPENT What tribes of beautiful flowers,
 And plants now new and vivid!
 How desolate shall I
 Soon make these verdant scenes of plant and flower!
 Behold! how with my foot
 I now as much depress them,
 As they shoot forth with pride to rear their heads.
 Behold! their humid life
 I wither with my step of blasting fire.
 How I enjoy, as I advance through these
 Fair bowers of rapid growth,
 To poison with my breath the leaf and flower,
 Embittering all these sweet and blooming fruits.
 We are arrived; behold the lovely tree
 Prohibited by heaven;
 There mount, and be embower'd
 In the thick foliage of a wood so fair!

VAIN GLORY. See, I prepare to climb:
 I am already high,
 And in the leaves conceal'd.
 Climb thou, great chief, and rapidly encircle,
 And with thy scaly serpent train ascend
 The tree; be quick, since now arising higher
 I can discern where lonely Eve advances.

SERPENT. Behold, enraged I twine around the trunk
 With these my painted and empoison'd folds;
 Behold, I breathe towards this woman, love,
 Though hate is in my heart:
 Behold me now; more beautiful than ever,
 Though now of each pestiferous cruel monster,
 In poison and in rage, I am the model;
 Now I behold her, now
 In silence I conceal my gift of speech,
 Among these leaves embower'd.

SCENE THE SIXTH.

EVE, SERPENT, and VAIN GLORY.

EVE. I ought, the servant of a mighty Lord,
 A servant low and humble,
 With reverential knee bending to earth,
 I ought to praise the boundless love of him,
 Since he has made me queen
 Of all the sun delights to view on earth.
 But if to heaven I raise my eyes and heart,
 Clearly can Eve not see
 She was created for these great, eternal,
 Celestial miracles?

So that in spirit or in mortal frame,
She ever must enjoy or earth or heaven.
Hence this fair flowering tree
Wreathing abroad its widely branching arms,
As if desirous to contend with heaven,
Seems willing in my locks
To spread a shining heaven of verdant leaves :
And if I pass among the herbs and flowers,
Those, I behold, that by my step are press'd
Arise more beautiful ; the very buds
Expand, to form festoons
To decorate the grassy scene around.
Other new flowers with freshest beauty fair,
That stand from me sequester'd,
Form'd into groups or scatter'd in the vale,
Seem with delight to view me, and to say,
The neighbouring flowers rejoice
To give thy foot support,
But we, aspiring eagles,
From far behold thy visage,
Mild portraiture of the almighty form ;
While other plants and flowers,
Wishing that I may form my seat among them,
Above their native growth
So seem to raise themselves, that of sweet flowers
A fragrant hedge they form ;
And others in a thousand tender ties,
Form on the ground so intricate a snare,
That the incautious hand which aims to free
The captive foot, must be itself ensnared.
If food I wish, or draught,
Lo ! various fruit, lo ! honey, milk, and manna ;
Behold from many a fount and many a rill,
The crystal beauty of the cooling stream !
If melody, behold the tuneful birds,
Behold angelic bands !
If welcome day,
Or mild and wish'd-for night,
Behold the sun, behold the moon and stars !
If I a friend require,
Adam, sweet friend, replies ;
And if my God in heaven, the Eternal Maker
Dwells not unmindful, but regards my speech.
If creatures subject to my will I wish,
Lo ! at my side all subject to my will.
What more can I desire, what more obtain ?
Now nothing more, my Sovereign ;
Eve is with honour loaded.
But what's before me ? do I wake or dream ?
Among these boughs I see

A human visage fair ; what ! are there then
 More than myself and Adam,
 Who view the glorious sun ?
 O marvellous, though I am distant far,
 I yet discern the truth ; with arms, with hands,
 A human breast it has,
 The rest is serpent all ;
 O, how the sun, emblazing with his rays
 These gorgeous scales, with glowing colours bright,
 O'erwhelms my dazzled eyes !
 I would approach it.

SERPENT. Now, then, at length you see
 I have precisely ta'en the semblance fit,
 To overcome this woman.

EVE. The nearer I approach, more and more lovely
 His semblance seems of emerald and sapphire,
 Now ruby and now amethyst, and now
 Of jasper, pearl, and flaming chrysolite,
 Each fold it waving forms around the trunk
 Of this fair flowering tree !

SERPENT. I will assail my foe.
 Come to survey me better,
 Thou dazzler of the eye,
 Enchantress of the soul,
 Soft idol of the heart,
 Fair nymph, approach ! Lo, I display myself,
 Survey me all ; now satisfy thine eyes !
 View me attentive, paragon of beauty,
 Thou noblest ornament of all the world,
 Thou lovely pomp of nature,
 Thou little paradise,
 To whom all things do homage !
 Where lonely from thy friend, thy Adam, far
 Where art thou ? now advancing where
 The numerous bands of Angels
 Become such fond admirers of thy beauty ?
 Happy I deem myself, supremely happy,
 Since 'tis my blessed lot,
 With two fond eyes alone to gaze on that,
 Which, with unnumber'd eyes, heaven scarce surveys,
 Trust me, if all the loveliness of heaven
 Would wrap itself within a human veil,
 Nought but thy beauteous bosom
 Could form a mansion worthy such a guest.
 How well I see, full well,
 That she above with thy light agile feet
 Imprints her step in heaven, and there she smiles
 With thy enchanting lip,
 To scatter joy around those blessed spheres ;
 Yes, with thy lips above,

She breathes, she speaks, she pauses,
And with thine eyes communicates a lustre
To all that's fair in heaven or fair on earth.

EVE. And who art thou, so eager
To lavish praise on me?
Yet never did mine eyes see form like thine.

SERPENT. Can I be silent now?
Too much, too much, I pant
To please the lovely model of all grace.
Know, when the world was fashion'd out of nought,
And this most fruitful garden,
I was ordain'd to dwell a gardener here,
By him who cultivates
The fair celestial fields;
Here joyful I ascend,
To watch that no voracious bird may seize
On such delicious fruit;
Here it is my delight,
Though all be marvellously fair around,
Lily to blend with lily, rose with rose,
And now the fragrant hedge
To form, and now between the groups of flowers,
And o'er the tender herb
To guide the current of the crystal stream.
Oh what sweet scenes to captivate the eye
Of such a lovely virgin,
Will I disclose around!
Thou, if thou canst, return
To this alluring spot,
And ever with fresh myrtle and new flowers
More beauteous thou shalt find it;
This wondrous faculty I boast infused
By thy supernal Maker,
To guard in plant and flower their life and fragrance

EVE. Since I have found thee courteous
No less than wise, reveal to me thy name;
Speak it to me, unless
I seek to know too much.

SERPENT. Wisdom, I name myself,
Sometimes I Life am call'd,
For this my double nature, since I am
One part a serpent and the other human. [why

EVE. Strange things this day I hear; but tell me
Thou serpent art combined with human form?

SERPENT. I will inform thee; when the sovereign
On nothing resting, yet gave force to all, [God
To balance all things in an even scale
The sage of heaven desired,
And not from opposite extremities
To pass without a medium 'ustly founded:

Hence 'tween the brute and man
 It pleased him to create this serpent kind;
 And even this participates in reason,
 And with a human face has human speech.
 But what can fail to honour with submission
 The demi-god of earth?
 Oh! if proportion'd to thy charms, or equal
 To the desert of man,
 You had high knowledge, doubt not but in all
 Ye would be reckon'd as immortal gods;
 Since the prime power of lofty science is
 One of the first and greatest
 Of attributes divine; Oh, could this be,
 Descending from the base
 Of this engaging plant,
 How as a goddess should I here adore thee!

EVE. What, dost thou think so little then the sum
 Of knowledge given to man? does he not know
 Of every living herb and flower and plant,
 Of minerals and of unnumber'd gems,
 Of fish, of fowl, and every animal,
 In water or on earth, of fire, of air,
 Of this fair starry heaven,
 And of the moon and sun,
 The virtues most conceal'd?

SERPENT. Ah, this is nothing; since it only serves
 To make the common things of nature known;
 And I, although I am
 Greatly inferior in my rank to man,
 Yet, one by one, even I can number these.
 More worthy it would be
 To know both good and ill;
 This, this is the supreme
 Intelligence, and mysteries most high,
 That on the earth would make you like to God.

EVE. That which hath power sufficient to impart
 This knowledge so sublime of good and ill
 (But mixt with mortal anguish),
 Is this forbidden tree, on which thou sittest.

SERPENT. And tell me why a law
 So bitter rises from a fruit so sweet?
 Where, then, where is the sense
 That you so lately boasted as sublime?
 Observe, if it be just,
 That man so brave, so lovely, man that rules
 The world with skilful hand, man that so much
 Pleased his creating God, when power almighty
 Fashion'd the wonders both of earth and heaven,
 That man at last a little fruit should crush,
 And all be form'd for nothing, or at best

But for a moment's space ?

No, no, far from thee, far be such a doubt !

Let colour to thy cheek, and to thy lip

The banish'd rose return !

Say,—but I know—thy heart

Within thee speaks the language that I speak !

EVE. The Lord commanded me I should not *taste*
This fruit ; and to obey him is my joy.

SERPENT. If 'tis forbidden thee

To taste a fruit so fair,

Heaven does not choose that man should be a god.

But thou, with courtesy, to my kind voice

Lend an attentive ear : say, if your Maker

Required such strict obedience, that you might

Depend but on his word to move and guard you ;

Was there not power sufficient in the laws

Sublime of hope, of faith, and charity ?

Why then, fair creature, why, without occasion,

Thus should he multiply his laws for man,

For ever outraging with such a yoke

Your precious liberty, and of great lords

Making you slaves, nay, in one point inferior

Even to the savage beasts,

Whom he would not reduce to any law ?

Who does not know that loading you so much

With precepts, he has lessen'd the great blessing

Of joyous being, that your God first gave you ?

Perchance he dreaded that ye soon might grow

His equals both, in knowledge, and be gods ?

No, for though like to God you might become

By such experiment, the difference still

Between you must be great, since this your know.

And acquisition of divinity, [ledge.

Could be but imitation, and effect

Of the first cause divine that dwells above.

And can it then be true,

That such a vital hand

Can do a deadly deed ?

Oh hadst thou tasted this, how would'st thou gain

Advantage of the Lord, how then with him

Would thy conversing tongue

Accuse the latent mysteries of heaven !

Far other flowers, and other plants, and fields,

And elements, and spheres,

Far different suns, and different moons, and stars,

There are above, from those thou viewest here,

Buried below these ; all to thee are near,

Observe how near ! but at the very distance

This apple is from thee. Extend thy hand,

Boldly extend it,—ah ! why dost thou pause ?

EVE. What should I do? Who counsels me, O God?
 Hope bids me live, and fear at once destroys me.
 But say, how art thou able
 To know such glorious things exist above,
 And that on earth, one thus may equal God,
 By feeding on this apple,
 If thou in heaven wert never,
 And ne'er permitted of the fruit to taste?

SERPENT. Ah! is there ought I can deny to her
 Whose happiness I wish? Now listen to me.
 When of this garden I was made the keeper,
 By him who fashion'd thee,
 All he has said to thee, to me he said;
 And opening to me heaven's eternal bosom,
 With all his infinite celestial pomp,
 He satiated my eyes, and then thus spake:
 Thy paradise thou hast enjoy'd, O Serpent,
 No more thou shalt behold it; now retain
 Memory of heaven on earth,
 Which thou may'st do by feeding on such fruit.
 A heavenly seat alone is fit for man,
 For that's the seat of beauty;
 Since thou art partly man and partly brute,
 'Tis just thou dwell on earth;
 The world was made for various beasts to dwell in,
 He added, nor canst thou esteem it hard,
 Serpent and man, to dwell on earth for ever,
 Since thou already in thy human portion
 Most fully hast enjoy'd thy bliss above.
 Thus I eternal live,
 Forming my banquet of this savoury fruit,
 And paradise is open to my eyes,
 By the intelligence through me transfused
 From this delicious viand.

EVE. Alas! what should I do? to whom apply?
 My heart, what is thy counsel?

SERPENT. 'Tis true, thy sovereign has imposed upon
 Under the pain of death, [thee,
 To taste not of this fruit;
 And to secure from thee
 A dainty so delightful,
 The watchful guard he made me
 Of this forbidden tree;
 So that if I consent, both man and thou,
 His beautiful companion,
 May rise to equal God in happiness.
 'Tis but too true that to participate
 In food and beverage with savage beasts,
 Gives us in this similitude to them;
 It is not just you both,

Works of a mighty Maker,
Great offspring of great God,
Should in a base condition,
Among these groves and woods,
Lead a life equal to the lowest beast.

EVE. Ah! why art thou so eager
That I should taste of this forbidden food?

SERPENT. Wouldst thou that I should tell?

EVE. 'Tis all my wish.

SERPENT. Now lend thine ear, now arch,
With silent wonder, both thy beauteous brows!
For two proud joys of mine,
Not for thy good alone, I wish to make thee
This liberal overture, and swear to keep
Silence while thou shalt seize the fruit denied.
First to avenge that high unworthy wrong
Done me by God, in fashioning my shape;
For I was deem'd the refuse of his heaven,
For these my scaly parts,
That ever like a snake I trail behind;
And then, because he should to me alone
Have given this world, and o'er the numerous beasts
Have made me lord, not wholly of their kind;
But this my empire mighty and supreme,
O'er all these living things,
While man is doom'd
To breathe on vital air,
Must seem but low and servile vassalage;
Since man, and only man
Was chosen high and mighty lord of all
This wondrous scene, and he thus raised to grandeur
Was newly form'd of nought.
But when the fairest of all Eden's fruits
Is snatch'd and tasted, when you rise to gods,
'Tis just that both ascending from this world
Should reach the higher spheres;
So that on earth to make me
Of every creature lord,
Of human error I my virtue make:
Know, that command is grateful even to God,
Grateful to man, and grateful to the serpent.

EVE. I yield obedience: ah! what is't I do?

SERPENT. Rather, what do you not? Ah, boldly
taste,

Make me a god on earth, thyself in heaven.

EVE. Alas, how I perceive
A chilling tremour wander through my bones,
That turns my heart to ice!

SERPENT. It is thy mortal part that now begins
To languish, as o'ercome by the divine,

Which o'er its lowly partner
 In excellence ascends,
 Behold the pleasant plant,
 More lovely and more rich
 Than if it raised to heaven branches of gold,
 And bore the beauteous emerald as leaves,
 With roots of coral and a trunk of silver.
 Behold this jewell'd fruit,
 That gives enjoyment of a state divine'
 How fair it is, and how
 It takes new colours from the solar rays
 Bright as the splendid train
 Of the gay peacock, when he whirls it round
 Full in the sun, and lights his thousand eyes!
 Behold how it invites!
 'Tis all delicious, it is sweetness all
 Its charms are not deceitful,
 Thine eye can view them well.
 Now take it! Now I watch
 If any angel spy thee! Dost thou pause?
 Up! for once more I am thy guide; at last
 The victory is thine!

EVE. At length behold me the exalted mistress
 Of this most lovely fruit!

But why, alas, does my cold brow distil
 These drops, that overwhelm me?

SERPENT. Lovely Virgin,
 Will not our reason tell us
 Supreme felicity is bought with pain?
 Who from my brow will wipe
 These drops of keener pain?
 Who dissipate the dread that loads my heart?

EVE. Tell me what would'st thou? tell me who
 afflicts thee?

SERPENT. The terror of thy Lord; and hence I
 pray thee

That when thou hast enjoy'd
 That sweet forbidden fruit,
 When both of you become eternal gods,
 That you would guard me from the wrath of Heaven;
 Since well indeed may he,
 Whom we call God, kindle his wrath against me,
 Having to you imparted
 Taste of this fruit against his high command.
 But tell him, my desire
 To make me lord of this inferior world,
 Like man a god in heaven,
 Render'd me mute while Eve attain'd the apple.

EVE. The gift I owe thee, Serpent, well deserves
 That I should ne'er forget thee.

SERPENT. Now in these verdant leaves I hide my-
Till thou with sounds of joy [self
Shalt call and re-assure me.

EVE. Now then conceal thyself: I promise thee
To be thy shield against the wrath of God.
O what delicious odour! 'tis so sweet
That I can well believe
That all the lovely flowers
From this derive their fragrance.
These dewy leaves to my conception seem
Moistened with manna, rather than with dew.
Ah, it was surely right
That fruit so exquisite
Should flourish to impart new life to man,
Not waste its sweets upon the wind and sun.
Nothing for any ill

To man could spring from God's creative hand:
Since he for man assuredly has felt
Such warmth of love unbounded, I will taste it.
How sweet it is! how far
Surpassing all the fruits of every kind,
Assembled in this soil!
But where is Adam now? O, Adam! Adam!
He answers not; then thou with speed depart
To find him; but among these flowers and leaves
Conceal this lovely apple, lest the angels,
Descrying it, forbid
Adam to taste its sweets,
And so from man be made a mighty god.

SERPENT. Extinguish in the waves thy rays, O sun
Nor more distribute light!
Thus Lucifer ordains, and thus the apple!
Man, Man is now subdued!

VAIN GLORY. O joyous day! O day
To hell of triumph, and of shame to heaven!
Eve has enjoy'd the apple,
And now contrives that man may taste it too.
Now see by direst fate
Life is exchanged for death!
Now I exulting sing,
And hence depart with pride,
Since man's high boast is crush'd,
And his bright day now turn'd to hideous night!

ACT III.

SCENE THE FIRST.

ADAM *and* EVE.

ADAM. OH, my beloved companion!
 Oh thou of my existence,
 The very heart and soul!
 Hast thou, with such excess of tender haste,
 With ceaseless pilgrimage,
 To find again thy Adam,
 Thus solitary wander'd?
 Behold him! Speak! what are thy gentle orders?
 Why dost thou pause? what ask of God? what dost
 thou?

EVE. Adam, my best beloved!
 My guardian and my guide!
 Thou source of all my comfort, all my joy!
 Thee, thee alone I wish,
 And in these pleasing shades
 Thee only have I sought.

ADAM. Since thou hast call'd thy Adam
 (Most beautiful companion!)
 The source and happy fountain of thy joy;
 Eve, if to walk with me
 It now may please thee, I will show thee, love,
 A sight thou hast not seen;
 A sight so lovely, that in wonder thou
 Wilt arch thy graceful brow.
 Look thou, my gentle bride, towards that path
 Of this so intricate and verdant grove,
 Where sit the birds embower'd;
 Just there, where now, with soft and snowy plumes,
 Two social doves have spread their wings for flight,
 Just there, thou shalt behold (oh, pleasing wonder!)
 Springing amid the flowers,
 A living stream, that with a winding course
 Flies rapidly away;
 And as it flies, allures
 And tempts you to exclaim, Sweet river, stay!
 Hence, eager in pursuit
 You follow, and the stream, as if it had
 Desire to sport with you,
 Through many a florid, many a grassy way,
 Well known to him, in soft concealment flies.
 But when at length he hears
 You are afflicted to have lost his sight,
 He rears his watery locks, and seems to say,
 Gav with a gurgling smile,

'Follow! ah follow still my placid course!
 If thou art pleased with me, with thee I sport.'
 And thus with sweet deceit he leads you on
 To the extremest bound
 Of a fair flowery meadow; then at once,
 With quick impediment,
 Says, 'Stop! Adieu! for now, yes, now I leave you:
 Then down a rock descends:
 There, as no human foot can follow farther,
 The eye alone must follow him, and there,
 In little space you see a mass of water,
 Collected in a deep and fruitful vale,
 With laurel crown'd and olive,
 With cypress, oranges, and lofty pines.
 The limpid water in the sun's bright ray
 A perfect crystal seems;
 Hence in its deep recess,
 In the translucent wave,
 You see a precious glittering sand of gold,
 And bright as moving silver,
 Innumerable fish;
 Here with melodious notes
 The snowy swans upon the shining streams
 Form their sweet residence;
 And seem in warbling to the wind to say,
 'Here let those rest who wish for perfect joy!'
 So that, my dear companion,
 To walk with me will please thee.

EVE. So well thy language to my sight has brought
 What thou desir'st to show me,
 I see thy flying river as it sports,
 And hear it as it murmurs.
 And beauteous also is this scene, where now
 Pleased we sojourn; and here, perhaps, even here
 The lily whitens with the purest lustre,
 And the rose reddens with the richest hue.
 Here also bathed in dew
 Plants of minutest growth
 Are painted all with flowers.
 Here trees of amplest leaf
 Extend their rival shades
 And stately rise to heaven.

ADAM. Now by these cooling shades,
 The beauty of these plants,
 By these delightful meadows,
 These variegated flowers,
 By the soft music of the rills and birds,
 Let us sit down in joy!

EVE. Behold then I am seated!
 How I rejoice in viewing not alone

These flowers, these herbs, these high and graceta.
 But Adam, thou, my lover, [plants.
 Thou, thou art he, by whom the meadows seem
 More beautiful to me,
 The fruit more blooming, and the streams more clear.

ADAM. The decorated fields
 With all their flowery tribute cannot equal
 Those lovelier flowers, that with delight I view
 In the fair garden of your beauteous face.
 Be pacified, you flowers,
 My words are not untrue;
 You shine besprinkled with ethereal dew,
 You give the humble earth to glow with joy
 At one bright sparkle of the blazing sun;
 But with the falling sun ye also fall:
 But these more living flowers
 Of my dear beauteous Eve
 Seem freshen'd every hour
 By soft devotion's dew,
 That she with pleasure sheds
 Praising her mighty Maker:
 And by the rays of two terrestrial suns
 In that pure heaven, her face,
 They rise, and not to fall,
 Decking the paradise
 Of an enchanting visage.

EVE. Dear Adam, do not seek
 With tuneful eloquence
 To soothe my ear by speaking of thy love!
 The heart is confident,
 That fondly flames with pure and hallow'd ardour.
 In sweet exchange accept, my gentle love,
 This vermeil-tinctured gift, you know it well;
 This is the fruit forbidden,
 This is the blessed apple.

ADAM. Alas! what see I? ah! what hast thou done
 Invader of the fruit
 Forbidden by thy God?

EVE. It would be long to tell thee
 The reason that induced me
 To make this fruit my prey; let it suffice
 I gain'd thee wings to raise thy flight to heaven.

ADAM. Ne'er be it true, ah never,
 That to obtain thy favour,
 I prove to heaven rebellious and ungrateful,
 And to obey a woman,
 So disobey my Maker and my God!
 Then did not death denounced
 With terror's icy paleness blanch thy cheek?

EVE. And think'st thou, if the apple

Were but the food of death,
The great Producer would have raised it there,
Where being is eternal ?
Think'st thou, that if of error
This fruit-tree were the cause,
In man's delighted eye
So fertile and so fair

He would have form'd it flourishing in air ?
Ah! were it so, he would indeed have given
A cause of high offence ;
Since nature has ordain'd
(A monitress sagacious),
That to support his being, man must eat,
And trust in what looks fair, as just and good.

ADAM. If the celestial tiller,
Who the fair face of heaven
Has thickly sown with stars,
Amidst so many plants fruitful and fair,
Placed the forbidden apple,
The fairest and most sweet,
'Twas to make proof of man,
As a wise keeper of his heavenly law,
And to afford him scope for high desert ;
For he alone may gain the name of brave,
Who rules himself and all his own desires.
Man might indeed find some excuse for sin,
If scantily with fruits
This garden were supplied ;
But this abounding in so many sweets,
Man ought not to renounce
The clear command of heaven.

EVE. And is it thus you love me ?
Ne'er be it true, ah never,
That I address you as my heart, my life !
From you I'll only wander,
Bathed in my tears, and sighing,
And hating even myself,
I'll hide me from the sun.

ADAM. Dear Eve ! my sweetest love !
My spirit and my heart !
Oh haste to dry thine eyes ;
For mine are all these tears
That bathe thy cheek, and stream upon thy bosom.

EVE. Ah, my unhappy state !
I that so much have said, so much have done
To elevate this man
Above the highest heaven, and now so little
Can he or trust or love me !

ADAM. Ah, do not grieve, my life !
Too much it wounds my soul
To see thee in affliction.

EVE. I know your sole desire
Is to be witness to my sighs and tears ;
Hence to the winds and seas
I pay this bitter tribute.

ADAM. Alas ! my heart is splitting.
What can I do ? When I look up to heaven,
I feel an icy tremour
Even to my bones oppress me,
Anxious alone to guard the heavenly precept :
If I survey my partner,
I share her tears and echo back her sighs.
'Tis torture and distraction
To wound her with refusal : my kind heart
Would teach my opening hand to seize the apple,
But in my doubtful breast
My spirit bids it close.

Adam ! thou wretch ! how many
Various desires besiege thy trembling heart !
One prompts thee now to sigh,
Another to rejoice ; nor canst thou know
Which shall incline thee most,
Or sighs, or joyous favour,
From woman, or from God.

EVE. Yet he reflects, and wishes
That Eve should now forsake
Her hope of being happy
In elevating man
Even while I hold the fruit of exaltation !

ADAM. Though mute, yet eloquent
Are all your looks, my love !
Alas ! whate'er you ask
You're certain to obtain ;
And my heart grants before your tongue can speak,
Eyes, that to me are suns,
The heaven of that sweet face
No more, no more obscure !
Return ! alas ! return
To scatter radiance o'er that cloudy cheek !
Lift up, O lift thy brow
From that soft mass of gold that curls around it,
Locks like the solar rays,
Chains to my heart and lightning to my eyes !
O let thy lovely tresses,
Now light and unconfined,
Sport in the air, and all thy face disclose
That paradise, that speaks a heart divine !
I yield thee full obedience ;
Thy prayers are all commands ;
Dry, dry thy streaming eyes, and on thy lips
Let tender smiles like harmless lightning play

EVE. Ah, misbelieving Adam,

Be now a kind receiver
Of this delightful fruit!
Hasten, now hasten to extend thy hand
To press this banquet of beatitude!

ADAM. Oh, my most sweet companion,
Behold thy ardent lover!
Now banish from his heart
The whirlpool of affliction, turn'd to him
His dearest guide, his radiant polar star!
Show me that lovely apple,
Which, 'midst thy flowers and fruits,
Ingenious plunderer, thy hidest from me!

EVE. Adam, behold the apple!
What say'st thou? I have tasted, and yet live,
Ah, 'twill insure our lives,
And make us equal to our God in heaven.
But first the fruit entire
We must between us eat;
And when we have enjoy'd it,
Then to a radiant throne, a throne of stars,
Exalting angels will direct our flight.

ADAM. Give me the pilfer'd fruit,
Thou courteous pilferer,
Give me the fruit that charms thee,
And let me yield to her,
Who to make me a god has toil'd and wept!
— Alas! what have I done?
How sharp a thorn is piercing to my heart
With instantaneous anguish!
How am I overwhelm'd
In a vast flood of sorrow!

EVE. Alas! what do I see?
Oh bitter knowledge! unexpected sight!
All is prepared for human misery.

ADAM. O precious liberty! where art thou fled?

EVE. O precious liberty! O dire enthrallment!

ADAM. Is this the fruit so sweet,
The source of so much bitter?
Say, why would'st thou betray me?
Ah, why of heaven deprive me!
Why make me forfeit thus
My state of innocence,
Where cheerful I enjoy a blissful life?
Why make me thus a slave
To the fierce arms of death,
Thou, whom I deem'd my life?

EVE. I have been blind to good,
Quick-sighted but to evil,
An enemy to Adam,
A rebel to my God;

For daring to exalt me
To the high gates of heaven,
I fall presumptuous to the depths of hell.

ADAM. Alas, what dart divine appears in heaven,
Blazing with circling flame?

EVE. What punishment,
Wretch that I am, hangs o'er me? Am I naked?
And speaking still to Adam?

ADAM. Am I too naked? hide me! hence!
EVE. I fly.

SCENE THE SECOND.

VOLANO. Thou'rt fallen, at length thou'rt fallen,
O thou presuming
With new support from the resplendent stars,
To mount to seats sublime!
Adam, at length thou'rt fallen to the deep,
As far as thy ambition hoped to soar;
Now see thou hast attain'd,
To learn the distance between heaven and hell.
Now let Avernus echo
To the hoarse sound of the funereal trumpet!
Joyful arise to light,
And pay your homage to the prince of hell.

SCENE THE THIRD.

SATAN, VOLANO, *Chorus of SPIRITS, with their flags
flying and infernal instruments.*

VOLANO. Man is subdued, subdued!
Palms of eternal glory!
Why pause ye now? to your infernal reeds
And pipes of hoarsest sound, with pitch cemented,
And various instruments of discord,
Now let the hand and lip be quick applied!
Behold how triumph now to us returns,
As rightly he foretold
Our Stygian Emperor! Spread to the wind
Your fluttering banners! Oh thou festive day
To hell of glory, and to heaven of shame!

SCENE THE FOURTH.

SERPENT, VAIN GLORY, SATAN, VOLANO, and SPIRITS.

SERPENT. To pleasures and to joys,
Ye formidable dark sulphureous warriors!

Let fame to heaven now on her raven plumes
Direct her rapid flight,
Of man's completed crime
The mournful messenger.

SATAN. Behold, again expanded in the air
The insignia of hell!
Hear now the sounds of triumph,
And voices without number
That raise to heaven the shout of victory!

SERPENT. Lo, I return, ye spirits of Avernus,
And, as I promised, a proud conqueror!
Lo, to these deep infernal realms of darkness
I bring transcendent light, transcendent joy;
Thanks to my fortitude, which from that giant
Now wretched, and in tears,
Forced his aspiring crown of fragile glass;
And thanks to her, this martial heroine,
Vain Glory, whom to my proud heart I press.

SATAN. The torrent hastes not to the sea so rapid,
Nor yet so rapid in the realm of fire
Flashes kindle and die,
As the quick circling hours
Of good are join'd to evil
In life's corrupted state;
The work of my great lord, nor less the work
Of thee, great goddess of the scene condemn'd;
Up, up with homage quick
To show ourselves of both the blest adorers!

SERPENT. Now, from their bended knees let all
And to increase our joys, [arise,
Let thy glad song, Canoro,
Now memorize the prosperous toil of hell.

CANORO. Happy Canoro, raised to matchless bliss,
Since 'tis thy lot to speak
The prosperous exploits of Lucifer!
Behold, I bend the knee,
And sing thy triumph in a joyous strain!
Behold, the glorious triumph
Of that unconquer'd power
Who every power surpasses,
The mighty monarch of the deadly realm!
Now raise the tumid form,
Avernus, banish grief;
Man is involved in snares,
And Death is glutted with his frail existence.
This is the potent, brave,
And ancient enemy
Of man, the dauntless foe,
And dread destroyer of the starry court.
No more contentment dwell

In the terrestrial seat:
 Thou moon and sun be darken'd,
 And every element to chaos turn!
 Man is at length subdued,
 From a corrupted source,
 A weak and hapless offspring,
 Thanks to the fruit, his progeny shall prove.
 To that exalted seat
 By destiny our due,
 Can death's vile prey ascend,
 Who now lies prostrate at the feet of hell?
 SERPENT. Silence, no more! Now in superior joys
 Ye quick and fluttering spirits,
 Now, now, your wings expand,
 And, active in your pleasure,
 Weave a delightful dance!

 SCENE THE FIFTH.

A Chorus of SPRIGHTS in the shape of ANTICS, SERPENT, SATAN, VOLANO, CANORO, VAIN GLORY, and SPIRITS.

To thee behold us flying,
 Round thee behold us sporting,
 O monarch of Avernus!
 To recreate thy heart in joyous dance.
 Come, let us dance, happy and light,
 Ye little Sprights;
 Man was of flesh, now all dust,
 Such is the will of hideous death;
 A blessed lot
 No more is his, wretched in all.
 Now let us weave, joyous and dancing,
 Ties as many
 As now hell's prosperous chieftain
 Spreads around man, who weeps and wails,
 And now lifeless
 Is almost render'd by his anguish.
 Enjoy, enjoy in fragile vesture,
 Man, O heaven;
 Stygian Serpent has o'erwhelm'd him;
 Wherefore let each dance in triumph,
 Full of glory,
 Since our king has proved victorious.
 But, what think'st thou? Heaven in sorrow,
 On the sudden,
 He will spring to scenes celestial;
 And he there will wreak his vengeance
 On the Godhead,

That is now in heaven so troubled.

SERPENT. Ah, what lofty sounding trumpets
Through the extensive fields of heaven rebellow?

VAIN GLORY. Ah, from my triumph now I fall to
hell,

Through subterraneous scenes exhaling fire,
With all my fatal pomp at once I sink!

SERPENT. And I, alas, am plunging
With thee to deepest horror!

SATAN. Avoid, avoid, companions,
This unexpected lustre,
That brings, alas, to us a night of horror!

VOLANO. Alas, why should we tarry?
Fly all, O fly with speed
This inimical splendour,
These dread and deadly accents,
The utterance of God!

SCENE THE SIXTH.

GOD THE FATHER, ANGELS, ADAM *and* EVE.

GOD THE FATHER.

And is it thus you keep the law of heaven,
Adam and Eve? O ye too faithless found,
Ye children of a truly tender father;
Thou most unhappy, how much hast thou lost,
And in a moment, Adam!
Fool, to regard the Serpent more than God.
Ah could repentance e'er belong to Him
Who cannot err, then might I well repent me
Of having made this man.
Now, Adam, thou hast tasted
The apple, thou hast sinn'd,
Thou hast corrupted God's exalted bounty:
The elements, the heavens,
The stars, the moon, the sun, and whatsoever
Has been for man created,
Now seems by man abhorr'd; and as unworthy
Now to retain existence,
To his destruction he solicits death.
But since 'tis just that I, who had proportion'd
Reward to merit, should now make chastisement,
Keep pace with guilt, contemplating myself,
I view Astrea, in whose righteous stroke
Lo, I myself descend, for I am justice.
Why pausest thou, O sinner, in his presence,
Who on a starry throne,
As an offended judge prepares thy sentence?

Appear ! to whom do I address me ? Adam,
Adam, where art thou ? say ! dost thou not hear ?

ADAM. Great Sovereign of Heaven ! if to those
accents,
Of which one single one form'd earth and heaven,
My God, if to that voice,
That call'd on Adam, a deaf asp I seem'd,
It was terror struck me dumb :
Since to my great confusion,
I was constrain'd, naked, to come before thee.

GOD THE FATHER.

And who with nakedness has made acquainted
Him, who although he was created naked;
With innocence was clothed ?

ADAM. Of knowledge the dread fruit that I have
The fault of my companion ! [tasted ;

EVE. Too true it is, that the malignant serpent
Made me so lightly think of thy injunction,
That the supreme forbiddance
Little or nought I valued.

GOD THE FATHER.

Adam, thou sinner ! O thou bud corrupted
By the vile worm of error !
Though eager to ascend celestial seats,
An angel in thy pride, thy feeble wings
Left thee to fall into the depths of hell.
By thy disdain of life,
Death is thy acquisition ;
Unworthy now of favour,
I strip thee of thy honours ;
And soon thou shalt behold the herbs and flowers
Turn'd into thorns and thistles,
The earth itself this day by me accurst.
Then shalt thou utter sighs in want of food,
And from thy alter'd brow thou shalt distil
Streams of laborious sweat,
A suppliant for bread ;
Nor ever shall the strife of man have end,
Till, as he rose from dust, to dust he turn.
And thou, first author of the first offence,
With pain thou shalt produce the human birth,
As thou hast taught, with anguish infinite,
The world this fatal day to bring forth sin.
Thee, cruel Serpent, I pronounce accursed ;
Be it henceforth thy destiny to creep
Prone on the ground, and on the dust to feed.
Eternal strife between thee and the woman,
Strife barbarous and deadly,

This day do I denounce :
 If one has fallen, the other, yet victorious,
 Shall live to bruise thy formidable head.
 Now, 'midst the starry spheres,
 Myself I will seclude from human sight.

SCENE THE SEVENTH.

An ANGEL, ADAM, and EVE.

ANGEL. Ah Eve, what hast thou lost,
 Of thy dread Sovereign slighting the commands!
 Thou Adam, thou hast sinn'd;
 And Eve too sinning with thee,
 Ye have together, of the highest heaven
 Shut fast the gates, and open'd those of hell!
 In seeking sweeter life,
 Ye prove a bitter death;
 And for a short delight
 A thousand tedious sufferings.
 How much it had been better for this man
 To say, I have offended, pardon, Lord!
 Than to accuse his partner, she the serpent :
 Hence let these skins of beasts, thrown over both,
 Become your humble clothing;
 And hence let each be taught
 That God approves the humble,
 And God in anger punishes the proud.

ADAM. O man! O dust! O my frail destiny
 O my offence! O death!

EVE. O woman! O of evil
 Sole gluttonous producer!
 O fruit! my sin! O serpent! O deceit!

ANGEL. Now let these skins that you support upon
 Tell you the grievous troubles [you,
 That you have to sustain;
 Rude vestments are these skins,
 From whence you may perceive
 That much of misery must be endured
 Now in the field of life,
 Till death shall reap ye both.
 Now, now lament and weep,
 From him solicit mercy,
 For still your mighty Maker may be found
 Gracious in heaven, indulgent to the world,
 Most merciful to man,
 If equal to the pride
 That made him err, his penitence will weep.

ADAM. Ah whither art thou fled?
 Where lonely dost thou leave me?
 O too disgusting apple,

If thou canst render man to angels hateful.
 Alas, my dread destruction
 Springs from a source so high,
 That it will find no end.
 Most miserable Adam! if thou fallest,
 Ah, who will raise thee up?
 If those eternal hands
 That should uphold the heaven, the world, and man,
 Closed for thy good, are open for thy ill,
 How much should'st thou express! but tears and grief
 Fetter the tongue and overwhelm the heart!
 O sin! O agony!

EVE. Adam, my Adam, I will call thee mine,
 Although I may have lost thee!
 Unhappy Eve acknowledges her error,
 She weeps, and she laments it.
 She sees thee in great anguish:
 O could her tears wash out the grievous stain
 Thou hast upon thy visage!
 Adam! alas thou answerest not, and I
 Suffer in seeing thee so pale and pensive,
 Thy hands united in the folds of pain!
 But if through deed of mine thou hast occasion
 For endless shame and silence,
 Wilt thou reply to me? do I deserve it?
 I merit only woe by being woman;
 Eve has invented weeping,
 Eve has discover'd anguish,
 Labour and lassitude,
 Distraction and affright;
 Eve, Eve has minister'd to death and hell!

ADAM. Enjoy, enjoy, O woman,
 My anguish, my perdition, and my death;
 Banish me hence for loving thee too well!
 Ah, if thou wert desirous of my tears,
 Now, now extend thy hands, receive these streams
 That I must pour abundant from mine eyes;
 If thou didst wish my sighs, lo! sighs I give thee;
 If anguish, view it; if my blood, 'tis thine;
 Rather my death, it will be easy to thee,
 Now to procure my death,
 If thou hast render'd me of life unworthy.

SCENE THE EIGHTH.

The ARCHANGEL MICHAEL, ADAM and EVE.

MICHAEL. Why this delay? come on, be quick,
 depart,
 Corrupted branches, from this fair and beauteous
 Terrestrial paradise! Are ye so bold,

Ye patrid worms? come on, be quick, depart,
Since with a scourge of fire I thus command you.

ADAM. Alas! I am destroy'd
By the fierce blow of this severe avenger!

EVE. Now sunk in vital power
I feel my sad existence,
Even at the menace from this scourge of fire. [foot

MICHAEL. These stony plains now must thy naked
Press, in the stead of sweet and beauteous flowers,
Since thy erroneous folly

Forbids thy dwelling in this pleasant garden.

Behold in me the punisher of those

Who 'gainst their God rebel, and hence I bear
These radiant arms that with tremendous power

Make me invincible. I was the spirit

Who, in the mighty conflict,

Advancing to the north,

Struck down great Lucifer, the haughty leader

Of wicked angels, so that into hell

They plunged precipitate and all subdued;

And thus it has seem'd good to my tremendous

Celestial chief, that I shall also drive

Man, rebel to his God, with this my sword

Of ever-blazing fire,

Drive him for ever from this seat of bliss.

You angels all depart, and now with me

Expand your plumes for heaven;

As it has been your lot,

Like mine, on earth here to rejoice with man,

Man once a demi-god, and now but dust,

Here soon with falchions arm'd,

Falchions that blaze with fire,

As guardians of these once delightful gates,

The brave and active Cherubim shall aid you.

SCENE THE NINTH.

*Chorus of ANGELS that sing, ARCHANGEL, ADAM,
and EVE.*

ADIEU, remain in peace!

O thou that liv'st in war!

Alas, how much it grieves us,

Great sinner, to behold thee now but dust.

Weep! weep! indulge thy sighs,

And view thy lost possession now behind thee;

Weep! weep! for all thy sorrow

Thou yet may'st see exchanged for songs of joy:

This promise to the sinner heaven affords

Who contrite turns to heaven with holy zeal.

R

ACT IV.

SCENE THE FIRST.

VOLANO, *Chorus of FIERY, AIRY, EARTHLY, and
AQUATIC SPIRITS.*

VOLANO. Forth from a thousand clouds of flame
and smoke,
From the deep bosom of the spacious earth,
I to these scenes a messenger return.
Now to the fatal sound
Of these entwisted pipes,
By hissing snakes united,
And all attuned to the fierce notes of death,
Now cease, now cease ye all,
Ye potent spirits, to reside in fire,
Or in the air, in water, or in earth.
Appear! why pause ye? such is the command
Of your brave emperor, the chief of hell.
Hark! hear ye not the sound
That calls you forth from out your various dwellings?
Behold! how from the sphere of blazing fire
Arsiccio, of the blazing legion prince,
Comes to pay homage to his mighty lord.

ARION. Lo, from the field of air I too descend,
I who am called Arion,
The mighty ruler of this winged band,
At the command of hell.

TARPALCE. Of the infernal palace
To bend before the prince,
Forth from a thousand subterraneous paths
The great Tarpalce, chief of earthly sprights,
Raises his brow to heaven.

ONDOSO. From many a vein of water,
From many a rising fount,
From rills, and rivers, torrents, floods and streams,
And from a thousand marshes, pools, and lakes,
Such as I am, Ondoso, of soft spirits
The humid, floating ruler, now on wing,
Here even I attend, to reverence
The subterranean power.

VOLANO. Lo, from the dark abyss to lightsome air
Great Lucifer now rising, and with him
The most sagacious band
Of hellish counsellors.

SCENE THE SECOND.

LUCIFER, FIERY, AIRY, EARTHLY, AQUATIC,
INFERNAL SPIRITS, *and* VOLANO.

LUCIFER. Ah light! detested light!
Yet once again I look towards thy rays,
The sightless mole of hell,
And like a frantic angel,
Dazzled and grieved at heart,
Immortally I die.

BELIAR. Of what dost thou complain? why grieves
our god?

Clear up thy countenance, and see around
How thy palms shake; thy banners float in air,
Signs of that valour which has conquer'd heaven,
And now in triumph may enjoy the world;
Ah, too imperfect is the victor's glory,
If he exult not in his victory.

LUCIFER. Destructive victory! unworthy boast!
Laughter to weeping turn'd,
Is that which thou esteem'st the praise of hell.
Ah, heaven's high power has found
A new expedient to our endless shame,
To make our vanquish'd foe remain the victor,
And triumph, though defeated.

MIRIM. What barbed arrows in my wounded heart,
Great lord, hast thou enfix'd!

LUCIFER. Ah! for no other purpose have I call'd
From realms of air and fire, [you
From earth, from water, and the central depths,
Save that we might project in council here
How man may fall entirely overwhelm'd,
If to destroy him by the fruit I fail'd.

DIGRIGNAN. Ah, how can Adam live,
If he indeed has eat the fruit forbidden,
Condemning him to death?

Now well may we exclaim,
That heaven this day inures itself to falsehood.

LUCIFER. Hear it, oh hell, and shudder at the
sound,

And let thy lively joys now turn to languor.
Tell me, thou Beliar, how seems to thee,
After the tasted fruit, man on the sudden
Discover'd naked, and amid the branches
Of thickest growth hastening to hide his shame?

BELIAR. In viewing his own nakedness, he shows us
The tasted fruit has robb'd him of all grace;
The very foliage where he hides informs him
He is become a beast,

And, like a beast, is doom'd in death to lose
His body and his soul.

LUCIFER. Thou, Coriban, relate why man has
With the fig's ample leaf [form'd
A mantle for his waist.

CORIBAN. I'll tell you,—'tis the nature of the fig
To rise not high, and prove of short duration ;
Still less may man expect to glory's height
To raise himself ; for short shall be his date.
All the contentious elements at war,
Occasion'd by his sin, now in their conflict
Shall overwhelm him, and the hope with souls
More to embellish heaven—shall be in vain. [pent,

LUCIFER. And thou, Ferea, what denotes the ser-
Whom in his anger God is pleased to curse ?

FEREA. I will be brief in telling all that's true :
When he pronounced a curse upon the serpent,
Man had already heard his malediction ;
And thus to that he added,
Prone on thy belly, Serpent, thou shalt grovel,—
As if to man suggesting,
Dark as a riddling god, man is of clay ;
And clay shall now be destitute of soul,
As destitute of soul each other reptile.

LUCIFER. Thou, Solobrico, tell me, what think'st
thou

Of this strange speech to man—
Thou by thy sweat must gain
The bread that forms thy food.

SOLOBRICO. This bread to us discovers
The life of man's frail body,
A body form'd of earth, as now indeed
Grain must be drawn from earth to make this bread,
The vital element :
His sweat denotes the element of water,
His countenance is air, his labour fire ;
So that this dark expression
Of being doom'd to gain his bread by sweat,
To man says, Thou shalt live,
In many griefs and troubles,
A short space in the world ;
Then is thy lot to die,
Turning again to earth, air, water, fire.

LUCIFER. And, Gismon, thou, to woman when he
That with the pangs of birth [said,
She should produce her offspring, say what meaning
Lurk'd in that new expression to bring forth ?

GISMON. This said expression birth
Denotes the being born,
When her young progeny shall rise to light :

He also might denote a new partition
 By this new word bring forth,
 Innumerable pains,
 In which the suffering parents
 Shall both participate to rear their children.
 Of body and of soul
 The certain death I see in this expression :
 That this may be, turning to man he said,
 That he should die, and then to Eve he added,
 That she with bitter anguish should bring forth.
 Now this mysterious saying nothing means,
 If not that man is meant
 By death corporeal, and his frail companion
 By death that strikes the soul ;
 Thus from mortality,
 With loss reciprocal, the soul is taken :
 And thus, when each has languish'd,
 The body in its dying,
 The soul in its departure,
 Leaving at length its transient dear abode ;
 So verified shall be the mighty sentence
 From him, the mighty Judge,
 Of bringing forth with dire excess of pain.

LUCIFER. All you, that most sagacious
 I reckon'd once in my infernal kingdoms,
 I find now least sagacious.
 To thee I turn, Arsiccio, tell me now
 What means that mystery,
 The cursing of the earth ?

ARSICCIO. And to the blame of man I too return
 Can it be true this cursing of the earth ?
 What does the mystery mean ?
 Means it indeed the earth ?
 Foolish is he who thinks so ! what offence
 Has she committed ? no, 'twas not the earth
 Was cursed, but only man, who is of earth ;
 And human nature all is cursed with him ;
 And that decree, it should no more bear fruit,
 Was utter'd for no purpose
 But to proclaim to man,
 That, as a sinner, heaven is shut against him.

LUCIFER. Arion, thou exalt thyself in air ;
 Do thou inform me why with skins of beasts
 This man and his companion were array'd.

ARION. This clearly shows to us
 That God no longer makes account of man.
 Hear me, unconquer'd sovereign :
 This clothing Adam with the lifeless skins
 Of fleeced animals to us imports,
 That, as with dying beast,

The body, soul, and spirit, also die,
 So death shall also prove
 The dread destroying ravager of men
 By the dread fruit's effect.

LUCIFER. Ondoso, thou who art profest a diver,
 Canst thou pervade the depth
 Of these confused decrees? inform me now
 What means the mystery
 Of cherubim with fiery falchions
 Forbidding entrance to the gates of Eden.

ONDOSO. No mystery, great king,
 But the destruction of the human race
 Portended by these falchions
 They mean indeed the death
 Of man's terrestrial form,
 And their fierce blades of fire
 Damnation to his soul:
 So that when struck by death
 The body shall be ashes, and the soul
 Shall by eternal justice
 Within the dark Avernus
 Become a prisoner, lost to light and heaven
 Now blest are we, since we behold it clear,
 That, rising to the realms above, 'tis ours
 To make Olympus joyful, since when we
 Resign'd our seat in heaven,
 At those exalted gates
 No armed cherubim was placed to guard;
 Thus all is justly weigh'd,
 And in an even balance;
 For now the world's inhabitants shall be
 The birds, the fish, the beasts;
 Of the Tartarean gulf
 Man and his numerous race;
 We only on gay wing shall soar to heaven,
 On this supreme condition,
 That heaven's great Lord shall pardon ask of thee,
 Repenting of his error, and that both
 Shall rule the realm of heaven,
 Both Lucifer and God.

LUCIFER. Tarpalce, say what thinkest thou of man?

TARPALCE. 'Tis not my sentiment man can be saved.
 In short, this man has sinn'd;
 And he who draws from man his flesh and life,
 He shall be call'd a sinner;
 And he who is a sinner shall be damn'd;
 And since it is denied
 That these the seats of heaven, that once were ours,
 Neglected shall be left, and void of glory,
 Well may we re-ascend, with brave condition,

The heaven once more returning to itself,
 Sufficiently we know
 It otherways would still be void of splendour,
 Since God no longer knows
 What to achieve that may embellish heaven.

LUCIFER. Alas, 'tis fit that I
 From a deep silence now
 Loose this chill'd tongue, chill'd though it seems to
 With cruel deadly rage! [burn

My heart is bursting only at the thought
 Of what I must relate;
 Now with great efforts vanquishing myself,
 Let that be heard which anguish bids me utter!
 The fear he felt to show himself when naked
 Was from the mighty shame
 To see himself bespotted
 With sin's deformity.

His flight with rapid steps towards the woods,
 As to the sea the swollen torrent flies,
 Denotes his great repentance of his sin.
 That leafy screen in which he hid himself
 Denotes his coarse and rustic penitence,
 Till with long abstinence he shall atone
 With punishment for sin.
 The harsh and ample leaf
 Of fig, still more expressive,
 Tells it will be man's lot
 With coarse and hairy vest
 To cover every fault;
 And as upon the fig,
 Among its harshest leaves, a dulcet fruit
 Arises, thus at last shall man himself,
 'Midst all his penitence, enjoy the fruit
 So sweet and dear of heaven, that he had lost:
 The verdure of the leaf
 Affords a certain hope
 That man may have of God's returning grace;
 That he at length in heaven
 Shall know a blooming spring of highest glory
 The double summons, thus bestow'd on man,
 Tells us he shall have time
 To weep, though sinning, his repented sin.
 If he was pleased to execrate the serpent,
 There hell may understand
 That it was not the serpent
 Who then offended God; from whence he said,
 Prone on thy belly, Serpent, thou shalt creep!
 Alas, too clearly saying,
 Quit every hope, O ye that now abide
 By the infernal streams,

Quit every hope of heaven!
 And when between this woman and the serpent
 His word denounced, alas! eternal war,
 Ah then he comprehended human nature,
 Which bears a female name.
 What then are now our direst enemies?
 Inhabitants of heaven!
 So that our most tormenting adversary
 Is now no other but this human nature,
 Made an eternal denizen of heaven.
 What more, alas! (have I the force to speak it?)
 The saying that the woman
 Shall one day bruise his head,
 With mystery severe
 Shows us the incarnation of the Word.
 Saying to man his bread
 He now by sweat must earn, is it not saying
 After hard toil thou shalt to heaven ascend?
 Alas! perhaps it means
 That bread may life denote,
 Since man is destined to have life in heaven.
 If for the apple God was pleased to say
 That man transgressing shall be doom'd to death,
 He of the body spake;
 The spirit is immortal.
 When in his speech to Eve
 He doom'd her to bring forth, that indicates
 Eternity assign'd to human nature.
 The guard of cherubim that wheel around
 Their fiery swords, forbidding
 All feet to tread on that delicious garden,
 I would declare to mean——
 But to cold marble turns my faltering tongue.

BRIAR. Shall it be said that Briar checks his tongue?
 Believe not thou, our lord,
 That man to heaven shall soar;
 Too feeble are his wings;
 Had he no other bar,
 I am alone prepared to give him death,
 Arm'd with a mighty club, or with a stone,
 Though sure to be condemn'd
 Myself alone to all the pains of hell;
 Since I can well discern,
 That in continual thinking of my glory,
 Infernal pain will turn to heavenly joy.

LUCIFER. O noble, generous ardour!
 Trust me, not less avails
 A heart magnanimous for glory panting,
 Than a decided triumph.
 Let us remain in hell,

Since there is more content
 To live in liberty, though all condemn'd,
 Than, as his vassals, blest.
 Up from these filthy dregs,
 A hideous mass, sulphureous, rough, and round,
 Let there be raised to light;
 So wills the mighty chieftain of damnation.

SCENE THE THIRD.

*The infernal Cyclops, armed with hammers, and all
 those of the preceding Scene.*

BEHOLD the smiths of hell,
 That, worn with toil and smoke,
 To heaven are raising this enormous ball,
 Now fashion'd in Avernus.

LUCIFER. Now as a perfect rival
 Of God, I will, that Lucifer be seen.
 He highly seated, on his throne in heaven,
 To us reveal'd the world, and thence arose
 Our banishment from heaven, and I this day,
 Raising Vain Glory to a throne of splendour,
 Have now contrived to exterminate mankind.
 If he from nothing made the ample world,
 I too a nothing will now make of worlds,
 Or of the world a nothing.

Now let this dark and misty mass dissolve,
 And in the place of elements, and heavens,
 Of all the stars, the moon, and radiant suns,
 Let there come forth a strange unfinish'd monster.

ONDOSO. O what a stormy burst, what monsters rise,
 All horrible and hissing,
 With forms enormous howling,
 And breathing blasts of fire!

LUCIFER. Thou that now seem'st a dark and hideous
 monster,
 I will array thee in a human semblance,
 Though but of vapour form'd;
 Thou shalt be call'd the World.
 Instead of shags, and vestments wild,
 Sweat thou beneath a load of gems and gold,
 For well I know how henceforth in my service
 Gold may be used in tempting man to sin.
 Such thou shalt have around thee;
 On thee I will bestow voice, gesture, snares,
 In strictest tie to catch
 The human foot of clay that walks incautious;
 And all that thou canst wish

To overwhelm this man, all thou shalt have.
 Thou beast of monstrous shape,
 Thou like a lovely damsel shalt appear,
 Thou shalt be call'd the Flesh,
 With wiles, deceits, and ardours, in thy train.
 Whence man may fall in unbecoming errors:
 And, monster, thou that art
 So hideous and so meagre, Death be call'd:
 Be thou all human bone,
 All ice, all madness, all a mass of horror
 To the unhappy sinner.
 Ye four terrific forms, of wildest semblance,
 For horrid deeds I choose you,
 Ill omen'd words, and acts of cruel nature,
 Your fashion to display.
 Up, up, let each return
 To his own element, his proper sphere!
 Come! why delay to fire?
 Haste all with me,
 And hence in silence glide,
 Abandoning the light.

 SCENE THE FOURTH.

ADAM. Wretch that thou art! now cast thine eyes
 No longer shalt thou see [around,
 Aught to console thy pain.
 Ah! in that very thought,
 Sorrow so wounds my heart,
 My tears so overwhelm me,
 That in a sigh I seem to breathe my last.
 Where, Adam, is thy beauty? where thy grace,
 That made thee dear to angels and to God?
 Ah! thou alone hast dared
 To stain thy nature, and to wound thy soul!
 Is this, is this the way
 To please that Being who on thee bestow'd
 Whate'er thou seest around thee, with a promise
 To give thee in the stars a heavenly mansion?
 Rather on fruit forbidden
 To feed, than on the living words of God,
 Has been thy choice; and lo,
 Thou from an angel to a beast art changed!
 And, more than other beasts
 Driven as a monster from this pleasant garden,
 And thus in skins array'd! Alas! I dare not
 Lift up my eyes to heaven, yet it becomes me,
 Low on my knees, to view the good I lost,

And in lamenting say,—
Dear seat of God, thou should'st have been the seat
Of Adam also; but thou art lost to me,
Thee have I lost, alas! and found instead
Of thee, both death and hell.
O hide, in pity hide, thy splendour, heaven!
Since Adam is a sinner.
Conceal your light, ye stars;
Vanish, thou moon and sun;
Eternal horror be the fate of man,
Since Adam is a sinner.
Now in the faithful choir of angels cease,
Ye soothing melodies,
Since Adam is a sinner.
Behold, with pain behold,
How, from thy dread offence,
All things this day appear to change their form,
All hold thee in abhorrence,
All from thy aspect fly!
Ah, thou may'st well exclaim,
There, from the verdant stem and parent tree,
The rose is fled, and leaves thee but the thorn!
There sinks each flower, within the grassy earth
Hiding its head precipitate, and scarce
Where it display'd its pride now shows its stalk;
Well may'st thou add, in plucking here the apple
Thou gavest a fatal shake to every tree,
Then bringing to the ground
Each leaf, each flower, and every blooming fruit.
Ah, how despoil'd and waste
All now appears to me; all shade and horrors;
Produced by man's rebellion to his God.
Where, where are now the gay and sprightly birds
That on their painted plumes
Round me were used to sport and flutter here?
Ah, your closed wings I see
Amidst the thickest leaves, and fearing all
The deadly snares of Adam.
Where, where is now the tiger, bear, and lion,
The wolf, the pard, and thousand other beasts,
Obedient all to man, and in his train?
Alas! now made voracious
Of human carnage and of smoking blood
I now behold you all,
Sharpening 'gainst man the talon and the tooth.
Where now, ah where, their young
May all the fleecy kind
Let fall in safety? for, alas, I see
No longer will they offer
Their milky dugs to thee, their dugs or offspring
Since to escape from man,

Now, now, I see them eager,
Man turn'd into a wolf
By having seized an apple.
All fly, and all abhor thee,
And from thee, barbarous, learn barbarity.
Hence in the earth and sea,
Beyond their custom, now
All fish, and all the beasts,
To battle seem to invite thee ;
See now the wolf and lamb,
She who of late not far from him might wander,
See how she bleating flies from his unfaithful
Tusk, now expecting bloody violence !
Behold the hare, behold
How timid she is made, and the dog fierce
In striving for her life,
While more than native fear to flight inclines her
Behold that dusky beast,
That with white tusks of an enormous size
Extends its weighty jaw,
That now forgetting to revere the moon,
Intractable, ferocious,
Beyond its native temper,
Rushes in anger with its fibrous trunk
That serves it for a nose,
Against the horn which the rhinoceros
Sharpens of hardest stone !
Behold the sea enraged,
Now, by thy rage, the very sea inflamed
Takes up the fish within its watery arms,
And in a thousand caverns,
Against the mossy stones
Now strikes, and now entombs them.
At length, behold that ox,
That now beneath thy crooked yoke of wood
To turn the sterile earth
Thou must contrive to couple,
See how he darts an eye of fire upon thee,
And foaming now, and panting, fiercely points
His crooked horn, and threatens thee with death.
And more, yet more, the earth
Provokes thee now to conflict,
Thanks to thy dire offence ;
And since her bosom must by thee be wounded,
Strives with thee for thy viands, arm'd herself
With thistles and with thorns.
I've sinn'd, O Lord, I've sinn'd !
I've sinn'd, and for my fault
My mournful heart in weeping I distil.
Why wretched do I speak ? see what a hand

Of beasts made barbarous,
Of hostile beasts, now wet
With crimson's deadly stain,
I see around me, darting from their caves!
Alas! what see I more? wretch that I am!
Behold, from them affrighted Eve is flying!

SCENE THE FIFTH.

ADAM and EVE.

EVE. Ah whither shall I fly? and where conceal

ADAM. Haste to my arms, O haste! [me?

Let him who sinn'd like thee,
Like thee become of savage beasts the prey!

EVE. Ah, every path becomes
The pass of death to one of life unworthy;
Here in this cavern's depth,
Here let us plunge, O Adam.

ADAM. Ah, they at length depart; yet not from
Will misery depart, or mortal anguish. [man
Oh wondrous wretchedness, even pleasure weeps,
Joy wears the form of sorrow,
And life itself now dies.

EVE. Ah, how I grieve, O Adam!
Oh heaven! what tears I shed,
How do I sigh, O God, wounded in heart,
Now, nor alive nor dead!

ADAM. But hark, what horrid roarings
Make air rebellow, and the valleys shake!

SCENE THE SIXTH.

FAMINE, THIRST, LASSITUDE, DESPAIR, ADAM, EVE.

FAMINE In vain from our quick grasp
You strive to fly, vile offspring of the earth!
And from the thousand ills that heaven intends thee;
Fly not, for 'tis in vain. Ye now around
Block up the paths, and guard each avenue!
Famine am I, who in this hideous form
Now show myself to man,
To prove how keen I am,
With bitterness to poison all his sweets;
And from the semblance I reveal, thou wretch,
Clearly shalt thou perceive,
Beyond all other creatures,

How sharply *Famine's* piercing shaft shall wound
And as I now devour these tender shoots [thee ;
Of the young fruitful vine,
And suck, with eager thirst, the dulcet juice,
So from thy feeble bones, that now derive
Infirmity from sin,
Soon will I tear the flesh,
And suck thus fiercely from thy veins the blood.
And this fierce monster that you now behold,
Keen at the limpid fountain
To satiate its thirst, and foil'd, attempting
With harpy talon to pollute the water,
This is call'd Thirst ; and now, in such a form,
Both horrible and fierce,
To thee appears, that thou may'st comprehend
How wildly raging thou shalt feel its fury.
And this is *Lassitude*,
That *Lassitude* which now on thee shall pour
The mighty streams of sorrow.
See how her figure melts in drops of anguish,
In raising on her back
That heavy burden of enormous weight !
'Tis hers to make thee, Adam,
So worn with toil, that from thy pallid visage
The copious streams of painful sweat shall pour ;
And *Lassitude* shall so annoy thy frame,
That thou shalt hate thy life.
Hence, at the last, perforce ye both shall pass
Through unaccustom'd ways of wretchedness
To this dire monster, savage and tremendous,
Who henceforth on the earth
Shall bear of *Desperation*
The desperate name ; look, and behold how fiercely
He in convulsion rolls, and shrieks, and roars ;
See how he tears his hair and grinds his teeth,
Wounds all his frame, and makes his breast re-echo
With his repeated blows !
This fierce, relentless monster
Shall so afflict thee, that thou shalt be eager
To turn, and hasten to an end more wretched :
And if, perchance, thou think'st I speak not true,
See him, who from his deep and dark domain
In blackest vapour wrapt,
Circled with globes of fire, appears before thee !

SCENE THE SEVENTH.

DEATH, ADAM, *and* EVE.

DEATH. Thou art the creature, Woman,
 Who first hast summon'd me,
 And with a sinful voice,
 From the Tartarean shades;
 Thou, perishable flesh and form of clay,
 Hast call'd this fearful monster,
 Of human bones compacted,
 This day to look upon the light of heaven.
 Say now what would'st thou speak?
 Dost thou abhor thy life?
 Behold the sickle-bearer, and the sickle
 That now invites thee to desert the day.
 Now with a lynx's eye,
 I see, in looking into future time,
 To my dread name and these ungodly arms,
 What fatal trophies rise.
 But what! not here shall end the full perdition
 With which heaven threatens thee; such mighty evils
 Hell now prepares for thee,
 And such excess of horrors,
 That I, I who am Death,
 Wish for destruction to escape their sight.
 Thou art condemn'd to die,
 Thy residence is hell,
 Become a rebel to thy mighty Maker.

ADAM. Oh source of tears! Oh sorrow!
 Oh miserable sinner!

EVE. Ah me! most wretched Eve!
 The origin of sin. [withdraws

ADAM. Ah, how the heaven grows dark, how it
 Its light from us, who are of light unworthy!
 But ah! what flame in heaven quickens and dies,
 Dazzling our sight, and sudden darts away,
 A serpent all of fire?

EVE. Alas! not here the wrath of heaven shall
 First we must suffer death. [end,

ADAM. Ah, what rebellowing sounds I hear above!
 Perchance with such a voice
 Offended Heaven now drives us from the world,
 And sends us banish'd to the gulfs below!
 What shafts, how numberless
 Strike down the woods and groves! with what wild
 The raging winds contend! [force
 Now rushes from the sky
 Water congeal'd to forceful globes of hail!

EVIL. Alas! how from on high
 The swelling waters pour,
 That rising o'er their banks,
 The proud o'erflowing rivers
 Now put the beasts to flight,
 And in the groves and woods
 Precipitately drive the fish to dwell!

ADAM. Fly! let us haste to fly
 Up to those lofty mountains,
 Where heaven now seems at last
 Satisfate with ceaseless thundering to repose!

ACT V.

SCENE THE FIRST.

THE FLESH and ADAM.

THE FLESH.

IF in a bosom form'd in lonely woods,
 An amorous lure, the engine of deceit,
 May wake a blazing spark,
 And raise an inextinguishable fire;
 This day to me shall shine a day of triumph,
 When in desire's fierce flames
 I shall behold that heart,
 Which love's devouring flame yet has not touch'd
 And now, if aught of potency resides
 In golden tresses or a breast of snow,
 A radiant eye, a cheek of rose and lily,
 And teeth of pearl, and lips that vie with coral,
 In beauty, grace, allurements, arts and gestures,
 To make a wretched mortal heart their captive,
 Such tresses, such a breast,
 A cheek, and teeth, and lips,
 And my intelligent engaging manners,
 Will hold thee fetter'd in a thousand snares.
 Behold, not distant far, the simple bird
 I opportunely see,
 Who for my tempting lure
 His habitation quits, and his companion,
 To fall at once by amorous deceit:
 O how to earth dejected,
 He bends his watery eyes in deep affliction!
 Thou art not yet transfix'd
 By my prevailing shaft, but now it seeks thee.

SHE SINGS.

Dearest Adam, grieved and fainting,
 Let my song thy spirit comfort!
 And with thee,
 O let me
 Lead a life of true enjoyment!
 Gentle Adam, son of glory,
 Hearken, hearken! meek and humble
 Sounds the artless song unpolish'd
 That invites thee
 But to kindness;
 Give, O give me ease and quiet,
 Gentle Adam, son of glory!
 But if thou with different feelings
 Wish to wound this tender bosom,
 See it naked!
 Strike! O cruel,
 Wherefore pause you? Haste to kill me!
 By your hand I fall contented.

ADAM. O thou all-seeing Lord,
 If real grief may touch thee,
 Survey the contrite sinner,
 Who through his eyes distils his heart in tears.
 No! of thy mercy do not close the hand,
 Since what sustains me now must fall and perish.
 Behold, behold, dread Lord! unhappy man,
 Who from the fatal fruit
 Has to encounter all the snares of hell;
 Defend him; he is thine, thine thou hast call'd him,
 And having once been thine, thou must have loved
 him.

THE FLESH.

Go, full of terror and desire! I must
 With the impetuous be meek and coy,
 And with the timid bold, and urge him on
 Till love's keen canker-worm
 Prey on the simple heart,
 That never yet has felt the sting of passion.

ADAM. Who may this be? alas, both hope and fear
 Urge me to seek, and bld me still be silent.

THE FLESH.

This lowliness, and this affected coyness
 With an undaunted lover, this presumption
 With one more soft and timid, are so prevailing
 They seem two strong incentives
 To kindle the fierce flame of love's desire:
 Whence I a skilful mistress
 Brandish my tongue,

And give a mortal wound.
Say, why art thou so pensive,
O my most gentle Adam ?

ADAM. Restrain, restrain thy step,
Whoe'er thou art, nor with thy songs inveigle
Him, who has only cause for ceaseless tears.

THE FLESH.

Without thy strict injunction,
Creature of noble semblance,
To stand aloof from thee
Grieves me ; I want the courage to approach
The flowery bloom of thy engaging face,
Fearing lest serpents in thy radiant eyes
For ever on the watch,
With stings devoid of pity pierce my heart.
But every bitter root
That leads thee to suspicion,
I from thy breast will pluck ; for know, I am
The very soul of love ; yes ! of that love
Which has induced thy Maker
From nothing to make all :
And since in that debased
Condition into which thy sorrows sunk thee,
This love alone can draw thee,
To the low world I took my flight from heaven.
Perchance thou may'st suppose, enjoying love,
That thou must therefore lead a savage life,
A lover of the brutes ;
No, no, adorning all thy form with flowers,
And wearing on thy locks a wreath of palm,
Thou shalt enjoy a vest of gold and silver,
Such as I wear, and such as high in heaven
The radiant tissue shines, when sun and moon
Weave their united rays.
Thine eyes shall sparkle with resplendent fire,
On thy warm cheek a graceful blush shall glow
And when in ecstasy thy lip is press'd,
Its richer hues shall make the coral pale.
Say, at the very sound dost thou not feel
Thy heart dissolve in amorous joy ? I see
Thou art delighted, Adam.

ADAM. I love, in truth I love,
But only burn with love
For my almighty Maker.

THE FLESH.

The soul alone can love,
Can love this heavenly Lord :
But in these sublunary woodland scenes,
Love has delights of a corporeal kind.

ADAM. The love thou speak'st of it is mine to prove
With my beloved consort.

THE FLESH.

Yes! that is true; yet only sons of death
Can spring from your affection.

ADAM. Sad fruit of my offence!

THE FLESH.

Ah, but immortal children
From me shall spring, if thou wilt yield to me.
Amidst these herbs and flowers
Be ours sublimest love!
Simple! extend thy hand,
Behold, and touch my breast, that thou wilt find
Far different from the breast of mortal Eve.
If thou wilt love, shall I not make thee worthy
Of the unbounded joy
To steal thee from thyself? Ah come, ah come,
To this pure bosom that I show thee, Adam!
Oh say to me, I love thee!
Perchance thou may'st believe,
Each man to spring from thee
Ought to be happy with a single woman;
Each woman too contented
To love one man alone!
Simple, if such thy thought:
For all the sweets of love
Become more poignant by the change of lovers.
See how each animal, that dwells on earth,
Leads a delicious life,
By changing its affection;
And thou, sole sovereign of each living creature,
Shalt thou content thee with a single lover?

ADAM. Let sorrow's flame convert my heart to
ashes,
Rather than it may burn with double love!
Hence then! depart! for a blind mole am I
To all thy proffer'd beauty;
And truly in thy presence
I feel no touch of love.

THE FLESH.

O thou most icy heart!
Now kindle with the flame of my affection.
Behold this ample cavern of the earth;
Lo, it was made for love; whate'er it holds
Within its spacious circuit,
Of love perceives the fire.
Love rules the earth, the sea, the air, and fire;

With endless love a hundred genial stars,
Not moving from their sphere,
Scatter their flames through heaven ;
And other wandering planets
Through those exalted regions
Direct their golden steps.
What river, fount, or stream,
Unconscious flows, and destitute of love ?
What frozen sea does love not penetrate
With his imperious ardour ?
What glowing ocean does not oft discover
A visage pale and wan,
As if infirm with love ?
What flower, what plant, or stone,
Wishes for love in vain, of love deprived ?
Whate'er inhabits heaven, or earth, or sea,
Burns in the flame of love.
Behold that sportive bird of painted wing,
That goes with fluttering joy from bough to bough,
And in his song declares he sings of love !
Behold the sweet and oft-repeated kisses
Of those two doves, what dost thou think of them ?
Of love they are the kisses.
The beauteous peacock see,
That gaily fondles his attractive mate ;
He whirls the plume of love.
Hear you that nightingale, does she not mourn ?
Now does she not exult ? now 'tis her joy
With her melodious warble
To stun the valleys, and make glad the hills.
Simple, what dost thou think ?
'Tis love that makes her tuneful.
Behold that river with its banks of flowers,
Its stream of purest silver,
And of fine gold its sand ;
Behold, dost thou not see within its bosom
A thousand fishes glide ?
They lead the dance of love.
Behold that sportive goat, that butting runs
Exulting o'er the plain,
His conflicts are from love.
Look there, and see amidst a thousand folds
Those close entwisted snakes,
That in a single being seem combined :
Coy Adam, even these —
Weave the close web of love.
Behold, at length where yonder clustering vine
Her amorous arms around the elm extends ;
She also burns with love.
Even that flower, that ever courts the sun,

Thus in its glances speaks,
I dart the glance of love!
And thou unmelting soul! wilt thou alone,
Wilt thou disdain to feel
That which all creatures prove?
Nought can resist my golden pungent dart,
Nor air, nor fire, nor sea, nor earth, nor heaven.

SCENE THE SECOND.

LUCIFER, THE FLESH, and ADAM.

THE FLESH.

Now burn with love, and bless the fond desire
Of her, whom the Creator
Made blazing all with love. [locks

ADAM. And who art thou, whose thick and bushy
And beard of silver shade thy head and face?

LUCIFER. Adam, I am a man; I am thy brother,
But of a higher rank;
Since I have drawn the vital air of heaven—
Thou, in this lower world;
For well thou know'st, that station
Affords an airy grandeur to our birth.
In years too I surpass thee;
My voice, too, and my language
Declare me old, as these my locks of silver;
Now if all elder things
Are deem'd superior to their successors,
In this my merit must be more than thine.

ADAM. How I should answer thee, my tongue knows
Thou lofty Lord of Heaven! [not
Since my sad error with so thick a cloud
Of ever-during fear
O'ershades my eyes and heart.

LUCIFER. Oh, Adam, do not fear!

THE FLESH.

Wait thou a little! soon
That shall be known to thee, which now is hid:
All for thy good alone,
And to save man from many griefs and pains.

LUCIFER. Now, Adam, understand
How having made me in his lofty heaven,
He next created thee;
For a new wish he form'd
To make another man, and give the world

To be his grateful residence, and then
 Clay he made flesh, and of that flesh made **man** ;
 Then from the side of man he woman drew,
 And then ordain'd the law,
 Prohibiting the apple,
 Which if he tasted, man
 Must be deprived of his celestial home.
 Hence is it thou hast felt,
 Hence is it thou hast seen
 Clouds rolling through the air,
 And fiery scintillations in the sky,
 Rebelling thunder and its rattling boats,
 And the tempestuous crash.
 These mournful pomps of horror,
 Say, say, what canst thou think
 That they portend below to new-made man ?
 All these appear'd in heaven, because from **heaven**
 Now the celestial Adam is dislodged.
 As to terrestrial man
 (As if the world would drive him from the world).
 The earth itself grew barren,
 And every fruit grew harsh,
 The waters full of turbulence and gall,
 And every creature sharpen'd
 His beak, or tusk, or talon.
 Behold at last, O heaven ! a pair of brothers,
 The citizens of earth.
 O, Adam, do not grieve,
 That I by fault of thine have now lost heaven,
 Since to have haply found
 Thee, my beloved brother,
 Now makes me not to feel the loss of heaven :
 And happy we will live
 In this, a sylvan, and a sunny scene ;
 Or emulous of heaven, in God's own heaven
 Raised to a noble seat,
 I will, that we ascend,
 And underneath our feet
 Joy to behold the congregated choirs,
 Even like the blessed choirs,
 The children of this man.
 Now if we wish success to our desires,
 And should delight to see
 Springing like grass, and frequent as the **flowers**,
 Our children rapidly arise to light,
 Turn we our eyes and heart
 To this fair goddess of delightful love !
 For easy 'tis to her
 To form in sweet array the troops we wish.
 A plant so sweetly fruitful

Is not; nor is the earth herself so fertile;
 Nor does it raise so soon
 Its nutritive production,
 As she will raise, if we are so disposed,
 The fruit of lovely children.
 Then to the lily whiteness
 Of her enchanting cheek
 Advance the living roses of the lip!
 And of so sweet a flower
 For this love's goddess let us form a garland!
 Oh to the living ruby
 Of this sweet fount of kisses,
 If he for kisses thirst,
 The hart of love shall run,
 There bathe his thirsty lip,
 And there on kisses quench his mighty ardour.

THE FLESH.

Why this delay, O Adam?
 Approach, approach, my heart!
 Satisfy thy thirst of love!

LUCIFER. What! dost thou fear, and tremble?
 Now let the empty cloud
 Of all thy vain suspicion
 Disperse before the sun of heavenly truth!
 Extend, extend thy arms
 And in one dear embrace encircle both!
 Happy who pants for thee! alas, what dost thou?
 At once thou givest, and again draw'st back
 Thy blandishments, like lightning,
 That in appearing flies and vanishes.

ADAM. What fear assaults my heart I cannot tell,
 But feel that like a timid deer I pant
 At the dire barking of blood-thirsty hounds.

SCENE THE THIRD.

CHERUBIM, GUARDIAN OF ADAM, ADAM, THE FLESH,
 and LUCIFER.

CHERUBIM. 'Tis time to succour man. Alas! what
 Most miserable Adam? [dost thou,

LUCIFER. Why dost thou silent stand? what are
 thy thoughts?

ADAM. I seem'd to hear a plaintive, pleasing voice,
 That in this manner spoke: Alas! what dost thou?
 Most miserable Adam!

THE FLESH.

A vain desire, and dread,
Now lords it o'er thy heart,

CHERUBIM. Since thy heart trembles, evils must be

ADAM. I tremble at deceit. [nigh.

LUCIFER. Thou must have lost thy reason,
If thou canst fear thy mistress, and thy brother.

CHERUBIM. Fear! for they are thy foes.

ADAM. Thou say'st thou art my brother, she my
But if ye were my foes!— [mistress;

THE FLESH.

Cruel to treat us so!

What enemy can man now have on earth?

CHERUBIM. The enemy of Eve.

ADAM. He, who occasion'd misery to Eve,
And he, who was the cause, that from this brow
The painful sweat must now descend in streams.

LUCIFER. So little wilt thou trust us?

So lightly dost thou love us?

Yet it is fit thy fault

Call forth the tears to flow into thy bosom.

THE FLESH.

With treachery 'tis fit to treat with man

In gesture, tears, and voice,

Only to plunge him in Tartarean fires.

ADAM. They weep in such abundance
That every tear they shed strikes on my bosom;
And though like marble hard,
I fear, I fear, that if it does not split,
It may at least be soften'd.

ANGEL. These are the poisonous waters of Avernus,
(Incautious man!) that from their eyes distil.

LUCIFER. Ah heaven! why didst thou form me?
Why didst thou join my lot

With this ungrateful, misbelieving Adam,
That feels not his own good, or my affliction?

ADAM. Restrain thy grief, thy tears! and suffer me
(If it is true, thy soul desires my good)

To speak to thee apart,
And I to thee will open all my thoughts.

LUCIFER. Hast thou no other wish?

ADAM. No! I require no more.

LUCIFER. Behold us now apart! behold us far!
If any other wish

Strike thee, command! behold! we are obedient
Not to thy words alone, but to thy nod.

ADAM. What would'st thou, O my heart?
What is thy wish, my soul?

Now quiet thy desires! quiet thy pains!

CHERUBIM. Tell him, if he's thy brother,
And both descendants from the starry sphere,
They should with thee, in pure and perfect zeal,
Adore the Maker of the heaven and earth.

ADAM. That which my heart suggests, I now will do

THE FLESH.

O tempter! now I fear
Some singular mischance.

CHERUBIM. Now, now the fraud is known.

ADAM. Now, brother, if you wish,
With this your pure celestial paramour,
Hail'd as the soul of love,
That I should think the one a heavenly Adam,
And her the only love of our great Maker,
Now bend with me your humble knees to earth

LUCIFER. How in one instant can two opposites,
Humility and pride,
Together reign in me?

ADAM. Can Adam so delay?

LUCIFER. I'll tell thee; ah, it seems a thing unfit
That a celestial knee
Should bend to this vile earth.

ADAM. Thou hast already told me,
That in the high celestial plains above
Thou must no longer dwell,
But here with me enjoy delightful days,
Amid these sunny spots;
Let it not then displease thee
With earthly habitudes
To have thy breast, O Adam, fraught like mine!

THE FLESH.

Well dost thou speak, O Adam! I am ready
To pay thee prompt obedience.

LUCIFER. And I will also show,
This fair one's pleasure shall my pleasure be.

ADAM. Behold I bow myself! behold me bend!
Now let united hands be raised to heaven.

LUCIFER. To make palm meet with palm, in vain
we strive.

ADAM. In truth there seems much pain.

LUCIFER. Perhaps you wish
Our hands united thus?

ADAM. No! what,—do you not see
That both united form a knot together,
Finger entwisting finger?

THE FLESH.

Perhaps you choose them thus?

S

ADAM. Alas ! the example,
That with my hands before your eyes I show you,
Serves it so little ? heavens ! what do I see ?
So destitute of sense
Are heavenly creatures ?

LUCIFER. Now behold them join'd.

THE FLESH.

In truth I cannot tell,
If hell this day more tries the strength of Adam,
Or Adam more torments the powers of hell.

LUCIFER. Vigour ! soul ! animation !
For in proportion as our strife is bloody,
So will our palm of conquest rise in glory.

ADAM. Why do you thus apart
In such confusion speak ?

Now raise your eyes to heaven,
And with delight contemplate
Of all those starry sapphires
The pure resplendent rays,
And those fair blessed seats !
Alas, thou shutt'st thine eyes,
That stream upon the ground.

LUCIFER. O Adam, cease at length.
Those rays so splendid dazzle us too much.

ADAM. This is my foe : I now discern him well
The eagle of the sun
Is used with pleasure on the sun to gaze ;
And thou, a heavenly eagle,
Accustom'd to the brightest rays of heaven,
Dost thou disdain or shun them,
Dazzled, and in confusion ?

THE FLESH.

Who knows what splendours in high heaven are
He, who surveys them oft, [kindled ?
Is satiated at last ;

There's nought created so divine and dear,
That in long intercourse becomes not tiresome.

ADAM. Celestial good ne'er satiates, but delights,
And magnifies itself in God's perfection ;

As the fair landscape's beauty
(Though 'tis a low example)
Becomes more perfect, and more flowery seems,
When the sun gilds the valleys and the hills.

But as I wish what ye too both desire,
Now let your eyes be closed ;
And with your opening lips pronounce these words :
'Thee I adore.'

LUCIFER. Go on !

ADAM. Say, then, 'Thee I adore.'

LUCIFER. Go on! for such a memory have I,
That by a single effort
I will repeat thy words.

ADAM. I am contented;
Yet thou observe my words! Thee I adore,
Thus with my knees to earth, and streaming eyes,
Lord of the empyrean!
Great sovereign of the heavens, and only God!
Holy, firm, formidable, just, and pious!—
And still dost thou delay?

LUCIFER. I meditate thy speech,
Which to me seems so long,
I doubt my power to speak it,

ADAM. Shall I again pronounce it?

LUCIFER. This I cannot desire,
But find a great defect
In this imploring speech.

ADAM. Pray tell me what?

LUCIFER. No humble worshipper, not the adorer,
But the adored, 'tis just that I should be.
Alas! I can no longer
Such outrages endure:
No! who I am, I must at length reveal.

THE FLESH.

Alas! the same thing even I must do.

ADAM. Alas! what do I see?

What horrid form, amidst the clustering trees,
Does this false denizen of heaven assume?
And his immodest partner?
Alas! their winged feet
The false ones move to me,
And from their pomp and gold
Breathe forth infuriate flame!
Succour me! help, O God!
Take pity on my failing!

LUCIFER. Fly, as thou canst, from these my rapid
Thy flying must be vain. [wings

Alas! to my great grief, this day I see
Who has the prize of conquest,
Who soonest yields, and from his rival flies.
So that I well can say
To the eternal gulf,
That in this hard and perilous contention,
The toil belongs to hell; to man the glory.
I lose, alas! I lose: now with what face
Can this my foot be turn'd again to hell?

THE FLESH.

Ah! sad and dire event! ah strife! ah death!

LUCIFER. Yes, yes, 'tis just that my infernal rage
Should all now turn on me
Since I have vainly tried
To work the condemnation of this man.
But can this be? (ah! hard is my belief!)
Exalted providence!

CHERUBIM. Thou canst not mount, fierce monster!
I affirm it,

By this high brandish'd dart of penal fire.

LUCIFER. Ah, for the seats of hell
I spread my rapid wings.

CHERUBIM. And I these happier wings, lucid and
Will exercise around, [light,
For man's protection, and in scorn of hell.

SCENE THE FOURTH.

THE WORLD.

How fine I now appear! no more I seem
A monster now of horror,
But of a lofty spot
The blissful habitant, and call'd *The World*;
That so adorn'd and splendid,
Amidst thy prime delights,
Laughter, and songs, and amorous affections,
My snares of silver, and my nets of gold
I may extend for man,
That he may slide and fall, to rise no more;
And try in vain to heaven
Again to rise upon the wings of zeal.
And should he seem for ever
Bent to survey the lovely azure heaven,
The sun's bright lustre, and the lunar ray,
And trembling stellar fires,
I will delude him so
With other lovely skies, that from the first
Quick he shall turn his view.
I will that my fair heaven
Shall be of living sapphire; there shall shine
A sun of bright pyropus, and a moon
Form'd of the beamy diamond's spotless light.
A thousand and a thousand sparkling stars,
Of jewels rich and rare;
And if amidst this lightning it may thunder,
And burning bolts may seem to dart around,
My lightning be the ruby,
My thunder sounding silver,

With thunderbolts of gold, and storms of pearl!
As a proud sovereign of so rich a heaven,
The World shall still exult,
And this new man shall bend to me in worship;
And thus of these my pomps,
My luxuries, and joys,
The numerous sons of man become enamour'd,
Shall never know repose;
But with destructive force
Each shall endeavour of his wretched brother
To gain the envied finery and wealth.
Man I behold already for this gold,
And for the world's delights,
In horrid mansion full of smoke and fire,
Tempering the deadly steel;
Now at the anvil, see!
How striking frequent with his iron mace,
He forms the coat of mail; makes it his vest,
And for destruction draws the blade of steel.
Another see, converting
Cold iron into fire,
Tapers and twists it round;
And now a hatchet forms; now see him eager
To level trees and woods;
And now, with numerous planks,
Behold him raise a work
Fit to sustain the fury of the sea.
Others I see toiling to pass o'er alps,
To pass o'er mountains and the riven rock:
Leeches that prey on ore,
And from earth's bosom suck great veins of gold
Lo! others in the deep
Trying the fertile sea, plunge through the waves,
Fearless encountering its tempestuous pride,
If they from crusted shell, or craggy rock
May coral draw, or pearl.
Ah, labour as thou wilt, and sigh, or sweat,
In this pursuit of gold,
Thy cares and woes shall gather in proportion
To all thy gather'd wealth.
Lo! to preserve thy jewels and thy wealth,
Thou hidest them under earth,
And gold forbids thee to enjoy thy gold.
Hence treacherous we see
The servant to his lord,
And through his breast and heart
He thrusts the faithless sword,
Through eagerness of gold.
Hence on the table of a royal house
There stands the statue of a unicorn,

As if in scorn of man ;
 Since, giving safety to a mighty lord,
 The beast exposes human cruelty.
 Hence is it that the son,
 Greedy of gold, becomes his father's foe,
 Wishes him short existence,
 Flies him, and steals his wealth,
 So that to make him glad, his sire may pine
 Hence is it that, for gold,
 Brothers, becoming frantic,
 Brandish the hostile steel,
 And deem this gold more precious than their blood
 Here by the blaze of gold
 The eyes of woman dazzled
 See not her husband, nor regard her children,
 While, on the wings of passion,
 She with the adulterer dies, nor yet perceives
 That for this gold (vile dust !)
 She has resolved to quit her very flesh.
 What more ? what more ? not only
 By gold's possession thou shalt prove the foe
 Of wife, of father, brother, and of friend,
 But rebel even to God ;
 Since with intemperate zeal
 Mere idols form'd of gold
 Thou shalt proclaim the only powers of heaven.
 But what do I behold ? blest that I am !
 I see fair Eve approach ! on her soft back
 Bearing a load of many leafy boughs :
 What she now means to do
 Here will I watch, conceal'd amidst this bower.

 SCENE THE FIFTH.

EVE and THE WORLD.

EVE. Canst thou presume, afflicted, wretched Eve
 To the bright sun to raise again thine eyes ?
 No ! no ! thou art unworthy well thou seest :
 Thou could'st behold him once,
 And gaze delighted on his golden splendour ;
 Now if thou darest to view him,
 His radiance dazzles thee ; rather thou seem'st,
 When thou hast dared to meet his potent beams,
 To have thy fading eyes
 Wrapt in a dusky veil.
 Alas ! it is too true,
 That I in darkness dwell,

And in the formidable clouds of sin
 I have o'erwhelm'd the light of innocence.
 Ah, wretched, mournful Eve!
 If now thou turn'st thy foot,
 Eager to taste the pure and limpid stream,
 Alas, how troubled dost thou find the water,
 Or else the fountain dry!
 If with quick appetite thou chance to turn,
 Anxious from lovely plants to pluck the fruit,
 How dost thou find it crude,
 Or made the dark recess of filthy worms!
 If weary, 'midst the flowers
 Thou seek'st to close thine eyes,
 Behold! with fluttering pinions at thy feet,
 A serpent 'midst the flowers darts and hisses.
 Now to avoid the heat
 Of the fierce sun if thou would'st seek the shade
 Of the thick wood, or of the leafy grove,
 Thou fear'st the rage of monsters, and must tremble
 Like the light leaf that shakes at every breeze.
 And hence it is thy wish
 To fasten bough to bough, and trunk to trunk,
 Raising some safe asylum
 From serpents, monsters, tempests, and the sun.
 To you then will I turn me, verdant boughs,
 That hither on my back with toil I bore,
 Do you defend me now! now rise you here,
 Afford a safe retreat
 To Eve so wretched! Lo! I thus begin.
 It will suffice, if I with tender hand
 Just shadow, what with far superior strength
 And more enlighten'd sense,
 The sinner, Adam, here may terminate.

THE WORLD.

Abode more firm and faithful,
 Hell now prepares for thee, or rather Death.
 Behold, behold, how she
 Employs herself in placing these green boughs:
 To Eve I will unveil me. Ah! what dost thou?
 Why art thou raising thus,
 Eve, gentle fair one, these thy leafy boughs?
 Tell me, what would'st thou do,
 Why dost thou toil and sigh?
 EVE. Alas! what do I see?
 Do not approach me! no! from me be far!

THE WORLD.

What canst thou fear, O lovely,
 Sweet angel of the earth?

Joy of all hearts, and honour of the world?

EVE. Thou Lord, who didst create me,
This stranger, who now rich in gold and gems
Courteous accosts me with a human face,
Do thou to me reveal;
Nor let our God consent,
That Eve again, or man,
Precipitately fall in fatal error!
Alas! with human face
An artful base deceiver,
Led me to taste the interdicted apple;
And thence my heart must dread
Other infernal guile,
Since in the world one man alone exists.

THE WORLD.

Before my light, as at the radiant sun
Darkness itself is used to disappear,
Drive from thy heart this cloud,
That makes thy visage pale;
And from the lovely cave of glowing rubies,
Now closed to guard, as in the depth of Ganges,
The treasure of inestimable pearls,
Send forth thy tender sighs;
And if, thou fair one, 'tis thy wish to sigh,
Let all thy sighs be sweet!

EVE. And who art thou, so eager
To change the tears of woman into smiles?

THE WORLD.

Know, gentle fair one, you in me behold
As much as you can see,
Raising your eyes to heaven,
Or turning them to earth;
An indigested mass,
Chaos I once was call'd, now fair and fine,
Heaven, earth, and sea, salute me as *The World*.
I too have had my residence amidst
The miracles above;
But O! a fault of mine,
Which now to tell thee would be out of season,
Induced the sacred Resident above
From his eternal dome in wrath to drive me;
And from a bright and fine
Trophy of paradise,
Into a shapeless mass
Of hideous matter he converted me.
At last my mighty Maker, having seen
That my condition balanced my offence,
Bestow'd upon me soon another form,

Far from his highest heaven, and thus at once
Annihilated that tremendous prison,
Dreary and dark ; he made me in exchange
The luminous gay World.

EVE. Alas ! my first alarm
So deeply wounds and lords it o'er my heart,
I know not what to credit, what to do.

THE WORLD.

Now, since there's nothing that to me affords
Such infinite disgust,
As to behold aught dirty and neglected,
I pray thee, lovely fair, be it thy study
With purple, gold, and robes adorn'd with pearl,
To grace thy gentle form, and cast to earth
Those skins of animals that shock the sight.
Observe how much more pleasing and majestic
Man may be render'd by a graceful dress !
Compared to me dost thou not seem a beast ?
Rather among the beasts
Dost thou not seem the vilest animal ?
Dost thou not see, that every abject creature,
Or of the foaming sea,
Or of the fields of air,
Or of the woods and mountains
Are deck'd with humid scales,
Gay feathers, shaggy skins, or painted bristles ?
And if on earth thou wert created naked,
Yet well array'd with reason
Appear'd thy noble soul, by which thou might'st
(Made empress of the world)
Deck thee with radiant gems, and robes of gold.
Too vile a mansion are the woods for thee,
In nakedness surpassing even the beasts.
For what end dost thou think,
The great exalted hand
Created in a moment
Gold, silver, and rich gems ?
Perchance, perchance thou think'st
It may be right that these
Bright wonders of the world
Rest ever buried in a blind oblivion.
No ! no ! thou simpleton, it is that man,
Sweating in their pursuit,
May decorate himself ; and as the sun
Flames in full splendour in a sapphire sky,
Or 'mid the stars of gold
The bright and silvery moon,
He thus may glitter in this earthly heaven.
What more ! behold what gems the sea conceals,

Or the rich earth embraces,
Which, tempting man to joy,
Display their rare endowments:
Whence it is just to say,
They were for man created; and if blind
Through ignorance he slights them,
Or shows himself ungrateful,
Why has such treasure been for man created?
Shall it be true, that you, the sovereign fair,
The gentle ruler of this worldly realm,
Can prove to God ungrateful? to the World
Like earth's vile offspring? Rise! assume this gold,
The topaz, ruby, pearls, and splendid purple,
Bright robes of gold, and rich habiliments!
In worldly trophies like our lofty queen
Shine, Eve, and let all creatures worship thee!
O how in viewing thee, thou radiant fair,
Cover'd with gems and gold,
I seem to joy! O how,
While you majestically move along,
The flowers appear before your feet to weave
A sweet impediment!
Rather I seem to see the stars from heaven
Innumerable descend,
Here for your feet to form a bright support
What dost thou, pensive fair?
Now of thy radiant locks, that stream at length,
A store of jewels, of fine threads you weave
For hearts a net of gold.
Now let a charming smile
Enliven thy sweet cheek!
Then shalt thou hear in accents of delight
The birds around miraculously say,—
'O what a lip of coral!
And what fair teeth of pearl,
Has Eve's sweet mouth, so delicately small!
How sweet is her discourse,
That seems to be below, what, in high heaven,
The voice of God is to the blessed host.'
Arise, arise! be warm,
Thou spring of tenderness, and flame of souls!
Come! leave! O leave the woods
To creatures of the forest;
And with resplendent brass,
And snowy shining marble,
Let a proud palace now be raised to heaven,
To form a worthy mansion for thy merit!
To make this easy to thee
The World will not find difficult. That wood,
Which you have wish'd to join,

Fearing the fury of the savage beasts,
Let that now form a seat
With walls of silver, and a roof of gold,
Of emerald its pillars,
And hung on golden hinges, gates of pearl

EVE. Oh heaven! what do I see? what's this,
O God?

THE WORLD.

What hast thou more to say? Ah, simple, enter
With light and speedy foot, there, where alone
Thou find'st a fit abode!
Then wilt thou truly be of thy great Maker
The image and ingenious imitator,
Since he among so many
Legions in heaven, as much as he excels them
In majesty, so much himself he raised
On his exalted throne, in highest heaven.
Thus here below let man amid these tribes
Of fishes and of birds,
And of unnumber'd beasts,
Possess a mansion worthy
Both of his name and empire!

EVE. In truth, when I behold your mighty pompa
That might so soon be counted as my own,
I will not say that my high heart feels not
The goading of ambition; but in turning
My eyes upon the precept of my Father,
I will disdain, and from your proffers fly,
As from vile dirt the snowy ermine flies;
And this poor skin alone
Shall be my golden robe adorn'd with pearl;
A cave my proud abode;
The troubled water and rude herbs to me
Dear beverage and food.
No! no! I will not to my first dread fault
Now add a second like it; making thus
A path more recent to the gulf of ruin.

THE WORLD.

O simple fair, come forth!
Come forth, ye fair and gentle virgins all,
From this my golden palace!
Be you devoted handmaids
Around this fair, and 'midst your tuneful songs
Present to her rich robes, adorn'd with gold!

SCENE THE SIXTH.

CHORUS OF NYMPHS, EVE, THE WORLD, *and* ADAM.

BEHOLD in dance, O joyful World,
 Little virgins ;
 See these inaidens,
 With their treasure bright and cheerful ;
 Hearken now how they are singing,
 Eve alone invoke, and honour !
 See their robes with gold inwoven ;
 See their vestments
 Shedding lustre
 From the treasure of their jewels !
 Bright the crown and rich the sceptre,
 That to Eve is now presented.
 If in heaven, nor sun nor planet
 Shed its ardour
 And its radiance,
 Heaven would be a mass of horror ;
 But with light so pure and radiant
 Heaven is term'd the seat of splendour.
 He, who made so many wonders,
 Fair and beauteous,
 Is desirous
 All that's fair to have before him :
 Deck thyself then, O thou coy one,
 If thy God delights in beauty.

ADAM. What dost thou, Eve, not see
 That if uncautious to these charms thou yieldst,
 We shall sink deeper in the snares of hell ?

EVE. Alas ! what do I hear ?

ADAM. Hence, ye rebellious crew !
 By virtue of my God depart confounded,
 To the infernal realms !

CHORUS. Ah, thou must then avoid this light of day
 Thou sightless mole of hell !

THE WORLD.

Ah flesh infected !

Await, O yet await
 Fit punishment to your presumptuous rage !
 And hast thou dared so highly,
 Thou creature of corruption,
 That this bright palace which for Eve I raised,
 Speaking thou hast ingulf'd,
 And from the day hast banish'd
 A numerous group of fair and graceful nymphs ?
 Come forth, now all come forth,
 Ye horrid monsters, from the caves of hell !

Let us this hour display
Our utmost fortitude, and force supreme,
Now let this man be chain'd;
Fix him a prisoner in the depths of hell,
And let his victor reap the glory due.

EVE. Succour, O God! O succour!
Lord show thy mercy to my great offence!

ADAM. Ah, do not fear, my love,
But hope, still hope in heaven; hope, for at last
Celestial grace was never slow to save.

SCENE THE SEVENTH.

LUCIFER, DEATH, THE WORLD, CHORUS OF DEMONS
armed with various arms.

LUCIFER. Thou fool, in vain thou toil'st
To invoke high heaven; thy God may arm,
If he is not abased, and with him arm
His flying warriors all,
From our infernal chains
And these sharp talons, now to draw thee forth;
To his first loss, and first discomfiture,
A second like the first shall soon be join'd.
Of his supernal loss has he not heal'd
The painful memory,
The ruin of his angels?
That now, inflamed with anger,
He seeks in heaven another mightier ruin?
To arms! at length to arms,
Satanic warriors all!
And let his wretched residue of angels,
All falling out of heaven,
Be all ingulf'd in hell!
Lo, meteors in the air and storms at sea
I kindle and I raise:
Lo, Tartarus his wings
Spreads for celestial seats:
Behold the stars of God
By Lucifer's proud foot crush'd and extinguish'd;
And girt for war and glory,
Let Tartarus through heaven proclaim a triumph!

SCENE THE EIGHTH.

ARCHANGEL MICHAEL, CHORUS OF ANGELS, CHORUS
OF DEMONS.

MICHAEL. Tremble, thou son of wrath,
At this sharp dart's inevitable glance,
At the dread stroke of the celestial leader;
Not against God, against thyself alone,
Thou raisest wrath, and wounding wound'st thyself.
Sink into shade, misguided, wretched spirit!
Utterly void of all angelic light,
Be blind in gazing on that heavenly lustre,
To me imparted by the Lord of light,
The dazzler of the sun.
Fly, ye infected crew,
Ye enemies of God,
Nor let the breathing whirlwind,
With blast from hell, the yet unruin'd life
Of man o'erwhelm with deeper shades of darkness.
No more thy fatal hiss, thou snake of hell,
Shall by its discord stun;
Since pierced and panting now
Thou faintest, poison'd by thy own contagion.

LUCIFER. Heaven's talking minister,
With rays more loaded than inspired with courage.
Soft creature of the sky,
Thou angel of repose,
In solemn indolence,
Humility's calm nest, a seat of peace,
A warrior but in name,
Whose countenance is fear, whose heart confusion?
Spread, spread thy pinions for the arms of God,
Take refuge there, and there be confident!
For too unequal would the combat be
'Twixt cowardice and valour,
The warrior and the slave,
Infirmity and strength, and, let me say,
Betwixt vile Michael and brave Lucifer.
But if such daring can inflame thy heart,
As now to rescue from this warlike arm
That man, mere flesh and clay,
That animated dust, I warn thee well
Of mortal conflict sharp, where thou shalt see,
By this avenging hand
All the large family of God extinguish'd.

MICHAEL. Such mournful victory,
O Belial, in thy frenzy desperate,
As once in heaven thou gain'st, now with mankind

Subduing the deceived,
 And hence the conquer'd conquers,
 Freed is the captive, and thyself ensnared.
 Now be it manifest
 What palms of victory 'tis thine to raise.
 Behold against thee, thou unfaithful spirit,
 Michael become compassionately cruel.

LUCIFER. If at the early sound of war, the first
 Encounter of our arms,
 'Twas given a mighty warrior to destroy
 A third part of the stars,
 See in what brief assault
 I can demolish the great seat of God!
 Be dazzled now before this warlike blaze,
 That from the brow of death I now diffuse,
 Whirling in bloody circle
 From my high front these death-denouncing comets!
 Behold! behold at length
 Heaven yields no more a refuge to its angels!
 Since to a fate more joyous,
 A happy pass expands, and seems to say,
 Begone, at length begone,
 Ye frighten'd angels, now relinquish heaven!
 The warrior doom'd to hell
 Becomes the blessed lord of these bright seats.

MICHAEL. Why longer pause to crush the proud
 loquacity
 Of this presumptuous and insulting rebel?
 Soon with a pen of adamant, with striking
 Dread characters of blood,
 Within the volume of eternal woe
 The glory shall be blazon'd
 Of thy lost victory.
 To arms! at length to arms,
 To spread dismay through hell!
 Joy, man! smile, heaven! and Tartarus, lament!

LUCIFER. Seldom upon the vaunting
 Of a proud tongue too bold
 Boldness of hand attends. To arms! to arms!
 Thou fight with me; and you, my followers, all
 Unconquerable warriors,
 Transpierce and put to flight this abject crew,
 The timid partisans
 Of an unwarlike leader!
 Ah! him who favours brief and endless shame
 Possess'd in heaven, and now on earth display'd
 Great fortitude but with unequal force,
 Him a celestial stroke
 Now drives confounded to the blind abyss;
 And justice here decrees

That he who lost the fight should lose the sun.
 Angels and God, at length ye are triumphant!
 Now, now is Lucifer

O'erwhelm'd, and all his legion
 Sinks from the light of day to endless night.

MICHAEL. Fall thou at length, fall wounded and
 Fierce monster of the shades, [subdued,
 To death's deep horrors, there be doom'd to die
 By an immortal death!

Nor hope thy wings to heaven
 Ever to spread again! that wish, too bold
 For thee, so desperate and unrepenting.
 Thou'rt fallen, at length thou'rt fallen,
 Most arrogant of monsters!

In pain thou sink'st as low,
 As high in joy it was thy hope to soar.
 Again thou learn'st to fall,
 Transfix'd with thunder to the drear abyss.
 Fool! thou hast wish'd to take this man thy captive,
 And thou alone hast plunged
 Within the deepest gulf:

Hence pierced and overwhelm'd,
 Sinking to Tartarus,
 The flame of wrath eternal
 Bore thee to hell, the hell of hottest fires.
 A spotless angel, O thou prince of falsehood,
 Thy folly hoped to put to flight and wound;
 But thou, opposed to him,
 Hast yielded, plying thy wing'd feet in haste.
 Thou too hast hoped to turn the spacious world,
 In hostile flame, to ashes,
 And at thy ardent blast and baleful breathing
 Clouds, lightning, and tempestuous bursts of thunder,
 With rattling deadly bolts of arrowy flame,
 Roll'd through the air, whence all the mountains
 And all the vales re-echoed in convulsion. [shook,

And yet, behold, in heaven
 The spheres move round more musical than ever,
 And all the azure sky
 The lucid sun with brighter beam adorns:
 Behold the ocean, tremulously placid,
 And from his Persian gulf

In gay abundance scattering pearl and coral;
 Nor weary are the sportive fish in gliding
 Along the trembling sapphire.
 Behold, what verdant and what flowery brow
 These pleasant vales in exultation raise!
 Hark, to the grateful accents
 Of every flying songster.
 Inhabitant of air,

That in his flight now gives
Voice to the woods and music to the vales.
Now, all rejoicing in a day so noble,
To the confusion and the shame of hell,
Let every spotless ensign rise to heaven,
And fluttering sport with the exulting winds,
Let all the instruments of heavenly glory
Sound through the sky the victories of heaven!

SCENE THE NINTH.

ADAM, EVE, CHORUS OF ANGELS.

ADAM. O sounds beloved, that call us now in joy,
To scenes we left in sorrow; ah! I fear
To taint the fragrance of the heavenly host,
Stain'd as I am with sin.
O thou, that haply of celestial ruby
Wearest the blazing mail,
Hallow'd and brave Archangel,
Brave, yet compassionate, thy golden locks,
Radiant as light, thy glittering helmet covers;
Thou in thy right hand shakest the spear of victory
And raisest in thy left a golden balance;
Close, close thy painted plumes so rich in gold,
And cast a gentle look
On him who, prostrate, honours and adores thee

EVE. O happy dawn of the eternal sun,
Thou courteous kind restorer,
To these my blinded eyes
With sorrow darken'd, and bedew'd with tears;
Now, of thy rays a fix'd contemplator,
The mole of error stands;
Now on your voice depends
An asp, once deaf to heaven's most friendly dictates
I, wavering wanderer,
Who undissembling own
The fault in which I fell, to thee I bend,
Nor in my speech deny
That I am Eve, the cause
Of human kind's perdition.
Now let thy guardian hand
(O in the deeds of God thou faithful servant!)
Relieve me from the depth
Of my so great offences.

ADAM. Of heavenly mysteries
And secret will of God,
Thou hallow'd blest revealer,

Angel of eloquence!
The fatal presages
Of mournful Eve and Adam
Now quiet with the breath
Of thy exalted converse;
So that this troubled flood
That strikes the heart, in issuing from the eyes,
No more may make me seem
A rock of sorrow in a sea of tears.

MICHAEL. Arise, O both arise, you who of God
Are creatures so regarded,
Dismiss your fears of the infernal portent
If your eternal Lord
Corrects you with one hand,
He with the other proffers your protection.
With happy auspices,
He who delivers souls,
On his light wings directs his flight to you,
In God's dread warfare harbinger of peace.
The mighty Fount of life,
The Artificer of souls,
The Architect of worlds,
The mighty Lord of heaven,
Maker of angels and of all things made,
The infinite Creator,
To safety summons you,
And to short war a lasting peace ordains.
Now from those double fountains
The warm and gushing streams
Of sorrow, Eve, restrain!
Thou hast been culpable
In rashly seizing the forbidden fruit;
To man thou hast occasion'd
Anguish and grief; thou hast indeed converted
Peace into war, and life into perdition:
Now by the aid of Him,
Whose handmaid nature is, and servant fate,
Who can restrain the sun,
And motion give to this unmoving mass,
Even yet may Eve enjoy
In prison liberty;
May be unbound, though fetter'd,
And triumph, while she is o'ercome, and vanquish
Now, since there shines in heaven
The star of love and peace,
And to the shame of hell,
The victor to the vanquish'd yields his palm,
Ah now let each, with humble eyes to heaven,
Incline the knee to earth,
And suppliant in prayer, give God the praise

Of goodness infinite ;
For you shall find, to recompense your zeal,
That God your father is, your mansion heaven.

ADAM. Thou mighty Lord, who, resting high above,
With regulated errors
And with discordant union guidest heaven ;
O of the fair eternal realms of light
Thou Lord immutable, resplendent power,
Thou dazzler and obscurer of the sun !
Now in these weeping eyes
And on this humid cheek
I dry my bitter tears, I cheer my heart.
Now, by thy zealous mercy,
Though spotted, I have safety ;
Security in hazard, love in hate ;
And sinking into hell,
Am yet a citizen of highest heaven.

EVE. With dissolution life,
With strife and contest peace,
With ruin victory,
With deep offence salvation,
With powers of darkness heaven,
These to unite is not a human talent,
But of the eternal hand,
Omnipotence supreme ; hence is it, Lord,
That wounded Eve is whole,
Triumphs in loss, and, though subdued, has glory.
My guide, I will obey thee ;
Since, O benignant Lord,
Thy service is dominion,
And to obey thee, glory.
If pain allow not that I speak the pain
Which wounds my heart so deeply,
Thou most indulgent Father
Givest to the heart and soul a new existence :
Awaken'd by affliction,
Raising my voice to heaven,
I'll teach resounding echo
To carry to the sky my humble song,
Devoted to thy praise.

MICHAEL. Ye victims cleansed by tears,
Ye martyrs in affliction,
Amidst your blessed pains,
Ye holocausts of life and of content !
Now call the stars no more
Vindictive ; war is now
Converted into peace,
And death turn'd into life.
Hence mortal Adam is now made immortal,
And Eve, though dead in many parts, revives

The potent fire of love,
 In which the tender God of mercy blazes
 Inflames him with pure zeal to save the sinner
 Contend, resist, and bravely
 Wage with the hostile Serpent constant war ;
 It is man's province now
 To conquer hell, and triumph over death.
 Creatures of grace! feel deeply now for ever,
 That your most gracious Father
 Would not direct towards the ground your face,
 As he has made the brute, but up to heaven ;
 So that, for ever mindful of their source,
 Your happy souls may point towards their home!
 For the high realm of heaven
 Is as a shining glass, in which of God
 The glories ever blazo.
 Inure yourselves to water, sun, and winds,
 And in the stony caves,
 In the most barren desert
 That the sun visits when he blazes most,
 There both exert your powers ;
 There many years and many,
 United ye shall dwell in hallow'd love ;
 And from your progeny henceforth the world
 Exulting shall derive fertility.
 And now to you, ye mortal pair, I promise,
 As ye together sinn'd,
 If ye in penitence have join'd together,
 Together even in heaven,
 In a corporeal veil
 Contemplating the sacred face of God,
 Ye shall enjoy the bliss of paradise.

ADAM. Greater than my offence I now acknowledge
 Your mercy, O my God!
 Since you, become the sovereign friend of man,
 To him, though ruin'd, now extend your hand '

EVE. As I have known to sin,
 So shall I know to weep ;
 For who in sinning knew forbidden joy,
 Humble in punishment, should know to suffer
 Be mute, be mute, my tongue ;
 Speak thou within, my heart,
 And say with words of love,
 See how to mortals, even in perdition,
 The hand of heavenly succour was extended!

MICHAEL. At length, since now with joy
 Man, being thus delivered
 From hell's keen talon, feels unbounded transport,
 And in his rapture deems
 Earth turn'd to heaven, this world a paradise ;

By these pure splendid dazzling rays of heaven,
By these delightful fires,
That in the light of God more lovely blaze,
Rich with new beams, and with new suns this day,
Day of festivity,
The day of paradise, rather a day
Blest in itself, and blessing every other!
Let all with festive joy
Of God's indulgence sing;
Of Adam and of Eve,
Now made on earth the denizens of heaven;
And let your tuneful songs
Become the wonder of futurity.

ANGELS SING.

Move, let us move our feet
There, where this man shall now
Wash out his past offence
With humble, hallow'd drops;
And of the mighty Maker
Praise we the love and mercy,
That in this day to man's envenom'd wound
Suddenly gives his pity's healing aid;
Rejects him and receives,
Deeming his every wrong and error light,
And now at last with more benignant zeal,
And in despite of Satan,
Gives him, redeem'd from hell,
A seat amid the golden stars of heaven.
Ye progeny of Adam,
Whose race we shall behold adorn the world,
Ye shall not pray in vain
To your high Lord, the fountain of all mercy.
Be leaves of that pure branch,
On which the Word Incarnate shall be grafted!
Thunder, infuriate hell,
Be stormy! yet his leaf shall never fall:
To him a joyous offspring
Is promised by the Lord of heaven's great vineyard,
Stricken, transfix'd, enkindled in a blaze,
And burning with eternal love for man.

THE END.



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